OSMANABAD DISTRICT GAZETTEER

MAHARASHTRA STATE GAZETTEERS

Government of Maharashtra

OSMANABAD DISTRICT

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MAHARASHTRA STATE GAZETTEERS

OSMANABAD DISTRICT

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CONTENTS

	PAGE
PREFACE ...	v
GENERAL INTRODUCTION ...	vii
MAP	
CHAPER 1: GENERAL —	1
Origin 1; Geography 1; Climate 10; Forests 14; Wild Animals and Birds 15; Fish and Fisheries 16; Snakes 19.	
CHAPTER 2: HISTORY —	23
Ancient Period 23; Mediaeval Period 50; Nizams of Hyderabad 84; Independence and After 128.	
CHAPTER 3: THE PEOPLE —	129
Population 129; Population by Religion 145; Languages 146; Houses and Households 147; Hindus 154; Muslims 175; Home Life—Hindus 185, Muslims 187; Community Life—Hindus 189, Muslims 193; Games and Entertainment 194.	
CHAPTER 4: AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION —	197
Agricultural Population 197; Rainfall 198; Agricultural Seasons 201; Soils 201; Land Utilisation 214; Cropped Area 233; Holdings 233; Co-operative Farming 254; Cereals 258; Pulses 281; Drugs and Narcotics 294; Sugarcane 301; Oil-Seeds 309; Condiments and Spices 322; Fibres 329; Fruits 336; Vegetables 341; Fodder 345; Live-Stock 345; Irrigation 368; Seed Supply 401; Manures 402; Pests 404; Diseases 407; Land Revenue System 411; Tenancy 418; Rural Wages 426; Famines 430.	
CHAPTER 5: INDUSTRIES —	433
Introduction 433; Large and Small Industries 440; Cottage Industries 451; Labour Organisation 456.	
CHAPTER 6: BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE —	459
Introduction 459.	
SECTION I: BANKING AND FINANCE —	459
Money-lenders 459; Co-operative Societies 463; Consumers' Movement 473; Joint-Stock Banks 478; Insurance 480; State Aid to Agriculture 481; Financial Assistance to Industries 485; Small Savings 486; Joint-Stock Companies 489.	

PAGE

SECTION II: TRADE AND COMMERCE — 489

Extent of Employment 489; Change in Pattern and Organisation of Trade 490; Trade Routes 491; Imports 491; Exports 492; Wholesale Trade Centres 495; Regulated Markets 497; Co-operative Marketing 523; Grading and Standardisation 527; Hawkers 527; Pedlars 527; Controls and Fair Price Shops 528; Retail Trade 529; Fairs 531; Trade Associations 531; Weights and Measures 531.

CHAPTER 7: COMMUNICATIONS — 533

Introductory 533; Railways 533; Roads 537; Bridges and Causeways 550; Public Transport 552; Rural Transport 555; Tourist Facilities 555; Post Offices 555; Community Radio Sets 558.

CHAPTER 8: MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS — 563

Introduction 563; Restaurants 563; Goldsmithy 566; Laundries 567; Hair Cutting 569; Tailoring 570; Bakeries 572; Flour Mills 573; Pan-Bidi Shops 574; Sweatmeat Making 575; Bicycle Shops 576; Radio and Watch Repairs 577; Public Administration 577; Legal Profession 577; Arts, Letters and Sciences 577; Religious Profession 578. Educational Services 578; Medical Profession 578.

CHAPTER 9: ECONOMIC TRENDS— 579

Introduction 579.

SECTION I: STANDARD OF LIVING — 579

Introduction 579; Group I 581; Group II 583; Group III 585; Comparative Study of all the three Groups 586.

SECTION II: ECONOMIC PROSPECTS — 587

Introduction 587; Agriculture 587; Trends in Industrial Sector 596; Labour 600; Prices 603; Finance 603; Co-operation 604; Population 605.

CHAPTER 10: GENERAL ADMINISTRATIONS — 607

Introduction 607; Administrative Divisions 608; Divisional Commissioner 608; Collector 609; Deputy Collectors 617; Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars 619; Circle Officers and Circle Inspectors 622; Village Officers 623.

CHAPTER 11: REVENUE ADMINISTRATION — 625

Land Records 625; Motor Vehicles 632; Registration 635; Sales Tax 638.

PAGE

CHAPTER 12: LAW, ORDER AND JUSTICE — 643

Police 643; Judicial 649; Jails 650; Directorate of Social Welfare 693.

CHAPTER 13: OTHER DEPARTMENTS — 657

Buildings and Communications 657; Irrigation and Power 658; Agriculture 661; Animal Husbundry 662; Forests 663; Industries 667; Co-operation 672; State Transport 677; Fisheries 678.

CHAPTER 14: LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT — 679

Introduction 679; Zilla Parishad 679; Panchayat Samitis 689; Municipalities 691; Village Panchayats 696; Nyaya Panchayat 700; Town Planning and Valuation 701.

CHAPTER 15: EDUCATION AND CULTURE — 705

Historical Background 705; Medium of Instruction 705; Literacy and Educational Standards 705; General Education 707; Technical and Industrial Training 710; Directorate of Publicity 711.

CHAPTER 16: MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES — 713

Early Times 713; Modern Trends 714: Vital Statistics 716; Diseases Common to the District 717; Organisation 718; Family Planning 724.

CHAPTER 17: OTHER SOCIAL SERVICE — 725

Labour 725: Prohibition and Excise 731; Social Welfare 735; Charity Commissioner 740; Managed Estates 743.

CHAPTER 18: PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS — 745

CHAPTER 19: PLACES — 753

(Names of Places have been arranged alphabetically)

DIRECTORY OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS ... 809

BIBLIOGRAPHY 935

APPENDIX 939

PLATES

INDEX

PREFACE

THIS IS THE FIRST TIME THAT A SEPARATE GAZETTEER OF THE OSMANABAD DISTRICT HAS BEEN COMPILED. The Volume has been prepared by the Gazetteers Department, Government of Maharashtra, under the guidance of an Editorial Board. The following are the present members of the Editorial Board:—

My thanks are due to Shri K. K. Chaudhari, M.A., Joint Editor and Dr. V. N. Gurav, M.A., Ph.D., Statistical Officer for their valuable assistance throughout the work. My thanks are also due to Shri M. H. Ranade, B.A., on deputation to Government of Goa, Daman and Div as Research Officer; Shri P. N. Narkhede, M.Com.; Smt. N. S. Alawani, B.A.; Shri S. K. Khilare, B.Com., LL.B.; Miss M. N. Dharkar, M.A.; Smt. A. S. Deshmukh, and Shri V. B. Sangrulkar who are all the members of the Research staff for their assistance in the preparation and publication of the Volume. I am also thankful to Shri K. V. Yohannan, Compiler and the members of the other staff, *viz.*, Shri V. J. Gaichor, Assistant, Shri G. M. Narkar, Senior Clerk, Smt. S. M. Nirgude, Shri S. G. Shetye, Shri G. N. Parab, Shri A. M. Bhabal, Miss S. N. Gadre and Miss P. S. Marathe (Clerk-typists), Shri K. N. Parab (Daftari), Shri B. G. Shinde (Naik) and Sarvashri L. N. Tawde, P. G. Dhadve, S. N. Parab and K. A. Tambe (Peons) for their association in the preparation of this Volume.

I will be failing in my duty, if I do not express my thanks to Dr. P. N. Chopra, M.A., Ph.D., Editor, Central Gazetteers and the staff of the Central Gazetteers Unit, Union Ministry of Education, New Delhi, for their effective role in planning and co-ordinating the work of preparation of the District Gazetteers. The Unit scrutinized the draft of this Volume with great care and made several helpful suggestions with a view to improving the standard and quality of the publication. It may also be mentioned here that the Government of India pays a sum of Rs. 44,000 towards the compilation and Rs. 16,000 towards the printing cost of each of the district volumes, which forms a portion of the expenditure incurred on the compilation and printing of the District Gazetteer.

Shri B. W. Khadilkar, Director, Government Printing, Stationery and Publications, Bombay, Shri S. A. Sapre, Deputy Director and Shri R. B. Alva, Manager, Government Press and Book Depot, Nagpur, also deserve my thanks for the execution of the printing work of this Volume.

Many are the officials and non-officials who helped by supplying information on various points without whose help the execution of this work would have been difficult. To them all my thanks are due.

BOMBAY:
October 2, 1972.

B. G. KUNTE,
Executive Editor and Secretary.

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

OSMANABAD DISTRICT, along with the other four districts of the Marathwada region, was formerly a part of the Nizam's State. After the Reorganisation of the States in 1956 the region was included in the then Bombay State. Since the bifurcation of the Bombay State into Maharashtra and Gujarat in 1960, Osmanabad along with the other districts of Marathwada has become an integral part of Maharashtra.

In 1880 A. D. the Hyderabad State Government proposed to compile Gazetteers for all the Districts of the Nizam's Dominions. However, only the Aurangabad District Gazetteer was completed in 1884. It was edited by Munir Nawaz Jang (Maulvi Said Mahdi Ali) who in his prefatory note wrote:

> "It will be observed that the present work embodies much information of a general character, which carries it beyond the scope usually assigned to local Gazetteers The district is one of more than ordinary interest, and supplies the best materials for tracing out the institutions of the country. The caves of Ajanta, Elura and Aurangabad illustrate better, than anything else, the habits and customs of the early inhabitants and the great revolutions of religious life and thought which pervaded the whole of India."*

In 1909 was compiled the Gazetteer of the Hyderabad State by Mirza Mehdy Khan in which a brief sketch about Osmanabad district was given.

In Bombay Presidency as early as 1843 an attempt was made to arrange for the preparation of statistical accounts of the different districts. The following extracts[1] will be found interesting as giving an idea of the intention of those who desired to have such Accounts compiled:—

> "Government called on the Revenue Commissioners to obtain from all the Collectors as part of their next Annual Report, the fullest available information regarding their districts. . . . . Government remarked that as Collectors and their Assistants during the large portion of the year moved about the district in constant and intimate communication with all classes, they possessed advantages which no other public officers enjoyed of acquiring full knowledge of the condition of the country, the causes of progress or retrogradation, the good measures which require to be fostered and extended, the evil measures which call for abandonment, the defects in existing institutions which require to be remedied, and the nature of the remedies to be applied. Collectors also, it was observed, have an opportunity of judging of the effect of British rule on the condition and character of the people, on their caste prejudices, and on their superstitious observances. They can trace any alteration for the better or worse in dwellings, clothing and diet, and can observe, the use of improved implements of husbandry or other crafts, the habits of locomotion, the state of education, particularly among the higher classes whose decaying means and energy under

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*Aurangabad District Gazetteer, 1884, p. ii.

[1] Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency, Vol. I, Part I (History of Gujarat), pp. iii and iv.

our most levelling system compared with that of preceding Governments will attract their attention. Finally they can learn how far existing village institutions are effectual to their end and may be made available for self-government and in the management of local taxation for local purposes."

"In obedience to these orders, reports were received from the Collectors of Ahmedabad, Broach, Kaira, Thana and Khandesh. Some of the reports contained much interesting information. These five northern reports were practically the only result of the Circular Letter of 1843."

The matter does not seem to have been pursued any further.

In October 1867, the Secretary of State for India desired the Bombay Government to take concrete steps for compilation of a Gazetteer of the Presidency on the model of the Gazetteer prepared during that year for the Central Provinces. The Government of Bombay then requested some of its responsible officials to submit a scheme for carrying into effect the orders of the Secretary of State, and in 1868, appointed the Bombay Gazetteer Committee to supervise and direct the preparation of the Gazetteer. After a few organisational experiments the responsibility was finally entrusted to Mr. James M. Campbell of the Bombay Civil Service, who commenced the compilation in 1874, and completed the series in 1884. The actual publication, however, of these volumes was spread over a period of 27 years between 1877 and 1904 in which year the last General Index Volume was published.

Though a Gazetteer literally means only a geographical index or a geographical dictionary, the scope of this particular compilation was much wider. It included not only a description of the physical and natural features of a region but also a broad narrative of the social, political, economic and cultural life of the people living in that region. The purpose which the Gazetteer was intended to serve was made clear in the following remarks of Sir William Hunter, Director-General of Statistics to the Government of India, when his opinion was sought on a draft article on Dharwar District in 1871. He said:—

"My own conception of the work is that, in return for a couple of days' reading, the Account should give a new Collector, a comprehensive, and, at the same time, a distinct idea of the district which he has been sent to administer. Mere reading can never supersede practical experience in the district administration. But a succint and well conceived district account is capable of antedating the acquisition of such personal experience by many months and of both facilitating and systematising a Collector's personal enquiries. But in all cases a District Account besides dealing with local specialities should furnish a historical narration of its revenue and expenditure since it passed under the British rule, of the sums which we have taken from it in taxes, and of the amount which we have returned to it in the protection of property and person and the other charges of Civil Government."*

*Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency, Vol. I, Part I (History of Gujarat), p. vii.

The Gazetteer was thus intended to give a complete picture of the district to men who were entire strangers to India and its people but who as members of the ruling race carried on their shoulders the responsibility of conducting its administration.

The Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency had 27 Volumes, some split up into two or three parts, making a total of 35 books including the General Index which was published in 1904. Some of the volumes were of a general nature and were not confined to the limits of a particular district. For example, Volume I dealt with History and was split up into two parts, one dealing with Gujarat and the other with Konkan, Deccan and Southern Maratha country ; Volume IX was devoted to the population of Gujarat and contained two parts, one describing Hindus and the other Musalmans and Parsis ; but there was no corresponding volume devoted to the population of Maharashtra or Karnatak ; Volume XXV gave an account of the Botany of the area covered in the whole Presidency. The remaining Volumes dealt with various districts of the Presidency and with what were then known as Native States attached to the Bombay Presidency. Some of the District Volumes had two or three parts, for example, those of Thana, Kanara, Poona and Bombay. On the other hand, there was only one combined volume for some districts as for example, Surat and Broach and Kaira and Panch Mahals.

The scheme of the contents was more or less the same for all the District Volumes though the accounts of particular items varied considerably from district to district. Information was collected from Government offices and, in respect of social and religious practices, from responsible citizens. Eminent scholars, experts and administrators contributed articles on special subjects.

This Gazetteer compiled over many decades ago had long become scarce and entirely out of print. It contained authentic and useful information on several aspects of life in a district and was considered to be of great value to the administrator, the scholar and the general reader. There was a general desire that there should be a new and revised edition of this monumental work. The then Government of Bombay, therefore, decided that the old Gazetteer should be revised and republished and entrusted the work of revision to an Editorial Board specially created for that purpose in 1949. This volume has been prepared under the guidance of that Editorial Board by the Gazetteers Department, Government of Maharashtra. In view of the Reorganisation of States in 1956 and the coming into existence of the State

of Maharashtra in 1960, areas for which no District Gazetteers had previously been compiled are taken up and new District Gazetteers are being compiled in accordance with the common pattern.

In this volume an attempt has been made to give an idea of the latest developments whether in regard to the administrative structure or the economic set-up or in regard to social, religious and cultural trends. Every effort has been made to bring the information as up-to-date as possible. However, in a work like the Gazetteer where information on a large variety of subjects is included, some time lag between the collection of information and the publication is inevitable.

In this dynamic world, circumstances and facts of life change, and so do national requirements and social values. Such significant changes have taken place in India as in other countries during the last half-century, and more so after the advent of Independence in 1947. The general scheme and contents of this revised series of the Gazetteers have been adapted to the needs of altered conditions. There is inevitably some shift in emphasis in the presentation and interpretation of certain phenomena. For example, the weighted importance given to caste and community in the old Gazetteer cannot obviously accord with the ideological concepts of a secular democracy, though much of that data may have considerable interest from the functional, sociological or cultural point of view. What is necessary is a change in perspective in presenting that account so that it could be viewed against the background of a broad nationalism and the synthesis of a larger social life. It is also necessary to abridge and even to eliminate, elaborate details about customs and practices which no longer obtain on any extensive scale or which are too insignificant to need any elaboration.

An important addition to the District Volume is the Directory of Villages and Towns given at the end which contains in a tabulated form, useful information about every village and town in the district. The district map given in this edition is also fairly large and up-to-date.

The revised Gazetteers are published in two Series:

I. *The General Series*: This comprises volumes on subjects which can best be treated for the State as a whole and not for the smaller area of a district. As at present planned, they will deal with Geography, Fauna, Maharashtra—Land and its People, History, Language and Literature, Botany, Public Administration and Places of Interest.

2. *The District Series*: This contains one volume for every district of the Maharashtra State. The information given in all the volumes will follow the same pattern, and the table of contents will more or less be the same for all the districts.

Diacritical marks to explain the pronunciation of names of places and of words in Indian languages have been used only in three chapters, namely, Chapter 2—History, Chapter 3—People, and Chapter 19—Places, and also in the Directory of Villages and Towns. In other chapters the current spellings have been retained. A key to the diacritical marks used is given at page 809.

BOMBAY:
October 2, 1972.

B. G. KUNTE,
Executive Editor and Secretary.

OSMANABAD

CHAPTER 1 — GENERAL

CHAPTER 1.

General.

ORIGIN.

IN THE YEAR 1853 THE DISTRICT WAS TEMPORARILY CEDED BY THE NIZAM TO THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT. It was reverted to Hyderabad State in 1860. Its headquarters formerly used to be at Naldurg and the district was known as Naldurg district till 1904. The district of Naldurg was abolished and the new district of Osmanabad was formed with headquarters at Osmanabad. In 1905, two tahsils with headquarters at Wasi and Naldurg were abolished. Wasi was merged in Kalam and Naldurg in Tuljapur. Headquarters of Ausa tahsil were shifted to Latur and the tahsil was named Latur tahsil. Among the districts of Marathwada, Osmanabad had the biggest area under the Nizam's own estate called "*Sarf-e-Khas*". The *Sarf-e-Khas* was merged with the Government area under the *Sarf-e-Khas* (Merger) Regulation in the year 1949. All the *Jagir* areas were also abolished and taken over under direct Government administration in the same year. Consequent upon the integration of *Sarf-e-Khas* and *Jagir* areas, the boundaries of all the tahsils were reconstituted in the year 1950. Two new tahsils with headquarters at Ausa and Umerga and a new peta with headquarters at Bhum were created. In the same year (1950), 11 enclave villages from Sholapur were transferred to the district and 52 villages from this district were transferred to Sholapur district. With the reorganisation of the States in 1956, the district came to be included in Bombay State. Three tahsils of Ahmadpur, Nilanga and Udgir were transferred from the adjoining district of Bidar to Osmanabad district.

GEOGRAPHY.*

Situation.

The District of Osmanabad is the southernmost district in the Aurangabad Division of Maharashtra State situated between 17° 35′ and 18° 40′ north latitude and 75° 16′ and 76° 40′ east longitude. The district has an area of 14, 271.7 km² (5,510.3 sq. miles) and a population of 1,477,656 according to 1961 Census. It has 13 towns and 1,411 villages of which 23 are uninhabited.

Boundaries.

It is bounded on the south-west by the Sholapur district, on the north-west by Ahmadnagar district, on the north by Bhir and Parbhani districts, on the north-east by Nanded district and on the south-east and south by Bidar and Gulburga districts of the Mysore State.

*The Section on Geography is contributed by Prof. K. Ramamurthy, M.A., M.Litt., L.T., Pune University, Pune.

CHAPTER 1.

General.

GEOGRAPHY.

Boundaries.

On the western side the district boundary runs up the river Sina from Nalgaon in the south to Alnashar (Survey of India map) or Aleshwar (State map) in the north, but for a small deviation away from the river near about the latitude of Parenda first to the east and then to the west of it. From Alnashar the district boundary runs on the water divide between the Sina *nadi* and its tributary the Kheri *nadi* as far as Langotwadi near Chispur Budruk (Chinchpur Bk.), and after crossing the Kheri river above Chispur Budruk runs on the water divide between this river and the Nalli *nadi* to climb up the southern slope of the Balaghat plateau. On the plateau after a short arbitrary course, it joins the Manjra river just below Jategaon. From here the Manjra river generally forms the district boundary but for a few deviations of the latter sometimes to the north and sometimes to the south of the river, as far as Kasarkhed. Apart from these natural boundaries, elsewhere the boundary is mostly arbitrary being the result of historic accidents.

Administrative Sub-divisions.

For administrative purposes, the district is divided into three sub-divisions. The following statement shows the administrative sub-divisions with their area, density of population, towns, villages, etc.

CHAPTER 1.

General.
GEOGRAPHY.
Administrative Sub-divisions.

Name of the Sub-Division (1)	Name of tahsil or peta (2)	Area in kilometres (3)	Number of inhabited villages (4)	Villages uninhabited (5)	Number of towns (6)	Population (7)	Density per sq. kilometre (8)
(1) Osmanabad ..	(*i*) Osmanabad	1,152 0	106	1	1	140,058	122
	(*ii*) Tuljapur	1,566·4	105	1	2	120,834	77
	(*iii*) Parenda	1,052·6	109	2	1	88,317	84
	(*iv*) Umarga	1,493·4	112	..	2	162,405	109
(2) Latur	(*i*) Latur	1,087·3	115	1	1	143,007	131
	(*ii*) Ausa	1,211·6	112	6	1	122,816	102
	(*iii*) Kalam	1,226·6	107	..	1	126,839	103
	(*iv*) Bhum	878·5	79	..	1	72,836	83
(3) Udgir	(*i*) Udgir	1,637 7	174	..	1	172,599	105
	(*ii*) Nilanga	1,387·5	180	10	1	162,807	117
	(*iii*) Ahmadpur	1,578·1	189	2	1	165,138	105
	District Total ..	14,271·7	1,388	23	13	1,477,656	103

CHAPTER 1.

General.

GEOGRAPHY.

Physical Features.

A greater portion of the district lies on the triangular Balaghat plateau generally over 610 metres above sea level, sloping towards the south and east, forming the water divide between the Godavari and Bhima valleys. The northern bounding scarp of the Balaghat plateau running generally eastwards across the middle of the Bhir district enters Osmanabad district near Degaon. In a subdued form it runs first southwards and then eastwards gaining in altitude. It again runs southwards to the east of Chakur and then south-eastwards and after passing by Udgir continues the south-easterly course and passes out of the district. The southern bounding scarp of this plateau backed by a chain of hills enters the district just west of Malewadi and Pakhrud villages and runs in a general south-easterly direction, though in some sections it has locally easterly and southerly trends. Passing just west of Yermala, Yedsi, Osmanabad and Tuljapur, it runs nearly due south-eastwards passing west of Naldurg. After the gap at Naldurg it continues in a subdued form and passes outside the district. The dissected slopes of both these scarps appear as a series of hills as seen from the plains below. Due to the powerful headward erosion of streams draining down, these scarps themselves have been retreating as also the water divide between these and the plateau drainage, with the result that some of the greater heights are found often away from the steep faces.

Hills

The northernmost divide in the district is that between the Manar river and the Godavari, just south of the district boundary. This is a low divide ranging from about 550 metres above sea level in the west to about 500 metres in the east. An old unmetalled road runs on the top of this divide linking Ambejogai in Bhir district with Malegaon in Nanded district.

The next divide is on the Balaghat plateau just behind its northern scarp. It enters the district near Langarwadi and runs south-eastwards passing through Udgir. The railway line as also the road from Parli through Udgir to Bidar of Mysore State run on this ridge. Two significant heights on this are Janwal and Wadwal both about 733 metres. This divide is generally higher in the north-west but decreases in height to the south-east, where it is just above 625 metres. From this there is a low spur branching off near Chakur first running north-eastwards up to a point about two kilometres south of Sirur Tajband. From here it runs first eastwards and then north-eastwards passing out of the district beyond Wanjarwadi at a height of 560 metres. This ridge, on which runs the road from Latur to Nanded. forms the water divide between Manar and Tiru rivers.

The main divide between the Manjra and the Bhima drainage systems, enters the district just north of Malewadi with a height of about 760 metres. The highest point in the district, a little over 792 metres, is situated on this divide, just north-west of Kanheri about 6 kilometres south-west of Wasi. North of Terkhed, a spur extends eastwards and makes a right angular turn to the south around Bhabulgaon and again resumes the easterly

CHAPTER 1.

General.

GEOGRAPHY.

Hills.

trend and runs with a summit level of about 700 metres passing south of Moha. About three kilometres south of Nipani, it turns in a south-easterly direction and runs as far as Murud railway station. Here it branches into two spur arms. The northern arm, on which runs the railway line to Latur, has a summit level of about 670 metres, stretching eastwards forming the water divide between the Manjra and the Tawarja rivers. Eastwards it decreases in elevation ending just to the east of Latur with a summit level of little over 640 metres. The southern arm extends south-eastwards, this too with an initial summit level of about 670 metres, with a peak of 698 metres, north of Nitli. Passing south of Ausa, it runs as far as Halgar, where it decreases to about 600 metres. This forms the divide separating the Terna river from the Tawarja and the Manjra rivers.

The main divide continues to run west of Terkhed in a south-easterly direction close to the south-western scarp of the Balaghat plateau as far as Bawi to the west of Dharur. From here it recedes from the scarp due to the active back cutting of the plateau by the headwaters of the tributaries of the Sina and the Bhima rivers. Running nearly eastwards away from the scarp, it passes outside the district south of Kasar Sirsi. Some of the significant heights in this are Dharur, 714 metres and Deobet, 668 metres.

The active headward erosion of the Bori river into the plateau has resulted in a valley floor about 30 metres below the plateau level leaving the remnant of the plateau edge on its west as a prominent ridge running parallel to its course with a summit level of 610 metres south-eastwards as far as Naldurg. This bounding ridge of the plateau, which carries the road from Tuljapur to Naldurg, descends by a steep scarp face to the Harni basin. Beyond the Naldurg gap, the continuing hills are of slightly lower elevation and after Alur (602.5 metres), pass beyond the limits of the district.

Rivers.

Except the southern and western parts of the district, which are drained by the tributaries of the Bhima system, the rest of the district is drained by the Manjra and its tributaries belonging to the Godavari drainage system. The Manjra itself along with its tributaries, the Terna, the Tawarja and the Gharni drains the Balaghat Plateau portion, while its three other tributaries, the Manar, the Tiru and the Lendi drain the area to the north of the plateau.

Manar.

The Manar, the northernmost river of the district, rising on the north-eastern slopes of the Balaghat plateau near Dharmapuri in Bhir district flows in a north-easterly course of along 40 kilometres within this district. It continues in this direction into Nanded district as far as Kandhar, after which it flows in an easterly or south-easterly direction to join the Manjra.

Tiru.

The Tiru river rises on the eastern edge of the plateau near Chakur and has a course of about 56 kilometres within the

CHAPTER 1.

General.

GEOGRAPHY.

Rivers.

district flowing generally eastwards to join the Lendi at Kharka in Nanded district.

Lendi.

The Lendi river rises similarly on the edge of the plateau near Udgir further east and has only a small course within the district. It is joined by the Tiru at Kharka in Nanded district and flows past Deglur also in Nanded district before it joins the Manjra river.

Manjra.

The Manjra river rises above Gaurwadi near the northern edge of the Balaghat plateau in Bhir district and flows in a south-easterly direction towards Osmanabad district. It forms the district boundary for the greater part of its easterly course, barring a few deviations of the boundary some to the north and some to the south of the river. Where the Rena river joins the Manjra, the latter turns south continuing the direction of this tributary and after Halki flows in a south-easterly course as far as Chichaundi within the district, after which it forms the State boundary as far as Aurad Shajahani. Here it turns eastwards into the Mysore State.

Gharni

Apart from the Rena, which has only a small part of its lowermost course within the district, the Gharni is the only river of some size flowing as a left bank tributary of the Manjra draining the Balaghat plateau. The Gharni river about 40 kilometres long, rises three kilometres north of Wadval-Rajura and flows southwards passing by Wadval-Rajura, Gharni, Nalegaon, all situated on the western bank to join the Manjra river near Jawalga.

The Gharni Project consists of an earthen dam 2,135 metres long, of a maximum height of 15 metres, across the Gharni river near Jogial village with both left and right bank canals each of 24 kilometres in length irrigating about 2,800 hectares.

Devan.

Among the smaller left bank tributaries of the Manjra may be mentioned the Devan *nadi*, with a course of about 20 kilometres within the district. On the south bank of this river is situated the Devni village, famous for its breed of cattle bearing its name.

Tawarja.

The chief right bank tributaries of the Manjra are the Tawarja and the Terna. The Tawarja river, about 50 kilometres long, rises near Murud railway station and has a general easterly course till it joins the Manjra near Seoni village.

Terna.

The Terna river, over 150 kilometres in length from the source to its confluence with the Manjra, has the longest course of all the rivers lying entirely within the district. The Terna Project consists of an earthen dam on the river Terna above the village of Thail, south of Dhoki, with only one canal on the right bank. On account of the low relief of the adjoining divides, the dam has to be very long and of low height giving rise to a storage covering a wide area but of shallow depth.

Benithora.

The Benithora river, a tributary of the Bhima, rises on the slopes of Deobet hill and flows in a south-westerly direction

passing by Jaoli, Yenagur and Moram. At about four kilometres south of Moram, it turns eastwards and receives a number of tributaries like Ganjoti *nala* and Umarga *nala*. It then turns southwards and passes outside the district.

Bori.

The Bori river, rising west of Dharur, flows in a south-easterly direction east of the ridge from Tuljapur to Naldurg. After cutting through the gap at Naldurg, it flows in a general south-westerly and southerly direction to join the Bhima river.

Harni.

The Harni river, an important tributary of the Bori, flows west of Tuljapur-Naldurg ridge with a course of about 25 kilometres within the district to join the Bori about 10 kilometres north of Akkalkot.

Sina.

The Sina river, a major tributary of the Bhima river, runs along the western boundary, but receives many tributaries draining the Bhum and Parenda tahsils. These are, beginning from the north, the Kheri, the Nalli, the Dudhna with its tributary the Ulupa (the Banganga, being a tributary of the Ulupa) and the Chandni. All these are more or less parallel streams flowing in southerly or south-westerly direction and having their sources on the western scarp faces of Kunthalagiri, Osmanabad, Tuljapur and Naldurg watershed.

Geographical Aspects.

Geographically the district may be divided into four regions:—

(i) the Balaghat plateau made of residual interfluves and the valleys of streams dissecting the plateau;

(ii) the north-eastern region comprising the northern parts of Ahmadpur and Udgir tahsils in the Manar, the Teru and the Lendi drainage areas;

(iii) the western bulge comprising Parenda tahsil and the western part of Bhum tahsil in the Sina drainage basin: and

(iv) the south-western region comprising the southern and western parts of Tuljapur tahsil in the Bhima drainage area.

Balaghat Plateau.

In this region are included Kalam, Latur, Osmanabad, Ausa, Nilanga and Umarga tahsils, the southern parts of Ahmadpur and Udgir tahsils, the north-eastern part of Tuljapur and the eastern part of Bhum. This plateau is narrow and high with summit levels of over 750 metres in the north-west and broadens out and falls off in elevation towards the south-east to about 600 metres. The interfluves between the streams are rocky with poor stony soils and are either barren or covered with day crops of the *kharif* season, such as the yellow (*pivali*) jowar and tur, very often sown in mixtures. The valleys of streams have somewhat richer soils and in these favourable localities, *rabi* crops, chiefly wheat and jowar, are raised.

Jowar is the dominant crop of this region grown more in the *kharif* rather than in the *rabi* unlike in the rest of the district. In the remaining regions, *kharif* jowar is significant only in the north-eastern region while *rabi* jowar is the dominant crop in

CHAPTER 1.

General.

GEOGRAPHY.

Geographical Aspects.

Balaghat Plateau.

the western and south-western regions. In this region, second in importance to jowar is the groundnut, little of which being grown elsewhere. Though *bajri* is suited to the lighter soils of this region, little of this is grown on account of the traditional food habits of the people. It is of importance only in Tuljapur and Umarga tahsils near the border. Wheat and gram are also of greater importance in this region than elsewhere, being grown more in the valleys of the Manjra and the Terna.

This plateau region rises rather steeply from the plains to the west and dips gently towards the east. The main trunk road from Bhir to Tuljapur and Naldurg is laid along the top of this divide behind the scarp. The important settlements of Yermala, Yedsi (Sholapur district), Osmanabad and Tuljapur on this road all owe their origin to their locations just where there are roads from the western plains negotiating to this main road up the plateau scarps. The principal agricultural villages are all situated away from this divide in the valleys of streams either to the east or west and everywhere there are *kutcha* approach roads linking these villages to the main road.

North-Eastern Region.

This region comprises the northern parts of Ahmadpur and Udgir tahsils and lies in the Manar, the Tiru and the Lendi drainage areas. Here also *kharif* jowar is of considerable importance, but little of jowar is grown in the *rabi* season, on account of the general rugged nature of the terrain. This region along with the adjoining parts of Latur and Nilanga tahsils are the only parts of the district with significant amounts of cotton crop in the whole district. The dominant position of *udid* among the pulses of the Balaghat plateau region is here taken by *tur*. In Ahmadpur tahsil while the acreage under *tur* is second only to that of the Tuljapur tahsil, that under *udid* is insignificant.

Western Region

The western bulge consisting of the Parenda tahsil and the western part of Bhum belongs to the Sina basin. In marked contrast to the plateau relief of the first region, this region is characterised by sharp relief with innumerable small streams with rugged interfluves between them. These valleys have fertile soils and abundant ground water supplies, both accounting for the dominance of *rabi* cultivation. The crossing of this area by innumerable streams has enabled the execution of several minor irrigation works, but has to some extent hindered the development of good roads, which is reflected in the fact that Parenda has the lowest percentage of literacy of all the tahsils of Osmanabad district.

Some General Features.

As a greater part of the district lies on the Balaghat plateau sloping gently towards the south and the east, the streams which originate here benefit mostly areas outside the district lying to the south and the east. The soils are mostly infertile enabling only the cultivation of *pivali* jowar and *tur* in the *kharif* season and less of the *rabi* crops. Cotton is practically absent in the

CHAPTER 1.

General.

GEOGRAPHY.

Some General Features.

district except in the north-eastern sections. On the other hand, the barren rocky plateau surface unriddled by too frequent streams has enabled the construction of good roads and important thoroughfares pass through the district. On account of the greater degree of accessibility thus provided, education is a little more widespread than in the other districts of the Aurangabad division and this district stands first in rural literacy in this division.

The villages are mostly located on the banks of streams and avoid the interfluves in this district of only moderate rainfall, partly due to the better agricultural possibilities and partly due to the need for domestic requirements of water, for it . is only here even in the dry season there is adequate subterranean water which could be tapped by wells both for crops and domestic use. The walls are mostly of stones : only in the river valleys such as those of the Manjra and the Sina, mud is used instead along with bricks. Tiled roofs are extremely rare in the district. Zinc coated corrugated iron sheet roofs weighted down by stones placed on them is the common type. Osmanabad has the highest proportion of corrugated iron sheet roofs both in the rural and urban areas among the districts of Maharashtra. This district used to have the epidemic of plague very often so that people year after year used to leave the village or town sites and shift temporarily to plague camps in the fields. Up to 1930, it used to be an almost annual affair. It was perhaps because of such shifts that the people took to corrugated iron sheet roofs as they could in the event of an epidemic be easily removed and used for making temporary shelters in camps. In this way corrugated iron sheets became popular and are at present used by all middle class people who cannot afford roofs with wooden beams and rafters covered with thick layers of mud.

On account of the prevailing semi-arid climate and bare rocky surfaces on which the roads are laid, the shade giving trees on the roadside are rare and where they exist they are mostly of *babhul*. Only where the roads cross low lying areas, the soil moisture improves and there may be double rows of *babhul* or single rows of banyan trees.

A common practice noticeable in many parts of the district is the storage of cowdung cakes in *huduvas,* in which dried cakes are piled in a cylindrical form with a hemispherical top and the whole thing sealed off the outer side with a smearing of cow-dung having a smooth finish and allowed to dry. This enables the *huduva* to avoid being damaged by rains during the rainy season for it is easily drained off. Very often a conical structure of dried reeds is placed on the top to give added protection. As the rains are from the south-west, the removal of cakes proceeds by an opening from the north-west as and when needed by the owner, so that the *huduva* looks like a small cylindrical hut about 2 metres in diameter with entrance on the north-western side.

CHAPTER 1.

General.

CLIMATE*

The climate of this district is on the whole dry except during the monsoon season. The year may be divided into four seasons. The cold season from December to about the middle of February, followed by the summer season lasting up to the end of May, the south-west monsoon season from June to September and the post-monsoon or retreating monsoon season in October and November.

Rainfall.

Records of rainfall in the district are available for about 87 years for Osmanabad alone and for five other stations for about a decade. The details of the rainfall at these stations and for the district as a whole are given in Tables No. 1 and 2. The average annual rainfall in the district is 882.1 mm (34.73"). The rainfall in the district in general increases from the south-west towards the north-east. About 84 per cent of the annual rainfall in the district is received during the south-west monsoon season, the rainiest month being July. The variation in the annual rainfall from year to year is large in the district. During the 60 year period from 1901 to 1960, the highest annual rainfall amounting to 168 per cent of the normal occurred in 1916. The lowest annual rainfall amounting to 59 per cent of the normal occurred in 1918. In the same 60 year period from 1901 to 1960, the rainfall in the district was less than 80 per cent of the normal in 21 years. Two or three consecutive years of such low rainfall occurred five times during this period. It will be seen from Table No. 2 that the annual rainfall in the district was between 600 and 1,000 mm (23.62" and 43.31") in 48 years out of 60.

On an average there are about 51 rainy days (*i.e.* days with rainfall of 2.5 mm—10 cents—or more) in a year in the district.

The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours recorded at any station in the district was 247.1 mm (9.73") on September 7, 1895 at Osmanabad.

*The section on 'Climate' is contributed by Meteorological Department of the Government of India, Pune.

TABLE No. 1

NORMALS AND EXTREMES OF RAINFALL IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT

Station (1)	No. of years of data (2)		January (3)	February (4)	March (5)	April (6)	May (7)	June (8)	July (9)	August (10)	September (11)
Osmanabad	60	(a)	4·6	3·3	7·6	17·3	26·4	153·7	174·7	155·2	208·8
		(b)	0·3	0·3	0 7	1·7	2·1	8·7	11·9	10·6	10·6
Parenda	11	(a)	0·3	4·8	2 5	9·9	25·1	101·1	143·3	116·1	210·6
		(b)	0·0	0·3	0·2	1·3	2·5	6·4	8·9	8·3	9·9
Udgir	11	(a)	1·3	5·6	7·9	13·5	35·8	184·4	301·0	226·6	218·9
		(b)	0·2	0 4	0·7	1·5	2·5	9·6	12·5	11·8	9·7
Kalam	11	(a)	0·0	1·8	3·8	5·8	31·0	134·6	190·3	145·8	174·2
		(b)	0·0	0·1	0·3	0·6	1·9	8·4	11·3	8·9	10·2
Ahmadpur	11	(a)	0·0	2·3	4·3	13·5	19·8	145·0	262·1	181·9	177·0
		(b)	0·0	0·2	2 5	1·4	1·5	7·5	12·8	10·4	10·2
Tuljapur	11	(a)	0·3	2·8	8·9	19·6	40·4	138·4	268·5	196·9	212·3
		(b)	0 0	0 3	0·9	1·4	2·3	7·8	12·7	12·5	11·3
Osmanabad (District)		(a)	1·1	3·4	5 8	13·3	29·7	142·9	223·3	170·4	200·3
		(b)	0·1	0·3	0·9	1·3	2·1	8·1	11·7	10·4	10·3

TABLE No. 1—*contd.*

Station	No. of years of data		October	November	December	Annual	Highest annual rainfall as percentage of normal and year†	Lowest annual rainfall as percentage of normal and year†	Amount (mm.)	Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours* Date
(1)	(2)		(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
Osmanabad	60	(a) ..	56·6	24·1	7·4	839·7	168	59	247·1	1895 September 7.
		(b) ..	3·8	1·3	0·5	52·5	(1916)	(1918)		
Parenda	11	(a) ..	83·1	22·6	3·8	728·2	131	60	151·9	1950 September 7.
		(b) ..	4·7	0·7	0·2	43·4	(1956)	(1952)		
Udgir	11	(a) ..	75·2	8·4	0·5	1,079·1	138	68	157·7	1954 September 27.
		(b) ..	4·0	0·9	0·1	53·9	(1955)	(1960)		
Kalam	11	(a) ..	67·1	20·3	1·3	776·0	147	60	103·4	1959 September 27.
		(b) ..	3·6	1·2	0·2	46·7	(1956)	(1952)		
Ahmadpur	11	(a) ..	53·6	13·7	0·0	873·2	155	75	158·2	1954 September 27.
		(b) ..	3·6	0·5	0·0	50·6	(1955)	(1959)		
Tuljapur	11	(a) ..	99·1	10·4	3·8	1,001·4	140	61	143·5	1958 July 1.
		(b) .	5·3	0·6	0·2	55·3	(1956)	(1960)		
Osmanabad (District)		(a) ..	72·5	16·6	2·8	882·1	168	59		
		(b) ..	4·2	0·9	0·2	50·5	(1916)	(1918)		

(*a*) Normal rainfall in mm. (*b*) Average number of rainy days (days with rain of 2·5 mm. or more). *Based on all available data up to 1960.
†Years given in brackets.

TABLE No. 2

CHAPTER 1.

General.

Rainfall.

FREQUENCY OF ANNUAL RAINFALL IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT

(Data 1901—1960)

Range in millimetres (1)	No. of years (2)	Range in millimetres (3)	No. of years (4)
401—500	1	901—1,000	13
501—600	5	1,001—1,100	5
601—700	15	1,101—1,200	4
701—800	10	1,201—1,300	1
801—900	5	1,301—1,400	0
		1,401—1,500	1

Temperature.

There being no meteorological observatory in the district, the description which follows is mainly based on the records of the observatories in the neighbouring districts, where the climatic conditions are similar. The cold weather commences towards the end of November when temperatures begin to decrease rapidly. December is generally the coldest month with the mean daily maximum temperature at about 29.5° C (85.1° F) and the mean daily minimum at about 15° C (59.0° F). On some occasions the minimum temperature drops down to about 4° or 5° C (39.2° or 41.0° F). The period from about the middle of February to the beginning of the south-west monsoon season is one of continuous rise in temperature. May is generally the hottest month with the mean daily maximum temperature at about 40° C (104.0° F) and the mean daily minimum at about 25° C (77.0° F). The heat during summer is intense and the maximum temperature sometimes goes up to about 45° C (113.0° F). Afternoon thundershowers which occur on some days bring welcome relief though only temporarily. With the onset of the south-west monsoon in the district early in June there is appreciable drop in temperature. With the withdrawal of the monsoon early in October there is a slight increase in day temperature. Nights, however, progressively become colder.

Humidity.

The air is very humid during the south-west monsoon season and mostly dry in the rest of the year. The driest part of the year is the summer season when the afternoon relative humidities are less than 25 per cent.

Cloudiness.

In the south-west monsoon season the skies are generally heavily clouded or overcast. During the rest of the year skies are mostly clear or lightly clouded. There is some increase in cloudiness during the afternoons of the summer season.

CHAPTER 1.

General.

CLIMATE.

Winds.

Winds are generally light with some increase in force during the latter half of the summer and in the south-west monsoon seasons. Winds blow mostly from directions between south-west and north-west during the monsoon season. In the period from October to December winds blow from directions between north-east and south-east. In the next four months directions of the winds are liable to variation. In May winds are mostly from directions between west and north.

Special Weather Phenomena.

Thunderstorms occur in the summer and monsoon months, their incidence being higher during the monsoon season. Dust-raising winds occur during the summer season.

FORESTS.

The district has negligible forest resources mainly concentrated in Tuljapur tahsil which is divided into three beats, placed under the charge of the round officers. The forests in the district cover an area of only 15.411 km^2 (5.95 square miles). The Divisional Forest Officer with headquarters at Ahmadnagar responsible to the Conservator of Forests, Pune Circle, is in charge of these forests.

The forests are of thorny scrub type, common species found being *Khair* (*Acacia catechu*), *Hivar* (*Acacia leucophlea*), *Hankal* (*Gymnosporia emarginata*), *Aroni*, *Apta* (*Bauhinia racemosa*), Bor (*Zizyphus jujuba*), *Babhul* (*Acacia arabica*) and *Neem* (*Melia Azadirachata*). The forests have extensive grassy areas in undulating places. The important species of grass found are *Kusal*, *Sheda* and *Marvel*. A major portion of the forest produce is consumed locally.

The Forest department has launched a large scale afforestation programme and with this view a nursery has been established at Wadgaon. So far an area of 607.029 hectares (1,500 acres) has been afforested with different varieties of trees, the chief among them being *Neem*, *Shisam* (*Dalbergia latifolia*), and *Shiras* (*Albizzia lebbeck*).

The principal species of the forests are as follows:—

(1) *Dhavada* (*Anogeissus latifolia*).

(2) *Salai* (*Boswellia serrata*).

(3) *Khair* (*Acacia catechu*).

(4) *Bor* (*Zizyphus jujuba*).

(5) *Neem* (*Azadirachata indica*).

(6) *Apta* (*Bauhinia racemosa*).

(7) *Palas* (*Butea frondosa*).

(8) *Tembhurni* (*Diospyros melanozylon*).

(9) *Arjunsadhada* (*Terminalia Arjuna*).

(10) *Bhava* (*Cassia fistula*).

(11) *Dhaman* (*Grewia tiliaefolia*).

(12) *Shamat* (*Odina Wodier*).
(13) *Moha* (*Bassia latifolia*).
(14) *Dandhoshi* (*Dalbergia paniculata*).
(15) *Medshing* (*Dolichandrone falcata*).
(16) *Hiver* (*Acacia leucophloea*).
(17) *Henkal* (*Gymnosporia montana*).
(18) *Amoni* (*Rhus musorensis*).
(19) *Ranbor* (*Zizyphus vulgerias*).
(20) *Tambat* (*Flacourtia sepiaria*).
(21) *Dikamali* (*Gardenia gummifera*).
(22) *Karwand* (*Carissa carandas*).

WILD ANIMALS AND BIRDS.

Almost there is no forest with sufficient tree growth in the district. The forest areas in charge of either Forest department or Revenue department are mostly *barads* and denuded lands devoid of any tree growth. Some of these areas are taken up under plantation under different schemes. As these schemes were mostly started in the First and the Second Five-Year Plans, the height of the plantation is hardly 3.048 to 4.572 metres (10′ to 15′). As such there is no scope for wild animals. However, in grassy banks and waste lands some small game animals and birds do reside.

Wild Animals.

The Tiger (*Panthera tigris*) has no home to stay in the district and hence it is never found here. However, Panther (*Panthera pardus*) is occasionally seen throughout the district more conspicuously in the reserved forest areas of Tuljapur tahsil. Animals belonging to Deer family, such as spotted deer or *chital* (*Axis axis*) Antelope (*Kalvit*) (*Antilope Cervicapra*), four horned deer (*Tetracerus quadricornis*). Barking deer or *Alheda* (*Muntiacus muntjak*) are seen in the grassy waste lands, near cultivations. Wild boar or *Dukkar* (*Sus scrofa*) is a vermin found all over the district. It takes shelter in the forests or waste lands adjoining cultivations. Wild boar is found either solitary or in a herd. Mouse deer is found mostly in Tuljapur tahsil. In other parts of the district it is very rare.

The common wild animals such as small Grey Monkeys (*Macacas radiata*), Jackals (*Canis aureus*), Foxes (*Vulpes bengalensis*), Mungus (*Herpestes vitticollis*) are very common in all parts of the district.

Rarely Hyena is also reported.

Wild Birds.

Of swimming-birds, ducks and teals are generally seen in the area where there is a river, a pond or some artificial reservoir.

Of wading-birds, the Jack (*Callingo gallinula*) and Painted snipe (*Rostratula benghalensis*) are found rarely in winter season mostly all over the district.

CHAPTER 1.

General.
WILD ANIMALS AND BIRDS.
Wild Birds.

Stoneplover, (*Eedicnemus scolopsse*) is also found but in very small number.

Of game birds, Painted Partridge (*Fracolinus picus*), and the Grey Partridge (*Ortygornis ponticeriana*) are found all over the district mostly in grassy area. They are frequently seen in cold season.

The Rain Quails (*Coturnis coromandelicus*) and the Grey Quails (*Coturnisa communis*) are found in large number over the district adjoining cultivations.

Pea fowl (*Pave cristatus*) is only restricted to the wooded and grassy areas in Tuljapur tahsil and a few of the surrounding places.

Herds of Green Pigeons (*Crocopus phoenicoplerus*) are commonly seen in cold season on ficus and other fruit bearing trees near habitations.

The common Grey Horn Bill (*Lophocerus birostrics*) is seen from August to November in all parts of the district. This bird is mainly found near the villages on banyan and *pimpal* trees.

The Tree Pie (*Dendrocitta vegabund*) rarely enters the district.

Bayas (*Ploceus pailippinus*) are occasionally seen near waters, with their hanging nets on *babhul* and other trees.

The other common birds such as, the white breasted King-fisher (*Halcyon smyrnensis*), the Blossom Headed Parakeet (*Psittacula cyanoceplala*), the Red Vented Bulbul (*Molpastes cafer*), the Green Bee-Eater (*Merops superciliosus*), the Kind Crow (*Black drango*) (*Dicrurus macracercus*), the Spotted Owlet (*Athene branna*), Indian Magpie Robbin (*Copsychus pagodarym*), the Jungle Crow, the House Crow, etc., are commonly seen all over the district.

Keel (*Eudynamis scolopaceus*) visits the district only in spring.

FISH AND FISHERIES.
Sources and Prospects.

The district is not greatly endowed with natual resources of fluvial waters. It is drained by only two rivers *viz.*, the Manjra and the Sina which offer scope for the development of fisheries activity. Reservoirs built for irrigation purposes under the Five Year Plans have greatly enhanced the prospects of fisheries in the district. Important amongst these are Khasapur reservoir (508.690 hectares—1,257 acres), Chandani (813.014 hectares—2.009 acres) and Sonari (709.415 hectares—1,753 acres) in Parenda tahsil; Harni (401.449 hectares—992 acres) and Bharti (198.296 hectares—490 acres) in Tuljapur tahsil; and Terna (542.279 hectares—1,340 acres) in Osmanabad tahsil. Besides, there are quite a few perennial and seasonal tanks. In all these rivers, tanks and reservoirs the pisciculture is undertaken on scientific basis. Efforts are also being made by Fisheries department to exploit the available water resources and towards this end an Assistant Superintendent of Fisheries has been posted at Osmanabad

List of Fishes.

The commercially important varieties of fish found in the district are:

Scientific name	Local name
(1) Carps	
	FAMILY: CYPRINIDAE
Oxygaster clupeoides (BL)	*Chela*
Rasbora daniconius (Ham.)	*Gane or Kanheri*
Puntius ticto (Hom)	*Potiah, Gadar, Karvari*
Puntius Kolus (Sykes)	*Kolus*
Tor tor (Ham.)	*Mahaseer*
Puntius sarana (Ham)	*Poshti*
Labeo fimbriatus (BL.)	*Tambir*
(2) *Loaches*	
	FAMILY: COBITIDAE
Lepidocephalichthys guntea (Ham.)	*Gurgutchi*
Nemacheilus botia (Ham.)	*Teli, Mura, Banta.*
(3) *Catfishes*	
	FAMILY: CLARIIDAE
Clarius batrachus (L.)	*Waghoor*
	FAMILY: SACCOBRANCHIDAE
Heteropneustes fossilis (Bl.)	*Singhee*
	FAMILY: SILURIDAE
Wallago attu (Schn.)	*Padim*
Ompak bimaculatus (Bl).	*Ganguli*
	FAMILY: BAGARIDAE
Mystus aor (Ham.)	*Shingalu*
Mystus seenghala (Sykes)	*Shengata*
Mystus vitatus (Bl).	*Tengra*
	FAMILY: SISORIDAE
Bagarius bagarius (Ham.)	*Bodh Masa*
(4) *Eels*	
	FAMILY: ANGUILLIDAE
Anguilla bengalensis (G. & H.)	*Ahir*
(5) *Snake-headed fishes or Murrels*	
	FAMILY: OPHICEPHALIDAE (CHANNIDAE)
Chana marulius (Ham.)	*Phool murrel*
Chana Striatus (Bl)	*Dhadkya or Dodka*
Chana punctatus (Bl.)	*Botri or Botru*
Chana gachua (Ham.)	*Bilona*
(6) *Gobies*	
	FAMILY: GOBIIDAE
Glossogobius giuris (Ham.)	*Chandni*
(7) *The spiny eels*	

CHAPTER 1.

General.

FISH AND FISHERIES.

List of Fishes.

Family: Mastocembelidæ

Mastocembelus armatus (Lac.) Wam or *Tambu* in the district mainly comprises murrels and catfishes. However these are not economical from the point of view of pisciculture because they are highly carnivorous.

Fishing Gears.

Various types of nets are used in catching the fish, brief description of each of which is given below:—

Cast net.

It is the commonest gear used in the district. This net when cast in water becomes conical. The periphery of the bottom is provided with heavy beads, used as sinkers, whereby the net sinks quickly and traps the fish. When the net is pulled with the string provided at the top, the peripheral margin forms a series of pockets, and it is in these pockets that the fish get entangled. The mesh size of this net is 1.27 cm (½ inch) to 2.54 cm (1 inch), depending upon the size of the fish to be caught.

Pandiya or Pandya.

It is a type of drag net formed by joining together several units depending upon the breadth and depth of the water sheet. Units used are generally of the length of 7.315 m (24 ft.) and height of 3.658 m (12 ft). The lower margin of the net is folded or tucked in and tied as in the case of cast net. Several such nets (units) may be joined together to form a large drag net for fishing operation in the rivers or reservoirs. This net is also made up of cotton twine with a mesh size of 25.4 mm (1″).

Neer.

This is also a form of a drag net like *Pandya* but with a smaller mesh. It is generally used to catch those fishes which escape from the *Pandya* net.

Kandal.

It is a type of gill net made of cotton twine. It is 22.860 m (75′) in length and 1.829 m (6′) in height. Its mesh size varies from 50.8 mm (2″) to 114.30 mm (4½″). This net is operated to catch fish both from the rivers as well as the reservoirs.

Besides nets, the fishes are also caught by means of hooks and lines, and what is known as trap system. Trap system is a contrivance whereby a conical or pouch-net placed at the opening of a bund through which water is allowed to flow, and where fishes passing alongwith waterflow get entangled.

Fishing Communities.

The chief fishing communities in the district are Dheemer, Kahar, Bhois and Kolis. There are about 150 fishermen scattered in about 30 villages, out of which only 80 are gainfully employed. Since fishing has a limited scope, many of the fishermen have taken up agricultural occupations.

Pisciculture has been given considerable importance as a main developmental activity in this district. Survey of sheets of water in the district has been undertaken to assess their suitability so as to bring as much area of water-surface as possible under pisciculture. Reservoirs, irrigation tanks and privately owned ponds are stocked with fry and fingerlings of major carps, *Rohu* (*Labeo rohita*), *Catla* (*catla-catla*) and *Mrigal* (*Cirrhina mrigala*),

which are known to be fast growing varieties of fish in India. Fish seed or carp fry for this purpose is partly imported from Calcutta and partly produced indigenously in the Marathwada Division. Steps are being taken to augment the fish seed production within the district. Nearly two lakhs of baby fish have been stocked in the nursery tanks of Khasapur and Darga. In the Chandani reservoir an additional nursery is being set up.

In the socio-economic field, the department encourages fishermen to come under co-operative fold so as to take advantage of different schemes of development and financial assistance to the fishing trade. There are at present two fishermen's co-operative societies in the district with a total membership of about 50 and a capital outlay of about Rs. 2,000.

Financial assistance is granted by way of giving adequate subsidy in the purchase of fishery requisites such as nylon and cotton twine. Imported carp fry are sold to the co-operatives and the private fish culturists at subsidised or concessional rates. Loans and subsidies are also given for setting up of the nursery tanks, as also desilting and renovating tanks and screening of the outlets.

SNAKES.*

This district has no forest areas. There are small barren hills with little green bushes on them. The hillocks near Naldurg, Kharosa, Ramlingam and Osmanabad have plenty of scattered rocks, a few waterfalls and greenery near about them during rains. They indicate that in olden times they may be green belts. The caves at Osmanabad and Kharosa bear images having a number of snake-hoods on them.

There are persistent reports of snake bites in the areas marked by tahsils of Nilanga and Umarga. Investigations have shown them to be cases of non-poisonous snake bites or other venomous reptile bites. At Naldurg every alternate stone had under it a brown or black scorpion. Bites from these often give reactions similar to neurotoxic poisoning as seen in case of cobra bite.

The region from Tuljapur onwards to Osmanabad is a plateau. The soil is black. These along with climatic factors indicate that this district has cobra as the most common poisonous snake in the area. The descriptions of other snakes are given below:

Family: Typhlopidae.

Non-Poisonous.

Typhlops braminius: Marathi "*Kawdya*".—This small blind worm like snake was recovered from Naldurg area; but is found all over the district near human habitations and decaying vegetation. It is thinner than the smallest human finger and does not grow beyond 203.20 mm (8 inches). The body is covered all over by semicircular imbricate scales, the head and tail

*The section on Snakes is contributed by Dr. P. J. Deoras, Bombay.

regions are both blunt and the lower side is faint brown while dorsally the snake is chocolate brown. There are no distinctions between upper and lower scales and the snake being round is often mistaken to be an earthworm. It is absolutely harmless.

Family: *Boidae*.

Eryx conicus: Marathi *"Dutondya"*.—This blunt tailed snake is often mistaken to have two mouth ends. It is an absolutely non-poisonous snake, brown with reticulate grey markings dorsally and small cross pale cross scales ventrally.

Lycodon.—This wolf snake is very common in the locality. Both *Lycodon* and *Oligodon* have been recovered from houses in Osmanabad area. These snakes are harmless but are unfortunately mistaken to be a Krait because of the white bands on the brown body. In the case of a Krait, the central row of scales in the mid-dorsal region is hexagonal and the scales beyond the vent are not divided. This is not the case with the wolf snakes. These snakes stay in the gardens eating frogs, lizards and rats and are helpful to the gardeners in controlling the vermin.

It is likely that *Uropeltis* may be present in the forest region round about Ramlingam. This purple black snake with yellow specks measures about 228.60 mm (9"). Its tail is blunt but has a transverse ridge meant for digging. It also has rough spikes in the tail region. It is a primitive snake which often is seen at high altitudes, and moist vegetation. Any way, it is nice to look at because of brown, yellow and grey colorations on a deep pink or brown body.

Python molurus: Marathi *"Ajgar"*.—This snake which, in northern regions is called *"Ajgar"* is known as *"Chiti"* in the south. It is met within waterfall areas of the forest region, particularly in the areas where rocks jut out into water. The snake is deep brown with variegated yellow patches all over the body. The head region is pink with a faint whitish pink lancet-shaped mark on the skull. The snake has small abdominal cross scales and near the vent has two anal spurs which indicate the rudiments of past limbs. These spurs can cause serious injuries by scratching. The snakes grow to 4.267 m (14') in length and may be 0.610 m (2') in girth, when full-grown. It has very powerful muscles by which it strangulates the prey to death before it feeds on them. It has been observed to kill quite a big animal like a goat, a stag and even a boar.

Family: *Colubridae*.

Ptyas mucosus: Marathi *"Dhaman"*.—This rat snake is found all over the area. It is yellow with black dots more in the tail region. It has been seen to grow more than 3.048 m (10'). It is very agile and has been observed to jump on trees. One of the curious habits of this snake is to tie a knot by its tail on whatever object it comes across. It is quite likely that the snake may be

tying the knot against thin trees when lying in wait for rats. The snake is locally called *dhaman* and is a great friend of farmers inasmuch as it reduces the number of rats by feeding on them. Many people unfortunately mistake this to be a poisonous snake and kill it.

Natrix Dictator: Marathi *"Diwad"*.—This checkered keel-black snake is found all over the district near ponds of water. It grows to 1.371 m (4½′) in length and has, an ash-coloured body, black squares or stripes which gives it the peculiar name of "checkered keel-black". Sometimes a little ash colour gives it an impression of olive green, particularly during the rainy season. It feeds primarily on frogs and avoids human interference, but when cornered, it attacks fiercely and can cause serious physical injuries.

Natrix stoleta: Marathi *"Naneli"*.—This snake is buff coloured with white spots and a number of longitudinal thin brown stripes all over the body. It is predominantly found during the rainy season all over the area. It is docile and one could handle it without any danger. These snakes are thin and do not grow beyond 0.762 m (2½′). They are absolutely harmless.

Dryophis nasutus: Marathi *"Harantol"*.—In some regions, it is called *"Harantol"* and in some *"Sarptol"*. This is a long parrot green snake growing to more than 1.524 m (5′) in length and having a markedly pointed long head. It had the peculiar habit of remaining twined on vegetations, keeping the head separate as if to hypnotise the prey. The triangular head often times continues to shake and many a time people have been unaware of the snake on a tree till the head has come right up to the nose. The bite of the snake is painful though it is not poisonous enough to kill a man. It feeds on sparrows and on other smaller birds but could be handled with care. It is more seen in places of dense vegetation or on top of green trees.

Family: *Elapidae*.

Poisonous.

Naia naja: Marathi *"Nag"*, *"Domi"*.—This is a very common snake all over the district. It is found more near human habitation than in the interior. The longest could be 1.676 m (5 feet six inches). This snake can never be mistaken because of the spreading of the hood which is seen in the case of no other snake. There are spectacle marks on the hood and three faint dark stripes on the undersurface of the hood. These two characteristics will always distinguish this snake from any other snake. Apart from this, the snake hisses before striking a prey. Though it is a poisonous snake, it avoids human approach, but if disturbed, it will attack with ferocity, even pursuing the victim to some distance. The poison of this snake is neurotoxic. The snake is worshipped on *Nagpanchmi* day during the rainy season and there are some images of the snake in some remote temples and caves of the district.

CHAPTER 1.

General.

SNAKES.

Poisonous.

Bungarus caeruleus: Marathi *"Manyar"*, *"Karayat"*.—This snake is called *"Dandekar"* also in the district, though some people understand it by the word *"Manyar"*. It is steel blue in colour with white cross bars all along the body. The central row of the dorsal scales is hexagonal and scales beyond the vent are complete. It is a very timid snake growing to about 1.219 m (4') in length. It occurs in crevices between stones and often times in the thatch. It is highly poisonous and the poison is neurotoxic.

Family: *Viperidæ*.

Vipera russelli: Marathi *"Ghonas"* *"Kandar"*.—This snake, locally known as *Ghonas*, is seen more in the scanty forest region. Some people call it *"Chatti"*, but this is a mistaken name. It grows to 1.219 m (4') in length, is brown in colour and has three rows of deep brown elliptical spots all over the body. The head is triangular and the scales on the head are very small. It hisses very loudly and continuously. The fangs are 12.70 mm (½') long and lie tucked on the sides of the jaw inside a sheath. It is very vicious and can strike in any direction. The venom is vaso-toxic.

Echis carinatus: Marathi *"Phoorsa"*.—This snake, which is so common in Ratnagiri district, is found in small numbers during the rainy season in the areas that have red soil. The local people call it *Dhul Nagin*. It does not grow to more than 0.46 m (18") in length and having brown spots on the body has a white arrow shaped mark on the head. It moves side-ways and can jump while striking. The poison may not kill the victim immediately, but he suffers from secondary reactions. The poison is vaso-toxic.

CHAPTER 2—HISTORY*

CHAPTER 2.

History.

ANCIENT PERIOD.

Early History.

THE OSMĀNĀBĀD DISTRICT CONTAINS SOME ANCIENT PLACES of great historical interest. The old name of this district was Dhārāśiva. That this is an ancient place is shown by the caves excavated in the hill at a distance of about eight miles. These caves were originally Buddhist, but were later converted into monuments of the Jain religion and fresh caves were also excavated nearby. Of this we shall speak later. Lātūr, a station on a branch line of the South Central Railway is another ancient place. This place is the home of the Raṭṭas or Rāṣṭrakūṭas. The Rāṣṭrakūṭa king Amoghavarṣa I is described as the lord of Lattalūra, the best of towns (*Lattalūra-pura-var-ādhīśa*).[1] The Raṭṭas of Saundatti declare in their records that they had emigrated from the town of Lattalūra (*Lattalūra-pura-vinirgata*)[2]. Fleet at first identified Lattalūra with Ratanpūr in Chattisgaḍh, but later gave up the theory and suggested its identification with Lātūr in the Osmānābād district, which is now generally accepted. The Rāṣṭrakūṭas seem to have originally belonged to this place.

But even more important and ancient than either of these is Ter on the Kurduvāḍī-Lātūr line of the South Central Railway. It is now generally accepted that it is identical with ancient Tagara, which is described as a great emporium by both the *Periplus of the Erythrean Sea* and Ptolemy. It is described in these works as lying at a distance of about ten days' journey from Pratiṣṭhāna, which itself was at a distance of twenty days' journey from Barygaza (Broach). The *Periplus* states that all kinds of mercantile goods throughout the Deccan were brought to Tagara and from there conveyed in carts to Barygaza. The identification of Tagara was long uncertain. Wilford identified it with Devagiri[3], R. G. Bhandarkar with Dhārūr[4], while Rajwade proposed to take it as identical with Tavargiri[5], six miles from

*The section on Ancient Period has been contributed by Mahamahopadhyaya Dr. V. V. Mirashi, Nagpur. The sections from Mediaeval Period onwards have been contributed by Dr B G. Kunte, M. A. Ph. D. (Economics), Ph. D (History), Executive Editor and Secretary, Gazetteers Department, Government of Maharashtra.

1. *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XII, p. 218, and *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VI, p. 102.
2. *J.B.B.R.A.S.*, Vol. X, pp. 167 *f.*
3. *Asiatic Researches*. Vol, I, p. 368 f.
4. *Early History of the Deccan* (Coll. Works,) Vol, III, p. 59
5. *Itihasa ani Aitihasika* (Marathi), Vol. II, p 257

CHAPTER 2. History. ANCIENT PERIOD. Early History.

Kanakagiri in the former Hyderābād State. The ancient remains at Ter which comprise Buddhist, Brahmanical and Jain temples leave no doubt that it is a place of considerable antiquity. Besides, its name in the form *Taira* has been read in an inscription of A.D. 1598, found at Ter[1]. All this evidence points to its identity with the ancient emporium Tagara.

In 1957-58, the Department of Archaelogy: *Bombay State, assisted by some members of the Deccan College Post-graduate and Research Institute, carried out excavations at Ter. They* revealed that the site had been under occupation from *circa* fourth century B.C. to fourth century A.D. as indicated by the presence of the Northern Black Polished Ware and Gupta terracottas respectively in the lower and upper levels. The report of the excavations has not yet been published, but from the short account given in the *Indian Archaelogy*, 1957-58, we learn that besides the N. B. P. Ware, the black-and-red and Red Polished Ware also were found. The other antiquities were stone querns, and millers, iron objects like lamps, arrow and spear heads and knife-blades, bone-points and beads and bangles of terracotta, shell glass and stone. Specially noteworthy were the charred remains of rice, wheat and pulses. Several terracotta figurines cast in double moulds evincing great artistic skill were also obtained from the excavated sites[2].

Though the excavations did not bring to notice any remains of the earlier periods, there is no doubt that the district was under occupation in the earlier chalcolithic period. The characteristic features of this period have been brought to light in the excavations at Newāsā in the neighbouring Ahmadnagar district. They may be described as follows[3]:—

"The earliest habitations of the people of this period must have been in the river valleys. The thick forests which must have covered them were first cut down with their stone and copper tools. The elevated sides on the banks of the rivers were chosen for a settlement. Each settlement may have consisted of about 50 to 100 huts. The huts were small, measuring 10 ft. by 9 ft. and were either rectangular or round. They were constructed with wooden posts, the walls being of mud and the roof of bamboo matting, dry leaves, etc., covered with a layer of mud. The houses were furnished with large and small storage jars, bowls (*vāṭīs*) and vessels (*loṭās*) with long spouts. Their red surface was painted in black with geometric designs or figures of animals. They wore garments of cotton and probably also of silk. For their ornaments they used beads of semi-precious stones, crystal, terracotta and rarely of copper and even of gold. Silver was unknown. Bangles were made of copper, burnt clay or bone, rarely of ivory.

1. G. H. Khare, *S.M.H.D.* Vol. III, p. 84.
2. *Indian Archaeology* 1957-58, p. 23.
3. Summarised from H. D. Sankalia's *Indian Archaeology Today*, p. 88 f.

For weapons they used products of the chalcedony blade industry, flat copper axes and slings with round balls of various sizes. Their tools were made of dolerite and copper. They pounded their grains with plano-convex rubber stones. Besides, they ate beef, mutton, pork, venison and river fish. Hunting and animal grazing formed their main occupations.

They buried their dead either within the house floor or outside. The children were buried in wide mouthed urns. The dead were provided with bowls, spouted vessels and necklaces of copper and carnelian.

Economically these people were in a pastoral-*cum*-hunting-*cum*-agricultural stage and lived in small villages on river banks. They still used stone for various purposes, the use of copper being rare. This kind of life continued until it was changed by a fresh influx of people who came with a knowledge of iron, agriculture and town-planning in about the fourth century B.C.

Who these people were is not definitely known, but one plausible conjecture is that they belonged to some of the Āryan tribes. This theory, however, needs confirmation by stronger evidence."

The above gleanings are from the excavations at such sites as Newāsā in the Ahmadnagar district. We shall next see what light is thrown on this period by literary sources. According to literary tradition, when the Āryans penetrated to the Deccan, the whole region was covered by a thick jungle, which extended southward from Central India. Agastya was the first Āryan who crossed the Vindhya and fixed his residence on the bank of the Godāvarī. This memorable event is commemorated in the mythical story which represents Vindhya as bending before his *guru* Agastya when the latter approached him. The sage asked the mountain to remain in that condition until he returned from the south, which he never did. Agastya was followed by several other sages who established their hermitages in different regions of the south. The cluster of hermitages on the bank of the Godāvarī was called *Jana-sthāna* to distinguish it from the surrounding forest country. The region to the south of the Godāvarī including the Osmānābād district was inhabited by the aborigines, who are called *Rākṣasas* in the *Rāmāyaṇa.* The sages living in *Janasthāna* were constantly harassed by these *Rākṣasas.* "These shapeless and ill-looking monsters testify to their abominable character by various cruel and terrific displays. They implicate the hermits in impure practices and perform great outrages. Changing their shapes and hiding in thickets adjoining the hermitages, these frightful beings delight in terrifying the devotees ; they cast away their sacrificial ladles and vessels ; they pollute cooked oblations and utterly defile the offerings with blood. These faithless creatures inject frightful sounds into the ears of the faithful and austere hermits. At the time of the sacrifice they snatch away the jars, the flowers and the sacred

CHAPTER 2. History. ANCIENT PERIOD. Early History.

grass of these sober-minded men[1]." This description is taken from the *Rāmāyaṇa,* which indicates the spread of Āryan culture to the south.

In course of time a large kingdom was founded north of the Godāvarī by Vidarbha, the son of Ṛsabhadeva. His capital was Kuṇḍinapura in the Amrāvatī district. The country has since become known by the name of Vidarbha. Agastya is the Seer of some hymns of the *Ṛgveda*. His wife Lopāmudrā is mentioned in *Ṛgveda* I, 179, 4. The country became well known in the age of the *Brāhmaṇas* and the *Upaniṣads*, in which it is frequently mentioned. The *Rāmāyaṇa*, in the *Uttarakāṇḍa,* states the story of king Daṇḍa or Daṇḍaka, in whose time Vidarbha was devastated by a violent dust-storm. Daṇḍa was the son of Ikṣvāku and grandson of Manu. He ruled over the country between the Vindhya and the Śaivala mountains from his capital Madhumanta. He led a voluptuous life and once upon a time he violated the daughter of the sage Bhārgava. The sage then cursed the king that his whole kingdom would be devastated by a terrible dust-storm. The whole country between the Vindhya and Śaivala mountains, extending over a thousand *yojanas,* was consequently turned into a great forest, which since then came to be known as *Daṇḍakāraṇya*[2]. It was in this forest that the Śūdra ascetic Śambūka was practising penance. According to the notions of those days, this was an irreligious act and so Rāma beheaded him and revived the life of a Brāhmaṇa boy who had died prematurely. The place where Śambūka was beheaded is still shown on the hill of Rāmṭek about 28 miles from Nāgpūr.

The Central part of the Deccan was divided into several countries known by different names. Thus, the region to the north of the Godāvarī, now included in the Auraṅgābād district, was known by the name of Mūlaka. This country together with its capital Pratiṣṭhāna (modern Paiṭhaṇ) is mentioned in Pālī literature. To the north of it lay the country of Ṛṣīka, now called Khāndeś. Along the southern bank of the Godāvarī extended the country of Aśmaka (Pālī, Assaka), which comprised the modern Ahmadnagar and Bīḍ districts. Later, this region came to be included in the country of Kuntala, which extended far to the south. It included what is now known as the Southern Marāṭhā Country as well as Northern Karṇāṭaka and the Śimogā and Citaldurg districts of the old Mysore State. In an inscriptional passage, the upper valley of the Kṛṣṇā, is said to be included in the Kuntala country[3]. In the *Udayasundarīkathā* of Soḍḍhala (11th cen. A.D.) Pratiṣṭhāna on the Godāvarī is said to be the capital of the Kuntala country[4]. In early times Kuntala was probably included in the larger country called Mahārāṣṭra. The Aihole inscription (7th century A.D.) speaks of three

1. *Muir's Original Sanskrit Texts*, Vol. V.
2. *Ramayana, Uttarakanda*, cantos 80 *f*
3. *Ep. Ind*., Vol. XII, p 15 See Mirashi, *Studies in Indology*, Vol. I, pp. 9 and 4.
4. *Udayasundarikatha* (G.O.S.), pp. 21 and 83.

Early History.

Mahārāṣtras, which probably comprised Vidarbha, Western Mahārāṣtra and Kuntala. In later times Kuntala came to denote the predominantly Kanarese country now included in the Mysore State. It is described as a seven and half lakh province. The Early Cālukyas of Badāmī and the Later Cālukyas of Kalyāṇī were known as *Kuntaleśvaras* or lords of Kuntala. In the earlier days, however, the districts of Kolhāpūr, Sātārā, Śolāpūr, Ahmadnagar and Bīḍ, which are now Marāṭhī-speaking, were included in Kuntala. As we shall see later, the Early Rāṣṭrakūṭas, who were ruling over this territory were known as *Kuntaleśvaras* (or rulers of Kuntala).

The district of Osmānābād together with the adjoining districts of Bidar, Gulbargā, Medak and Rāicūr, now included in the states of Mysore and Āndhra Pradeś, was probably comprised in the country of Māhiṣaka. The references to this country occurring in the *Purāṇas* and the Epics suggest that it was situated in the Deccan. The *Vāyupurāṇa,* for instance, mentions Māhiṣaka together with Mahārāṣtra and Kaliṅga among the *Janapadas* of the south. The *Rāmāyaṇa* couples the Māhiṣaka country with Vidarbha and Ṛṣīka (Khāndeś) as countries of the south, to which Sugrīva directed the monkeys to go in search of Sītā. The *Mahābhārata* also contains several references to this country. In the *Aśvamedhikaparvan* for instance, Arjuna is said to have fought with and defeated the fierce Māhiṣakas as he did the Draviḍas, the Āndhras and the inhabitants of Kollagiri[1]. As we shall see later, a Śaka family which was ruling over this territory as shown by the finds of its coins, was known as Māhiṣa.

Mauryas.

Coming to historical times, we find that all this territory was included in the Empire of Aśoka. An inscription issued by the *Dharmamahāmātra* of Aśoka has been found at Devṭek in the Cāndā district of Vidarbha. It was issued in the fourteenth regnal year of Aśoka and interdicts the capture and killing of animals[2]. Again, the fifth and thirteenth rock-edicts of Aśoka mention the Rāṣṭrika-Petenikas and Bhoja-Petenikas. According to many scholars, Petenikas were inhabitants of Pratiṣṭhāna, the Rāṣṭrikas ruled as Mahārathīs and the Bhojas held Vidarbha.

Śatavāhanas.

After the overthrow of the Maurya dynasty in *circa* 184 B.C., the imperial throne in Pāṭaliputra was occupied by *Senāpati* Puṣyamitra, the founder of the Śuṅga dynasty. His son Agnimitra was appointed Viceroy of Māḷvā and ruled from Vidiśā, modern Besnagar, a small village near Bhilsā. Vidarbha, which had seceded from the Mauryan Empire during the reign of one of the weak successors of Aśoka, was then ruled by Yajñasena. He imprisoned his cousin Mādhavasena, who was a rival claimant for the throne. The sister of Mādhavasena escaped to Māḷvā and got admission as a hand-maid to the queen Dhāriṇī

[1]. Mirashi, *Studies in Indology*, Vol. III p. 60 *f*.
[2]. *Ibid.*, Vol. I, p. 109 *f*.

under the name of Mālavikā. Agnimitra, who had espoused the cause of Mādhavasena, and had sent an army against the king of Vidarbha, fell in love with Mālavikā and married her. The Mālava army defeated the king of Vidarbha and released Mādhavasena. Agnimitra then divided the country of Vidarbha between the two cousins, each ruling on one side of the Varadā (Wardhā). The story of Mālavikā forms the plot of the Sanskṛt play *Mālavikāgnimitra* of Kālidāsa.

Kālidāsa does not state to what royal family Yajñasena belonged and these names do not occur anywhere else. Still, it is possible to conjecture that they may have been feudatories of the Sātavāhanas. From the Hāthīgumphā inscription at Udayagiri near Bhuvaneśvar we learn that Khāravela, the king of Kaliṅga, who was a contemporary of Puṣyamitra, sent an army to the western region, not minding Sātakarṇi. The latter evidently belonged to the Sātavāhana dynasty as the name occurs often in that family. Khāravela's army is said to have penetrated up to the river Kaṇhabeṇṇā and struck terror in the hearts of the people of Ṛṣīka. The Kaṇhabeṇṇā is evidently the river Kanhān, which flows about ten miles from Nāgpūr[1], and not the river Kṛṣṇā, which flows not west but south-west of Udayagiri. Khāravela's army thus invaded Vidarbha. He knew that as the ruler of Vidarbha was a feudatory of king Sātakarṇi, the latter would rush to his aid. When Vidarbha was thus invaded, the people of Ṛṣīka (Khāndeś), which bordered Vidarbha on the west, were naturally terror-stricken. No actual engagement seems, however, to have taken place and the army returned to Kaliṅga perhaps at the approach of the Sātavāhana forces.

Sātakarṇi belonged to the Sātavāhana family. This family derived its name from king Sātavāhana[2], who rose to power soon after the death of Aśoka and had his capital at Pratiṣṭhāna (modern Paiṭhaṇ). It received support from the local rulers called Mahārathis, with whom it formed matrimonial alliances. This family is called Āndhra in the *Purāṇas*, but that it originally hailed from Western Mahārāṣṭra is indicated by its earliest inscriptions, which are found in the caves at Nāṇeghāṭ near Junnar and at Nāśik. Its earliest coins have been found at Auraṅgābād and in Vidarbha. In later times it extended its rule to Āndhra as is shown by its later inscriptions and coins found in that region. The *Purāṇas* call it Āndhra evidently because it was ruling in that country when the *Purāṇic* account was compiled in the early centuries of the Christian era.

Though Sātavāhana was the founder of this family, his name is not mentioned in the *Purāṇas*. The first king of the Āndhra dynasty was Simuka, who is also known from a relievo statue of his in a Nāṇeghāṭ cave. We do not know the extent of his kingdom, but it is surmised to have spread at least from Junnar to Pratiṣṭhāṇa (Paiṭhaṇ). When he ended his rule, his son

[1] *Ibid.*, Vol. III, p. 46.
[2] *Ibid.*, Vol. III, p. 1 *f.*

Sātakarṇi was a minor and so his brother Kṛṣṇa ascended the throne. He has left an inscription in a cave which he got excavated for the Buddhist monks at Nāśik. The next ruler of the dynasty was Sātakarṇi I, who is also known from a relievo figure, now mutilated, in a Nāṇeghāṭ cave. He seems to have extended his rule over the whole of the Deccan and even carried his arms north of the Narmadā. King Khāravela of Kaliṅga, who was his contemporary, sent an army to the west, not minding Sātakarṇi, who is probably this very ruler. When the army reached Kaṇhabeṇṇā, which, as shown above, is identical with the Kanhān near Nāgpūr, it struck terror in the hearts of the people of Ṛṣīka (Khāndeś). There was no clash of arms on this occasion, but two years later, Khāravela probably penetrated further west as he claims to have received submission from the Raṭhikas and Bhojakas, who were probably ruling in the Deccan as feudatories of the Sātavāhanas[1].

Sātakarṇi performed the *Rājasūya* and *Aśvamedha* sacrifices (the latter twice), which probably commemorated important victories or supremacy in the Deccan and as such had political significance. He also performed several other *Śrauta* sacrifices such as *Agnyādheya*, *Āptoryāma*, *Daśarātra*, *Trayodaśarātra*, *Āṅgirasatrirātra*, *Śatarātra*, *Gavāmayana* etc., all of which were marked by munificent gifts of horses, elephants and Kārṣāpaṇas. They are recorded in a large, but now sadly mutilated, inscription in a cave at Nāṇeghāṭ. The Osmānābād district was evidently included in the dominion of Sātakarṇi.

Sātakarṇi left behind two sons, Vediśrī and Śaktiśrī, who are mentioned in the aforementioned Nāṇeghāṭ inscription. Vediśrī, who succeeded him, is described as a very brave prince, whose army was always victorious and who became the lord of Dakṣiṇāpatha (Deccan)[2]. He was succeeded by a number of rulers, who are named in the *Purāṇic* lists, but about whom they furnish little information except their regnal-periods, which also vary in different *Purāṇas* and even in the manuscripts of the same *Purāṇas*. But one name among them is noteworthy. It is that of king Hāla, the reputed author of the *Gāthāsaptaśatī*, a unique collection of seven hundred Prākṛt verses descriptive of the social, religious and economic life of the period. Hāla flourished in the first century A.D.[3].

Some years after Hāla's reign Mahārāṣṭra was conquered by the Śaka Kṣatrapas. Nahapāna, a Śaka Kṣatrapa probably appointed by the contemporary Kuṣāṇa Emperor, was ruling over Koṅkaṇ, Puṇe, Nāśik and some other districts of Western Mahārāṣṭra as also some portions of Central India as far north as Ajmer. Vidarbha also was under the rule of another Kṣatrapa named Rupiamma as disclosed by a pillar inscription

[1] *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XX, p. 79.

[2] Mirashi, *Studies in Indology*, Vol. I, p. 76 *f*.

[3] *Ibid.*, Vol. I, p. 76 *f*.

CHAPTER 2.
History.
ANCIENT PERIOD.
Satavāhanas.

recently discovered at Pavni in the Bhaṇḍārā district[1]. The Sātavāhanas were, therefore, obliged to leave Western Mahārāṣṭra and Vidarbha and repair to the southern part of their dominion. The district of Osmānābād probably continued to be ruled by them even in this period of their decline. Later Gautamīputra Sātakarṇi retrieved the fortunes of his family. He made a daring dash into Vidarbha and occupied Beṇākaṭa or the Vaingaṅgā district. Thereafter he invaded Western Mahārāṣṭra and defeated Nahapāna somewhere in the Nāśik district. This is shown by his inscription in one of the Nāśik caves, wherein he is called *Beṇākaṭakasvāmī* or the lord of Beṇākaṭa—(Vaingaṅgā district). He extended his rule to a large part of the peninsula as his chargers are said to have drunk the water of three oceans. The following provinces are specifically mentioned as comprised in his dominion: Ṛṣīka (Khāndeś), Aśmaka (Ahmadnagar and Bīḍ districts), Mūlaka (Auraṅgābād district), Vidarbha, Ākara and Avantī (Eastern and Western Māḷvā), Suraṭha (Kathiavad) and Aparānta (Koṅkaṇ). That his empire extended much farther is shown by the description that the mountains Setagiri (near Nāgārjunīkoṇḍa), Śrīstana (Karnul district) and Mahendra (between the Godāvarī and the Kṛṣṇā) were situated in his kingdom.

After defeating Nahapāna, Gautamīputra called back the silver coins of the Śaka Kṣatrapa and restruck them. The Jogaltembhī hoard contained more than 10,000 silver coins so counter-struck. He himself issued a large number of potin coins with the figure of an elephant with up-lifted trunk on the obverse and the Ujjain symbol on the reverse[2]. In the hoard of potin coins found at Tarhāḷā in the Akolā district of Vidarbha, out of nearly 1,200 decipherable coins, as many as 575 were of Gautamīputra Satakarṇi. Gautamīputra Sātakarṇī was succeeded by his son Vāsiṣṭhīputra Puḷumāvi, who also ruled over an extensive kingdom, but seems to have lost some northern provinces like Ākarāvantī and Saurāṣṭra (Kāthiāvāḍ) to the Kṣatrapas. He is mentioned by Ptolemy as ruling at Pratiṣṭhāna. He was succeeded by his brother Vasiṣṭhīputra Sātakarṇi, who married a daughter of the Śaka Kṣatrapa Rudradāman I. Among his successors the most noteworthy was Yajñaśrī Sātakarṇi, whose inscriptions and coins have been found over a large area. They show that he ruled over an extensive kingdom stretching from Koṅkaṇ in the west to Āndhradeśa in the east. He issued among other types the ship-type lead coins indicative of his rule over the maritime province of the Coromandel Coast[3].

Within fifty years after Yajña Sātakarṇi, the rule of the Sātavāhanas came to an end. The Sātavāhanas were liberal patrons of learning and religion. As stated above, the early kings of the family performed Vedic sacrifices and lavished gifts

[1] *Nagpur University Journal*, Vol. XVI p. 1 *f*.
[2] Mirashi, *Studies in Indology*, Vol. III, 38 *f*
[3] *Ibid*., Vol. III, p. 17 *f*

CHAPTER 2.

History.

ANCIENT PERIOD.

Śatavāhanas.

on the Brāhmaṇas. Kṛṣṇa, Gautamīputra, Puḷumāvi and Yajñasrī excavated caves and donated villages to provide for the maintenance, clothing and medicine of the Buddhist monks. As stated before, the *Gāthāsaptaśatī* (or *Sattasaī*) an anthology of 700 Prākṛt verses, is, by tradition, ascribed to Hāla of this family. Another Prākṛt work of the age, was the *Bṛhatkathā* of Guṇāḍhya. It was written in the *Paiśācī* Prākṛt. The original Prākṛt work is not extant now, but two Sanskṛt versions of it *viz.*, the *Kathāsaritsāgara* of Somadeva and the *Bṛhatkathāmañjarī* of Kṣemendra, are well known. Guṇāḍhya was a native of the town of Supratiṣṭha, which, from references in some grants of the Vākāṭakas, is known to have been situated in the Hiṅgaṇghāṭ tahsil of the Wardha district.[1] It may be identical with the village, Pothrā, situated on a small river of the same name, which joins the Wunnā.

During the age of the Sātavāhanas, the Osmānābād district seems to have been very prosperous. Tagara, modern Ter, is mentioned in the *Periplus of the Erythrean Sea* as one of the two pre-eminent trading centres, the other being Pratiṣṭhāna, modern Paiṭhaṇ in the Auraṅgābād district. From there, various kinds of merchandise were taken to Barygaza (modern Broach) by wagon loads—from Paiṭhaṇ a great quantity of onyx-stone, and from Tagara, a plentiful supply of fine linen cloth, and all kinds of muslins, and mallow-coloured stuffs, and several other kinds of merchandise, pertaining to various places, which were taken thither from districts bordering on the sea.

Ābhīras.

About A.D. 250 the Sātavāhanas were supplanted by the Ābhīras in Western Mahārāṣṭra and by the Vākāṭakas in Vidarbha. The founder of the Ābhīra dynasty was *Rājan* Iśvarasena, the son of Śivadatta, who has left an inscription in a cave at Nāśik. He started an era commencing in A.D. 250, which later became well known as the Kalacuri-Cedi era. Judging by the expansion of this era, Iśvarasena and his descendants seem to have ruled over a large territory comprising Gujarāt, Koṅkan and Northern Mahārāṣtra[2]. He was followed by nine other kings, whose names unfortunately do not occur in the *Purāṇas*. They only state that they ruled for 167 years. From a casket discovered during excavations at Devni Mori in Gujarāt, we know the name of one of these kings as Rudrasena. His family name *Kathika* also has become known from the same source. He was ruling in the year 127 of the Ābhīra era, corresponding to A.D. 376-77[3]. The Ābhīras were supplanted by their feudatories, the Traikūṭakas in *circa* A.D. 415.

Traikūṭakas.

The names of three Traikūṭaka kings are known from their inscriptions and coins *viz.*, Indradatta, Dahrasena and Vyāghrasena. Dahrasena performed an *Aśvamedha* and was therefore

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[1] Mirashi, ***Studies in Indology***, Vol. I, p. 65 *f*.

[2] Mirashi, ***Inscriptions of the Kalachuri-Chedi Era***, *C.I.I.*, Vol. IV, p. IV.

[3] Mirashi, ***Studies in Indology***, Vol. IV, p. 120 *f*.

CHAPTER 2.
History.
ANCIENT PERIOD.
Vākāṭakas.

an independent king; but his son and successor Vyāghrasena had to acknowledge the suzerainty of the Vākāṭaka king Hariṣeṇa[1].

After the downfall of the Sātavāhanas the Vākāṭakas rose to power in Vidarbha. This dynasty was founded by a Brāhmaṇa named Vindhyaśakti I, who is mentioned in the *Purāṇas* as well as in an inscription in Cave XVI at Ajaṇṭā. His son Pravarasena I, called Pravīra in the *Purāṇas*, ousted Śiśuka, the daughter's son of the Nāga king of Vidiśā, who was ruling at Purikā at the foot of the Ṛkṣavat (Sātpuḍā) mountain. Pravarasena I ruled over an extensive part of the Deccan. He performed several Vedic sacrifices including four *Aśvamedhas* and assumed the title of *Samrat* (Emperor). According to the *Purāṇa*, he ruled from the aforementioned city of Purikā. He had four sons, among whom his extensive empire was divided after his death. Two of these are known from inscriptions. The eldest was Gautamīputra, who predeceased him. His son Rudrasena I held the northern parts of Vidarbha and ruled from Nandivardhana near Rāmṭek in the Nāgpūr district. He had the powerful support of king Bhavanāga of the Bhāraśiva family, who ruled at Padmāvatī near Gwalior and who was his maternal grandfather. Rudrasena I was a fervent devotee of Mahābhairava. He had no regard for the *ahiṁsā* precepts of Aśoka. He had, therefore, no scruples in getting some portion of the aforementioned Devṭek inscription of Aśoka's *Dharmamahāmātra* chiselled off and in having his own record incised in its place[2]. The latter proclaims the construction of his *dharmasthāna* (temple) at Cikkamburī (modern Cikmārā near Devṭek).

Rudrasena I was followed by his son Pṛthivīṣeṇa I, who ruled for a long time and brought peace and prosperity to his people. During his reign this branch of the Vākāṭakas became matrimonially connected with the illustrious Gupta family of North India. Cāndraguptā II—Vikramāditya married his daughter Prabhavatīguptā to Pṛthivīṣeṇa's son Rudrasena II probably after securing the Vākāṭaka king's aid in his war with the Western Kṣatrapas. Rudrasena II died soon after accession leaving behind two sons, Divākarasena and Dāmodarasena *alias* Pravarasena II. As neither of them had come of age, Prabhāvatīguptā ruled as regent for the elder son Divākarasena for at least thirteen years. She seems to have been helped in the administration of the kingdom by the military and civil officers sent by her father Cāndraguptā II. One of these was the great Sanskṛt poet Kālidāsa, who, while residing at the Vākāṭaka capital Nandivardhana, must have often visited Rāmagiri (modern Rāmṭek), which lay only three miles away. The theme of his excellent lyric *Meghadūta* seems to have suggested itself to him at this place[3].

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[1] *C.I.I.*, Vol. IV, p. xl *f.*

[2] Mirashi, *Studies in Indology*, Vol. I, p. 114 *f.*

[3] Mirashi, *Inscriptions of the Vakatakas* (*C.I.I.*, Vol. V), p. 6 f.

CHAPTER 2.

History.

ANCIENT PERIOD.

Vākāṭakas.

Prabhāvatīguptā has left us two copper-plate grants. The earlier of them, though discovered in distant Puṇe, originally belonged to the Wardhā district of Vidarbha. It was issued from the then Vākāṭaka capital Nandivardhana and records the dowager queen's grant of the village Daṅguṇa (modern Hiṅgaṇghāṭ in the Wardhā district) to a Brāhmaṇa after offering it to the feet of the Bhagavat (*i.e.*, the god Rāmacandra) on the *Karttika Śukla dvādaśī,* evidently at the time of the *Pāraṇā* after observing a fast on the previous day of the *Prabodhinī Ekādaśī*. Some of the boundary villages mentioned in the grant can still be traced in the vicinity of Hiṅgaṇghāṭ. They are described as situated in the *āhāra* or territorial division of Supratiṣṭha. The latter seems therefore to have comprised roughly the territory now included in the Hiṅgaṇghāṭ tahsil.[1]

Divākarasena also seems to have died when quite young. He was succeeded by his brother Dāmodarasena, who on accession, assumed the name Pravarasena of his illustrious ancestor. He had a long reign of more than thirty years and was known for his learning and liberality. More than a dozen grants made by him have come to light. One of them made at the instance of his mother Prabhāvatīguptā in the nineteenth regnal year is noteworthy. The plates recording the grant were issued from the feet of Rāmagirisvāmin (*i.e.*, the god Rāmacandra on the hill of Rāmgiri, modern Rāmṭek) and register the grant which the queen made as on the previous occasion after observing a fast on the *Prabodhinī Ekādaśī*.[2]

Pravarasena II founded a new city, which he named Pravarapura and where he shifted his capital some time after his eleventh regnal year. He built there a magnificent temple of Rāmacandra evidently at the instance of his mother, who was a devout worshipper of that god. Some of the sculptures used to decorate the temple have recently been discovered at Pavnār on the bank of the Dhām, six miles from Wardhā and have led to the identification of Pravarapura with Pavnār in the Wardhā district[3].

Pravarasena II is the reputed author of the *Setubandha,* a Prākṛt *kāvya* in glorification of Rāmacandra. This work has been highly praised by Sanskṛt poets and rhetoricians. According to a tradition recorded by a commentator of this work, it was composed by Kālidāsa, who ascribed it to Pravarasena by the order of Vikramāditya (*i.e.*, Cāndraguptā II). Pravarasena II is also known as the author of some Prākṛt *gāthās,* which were later incorporated in the *Gāthāsaptaśatī*[4].

Pravarasena II was succeeded by his son Narendrasena during whose reign Vidarbha was invaded by the Nala king Bhavadattavarman. The latter penetrated as far as the Nāgpūr district and

[1] Mirashi, *Inscriptions of the Vakatakas* (*C.I.I.*, Vol. V) p. 6 *f.*
[2] *Ibid.*, Vol. V, p. 34 *f.*
[3] Mirashi, *Studies in Indology*, Vol. II, p. 272 *f.*
[4] *Ibid.*, Vol. I, p. 81 *f.*

CHAPTER 2. History. ANCIENT PERIOD. Vākāṭakas.

even occupied Nandivardhana, the erstwhile Vākāṭaka capital. The Ṛddhapur plates record the grant which Bhavadatta made while on a pilgrimage to Prayāga. The plates were issued later from Nandivardhana, which was evidently his capital at the time[1]. In this emergency the Vākāṭakas had to shift their capital again. They moved it to Padmapura near Āmgāṅv in the Bhaṇḍārā district. A fragmentary inscription, which was proposed to be issued from Padmapura, has been discovered at the village Mohallā in the adjoining Durg district of Madhya Pradeś. This Padmapura is probably identical with the birth-place of the great Sanskṛt playwright Bhavabhūti, who flourished there in a later age.

The Nalas could not retain their hold over Vidarbha for a long time. They were ousted by Narendrasena's son Pṛthivīṣeṇa II, who carried the war into the enemy's territory and burnt and devastated their capital Puṣkarī, which was situated in the Bastar district of Madhya Pradeś. Pṛthivīṣeṇa, taking advantage of the weakening of the Gupta power, carried his arms to the north of the Narmadā. Inscriptions of his feudatory Vyāghradeva have been found in the former Ajaigaḍh and Jaso States in Central India[2].

The elder branch of the Vākāṭaka family came to an end about A.D. 490. The territory under its rule was thereafter included in the dominion of the other or Vatsagulma branch, to which we may now turn.

Vākāṭakas Vastagulma Branch.

The Vatsagulma branch was founded by Sarvasena, a younger son of Pravarasena I. Its capital was at Vatsagulma, modern Bāsim (Vāśīm) in the Akolā district of Berār. This branch also produced some brave and learned princes. Sarvasena, the founder of the branch, is well known as the author of the Prākṛt *kāvya Harivijaya*, which has, for its theme, the bringing down of the Pārijāta tree from heaven. This *kāvya* has received unstinted praise from several eminent rhetoricians like Ānandavardhana[3].

Sarvasena was followed by his son Vindhyasena, called Vindhyaśakti II in the Bāsim plates, which were issued in the 37th regnal year. These plates record the grant of a village situated in the northern *mārga* (sub-division) of Nāndīkaṭa (Nānded in the adjoining district)[4].

Vindhyasena pursued a vigorous policy and defeated the lord of Kuntala, who probably belonged to the Early Rāṣṭrakūṭa dynasty of Mānapur as shown below. Like his father and grandfather, he assumed the title *Dharmamahārāja*. His Bāsim plates record the earliest grant of the Vākāṭakas known so far. The genealogical portion of the grant is written in Sanskṛt and

[1] *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XX. p. 100 *f.*

[2] *C.I.I.*, Vol. V, pp. 89 *f.*

[3] Mirashi, *Studies in Indology* Vol. I, p. 99 *f.*

[4] *C.I.I.*, Vol. V, p. 93 *f.*

the formal portion in Prākṛt. This shows how the classical language was gradually asserting itself under the patronage of the Vākāṭakas. All the earlier grants of the Sātavāhanas, as is well known, are in Prākṛt, while all the later grants of the Vākāṭakas are in Sanskṛt.

Vindhyasena II was followed by his son Pravarasena II, about whom little is known. The Ajaṇṭā inscription says that he became exalted by his excellent, powerful and liberal rule. He seems to have had a short reign ; for, when he died, his son was only eight years old. The name of this boy prince is lost in the Ajaṇṭā inscription. He was followed by his son Devasena whose fragmentary copper plate inscription is now deposited in the India Office, London[1]. Another record of his reign, inscribed on stone was recently discovered at Bāsim. It is dated in the *Śaka* year 380 (A.D. 458-59), and records the excavation of a tank named Sudarśana by Svāmilladeva, a servant of Devasena[2].

Devasena had a very righteous and capable minister named Hastibhoja. He looked after the affairs of the State and pleased all subjects. Davasena entrusted the government of his kingdom to him and gave himself up to the enjoyment of pleasures.

Devasena was succeeded in *circa* A.D. 476 by his son Hariṣeṇa. He carried his arms in all directions. A mutilated verse in an Ajaṇṭā inscription states that he conquered Avanti (Māḷvā) in the north, Kosala (Chattisgaḍh), Kaliṅga and Āndhra in the east, Lāṭa (Central and Southern Gujarāt) and Trikūṭa (Nāśik district) in the west, and Kuntala (Southern Marāṭhā Country) in the south[3]. He thus became the undisputed suzerain of the entire country extending from Māḷvā in the north to Kuntala in the south and from the Arabian Sea in the west to the Bay of Bengal in the east.

Hariṣeṇa is the last known Vākāṭaka ruler. As we have seen, he had an extensive empire in the Deccan. The causes that led to the sudden disintegration of that mighty empire are not recorded in history, but the last chapter of the *Daśakumāra-carita* of Daṇḍin, who flourished only about 125 years after the fall of the Vākāṭakas, seems to have preserved a living tradition about the last period of the Vākāṭaka rule[4]. It seems that Hariṣeṇa's son, though intelligent and accomplished in all arts, neglected the study of the Science of Politics (*daṇḍanīti*). He gave himself up to the enjoyment of pleasures and indulged in all sorts of vices, neglecting the affairs of the State. His subjects

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[1] *Ibid.*, Vol. V., p. 101 *f.*

[2] *Dr. Mirashi Felicitation Volume*, p. 372 *f.*

[3] *C.I.I.*, *Vol. V.*, p. 106 *f.*

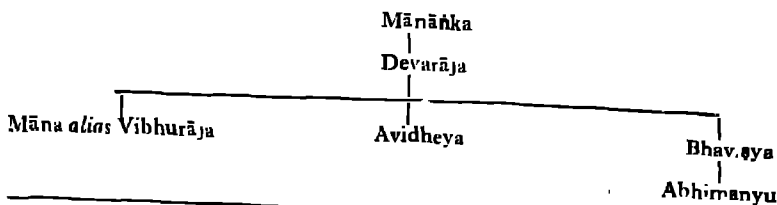
[4] Mirashi, *Studies in Indology*, Vol. I, p. 165 *f.*

CHAPTER 2. History. ANCIENT PERIOD. Vākāṭakas Vatsagulma Branch.

imitated him and led a vicious and dissolute life. Finding this a suitable opportunity, the crafty ruler of the neighbouring Aśmaka country, sent his minister's son to the court of Vidarbha. The latter ingratiated himself with the king and egged him on in his dissolute life. He also decimated his forces by various means. Ultimately, when the country was thoroughly disorganised, the ruler of Aśmaka instigated the ruler of Vanavāsī (North Kānarā district) to invade Vidarbha. The king of Vidarbha called the feudatories to his aid and decided to give battle to the enemy on the bank of the Varadā (Wardhā). But while he was fighting with the forces of the invader, he was treacherously attacked in the rear by some of his own feudatories and was killed on the battle field. Thus ended the Vakāṭaka kingdom after a glorious rule of two hundred and fifty years.

The Vakāṭakas were patrons of art and literature. In their age the *Vaidarbhi riti* came to be regarded as the best style of poetry and several excellent poetical works were then produced in Vidarbha. Kālidāsa also adopted the same *rīti* for his works. Some Prākṛt *kāvyas* were also produced in this period, two of which *viz.*, the *Harivijaya* of Sarvasena and the *Setubandha* of Pravarasena have been mentioned above. Three of the caves at Ajaṇṭā *viz.*, the two *Vihāra* caves XVI and XVII and the *Caitya* cave XIX were excavated and decorated with paintings and sculptures in the time of Hariṣeṇa. Several temples of Hindu gods and goddesses were also built. The ruins of one of them have come to light at Pavnār[1]. Others are known from references in copper-plate grants.

Early Rāṣṭrakūṭas.

According to the *Purāṇas*, the Vākāṭaka king Pravarasena I had four sons, all of whom ruled as kings. As stated before, the eldest of them was Gautamīputra, whose son Rudrasena I founded the Nandivardhana branch. The second was Sarvasena, who established himself at Vatsagulma. Where the remaining two sons were ruling is not known definitely. But one of them may have been ruling over Southern Mahārāṣṭra. He seems to have been overthrown by Mānāṅka, the founder of the Early Rāṣṭrakūṭa family. The history of this family has been unfolded during the last few years. From three copper-plate grants which have been discovered in Southern Mahārāṣṭra, we get the following genealogy[2].

[1] *Ibid*, Vol. II, p. 272 *f*.
[2] *Ibid*, Vol. I, p. 178 *f*.

Mānāṅka, the progenitor of the family, flourished in *circa* A.D. 350. He founded Mānapura, which he made his capital. He is described in one of the grants as the illustrious ruler of the Kuntala country. As stated before, Kuntala was the name of the upper Kṛṣṇā valley in ancient times. The places mentioned in some of the grants can be identified in the Sāṭārā and Kolhāpūr districts. Their capital Mānapura is probably identical with Māṇ, the headquarters of the Māṇ tālukā of the Sātārā district.

These Rāṣṭrakūṭas of Mānapura sometimes came into conflict with the Vākāṭakas of the Vatsagulma branch. The Pāṇḍaraṅgapallī plates of Avidheya state that Mānāṅka harassed the rulers of Aśmaka and Vidarbha. On the other hand, an inscription in Cave XVI at Ajaṇṭā states that the Vākātaka king Vindhyasena (*i.e.*, Vindhyaśakti II) defeated the king of Kuntala, who was evidently of this Early Rāṣṭrakūṭa family.

From certain passages in the *Kuntaleśvaradautya,* a Sanskṛt work ascribed to Kālidāsa, which have been cited in the *Kāvyamīmāmsā* of Rājaśekhara, the *Sṛṅgāraprakāsa* and the *Sarasvatīkaṇṭhābharana* of Bhoja and the *Aucityavicāracarcā* of Kṣemendra, we learn that the famous Gupta king Candragupta II—Vikramāditya sent Kālidāsa to the court of the king of Kuntala. Kālidāsa was at first not well received there, but he gradually gained the Kuntaleśa's favour and stayed at his court for some time. When he returned, he reported to Vikramāditya that the lord of Kuntala was spending his time in enjoyment, throwing the responsibility of governing the kingdom on him (*i.e.*, on Vikramāditya). This Kuntaleśa was probably identical with Devarāja, the son of Mānāṅka[1]. Through the influence of Candragupta II, the two royal families of the south *viz.,* the Vākāṭakas and the Early Rāṣṭrakūṭas were reconciled with each other. Later, Hariṣeṇa, the last known Vākāṭaka ruler raided Kuntala and exacted a tribute from its king. It is noteworthy that in the eighth *ucchvāsa* of the *Daśakumāracarita,* the king of Kuntala is described as a feudatory of the Emperor of Vidarbha.

Śaka Interregnum.

Contemporary with the Vākāṭakas of Vidarbha and the Early Rāṣṭrakūṭas of Kuntala, there was a Śaka family ruling over the Māhiṣaka country in which the Osmānābād district was comprised as shown above. The founder of this family was the Śaka king Māna, who is mentioned in the *Purāṇas* as the ruler of the Mahiṣas *i.e.,* of the Māhiṣaka country[2]. The mention of his name in the *Purāṇas* indicates that he was a very powerful king ruling over an extensive territory. His coins have been found at Hyderābād, and during excavations at Koṇḍāpūr in the Medak tahsil and at Maski in the Liṅgasūr tahsil of the Rāicūr district. The coins found at Kondāpūr have on the obverse a big *svastika* in the centre with the legend *Mahāsenapatisa Bharadajaputasa Saga-Māna-Cuṭukulasa* (meaning this coin is of the Śaka Māna, son of Bhardvāja, who is *Mahāsenapati* and belongs to the

[1] *Ibid.*, Vol. I., p. 10.
[2] *Ibid.*, Vol. III, p. 69.

CHAPTER 2. History. ANCIENT PERIOD. Śaka Interregnum.

Cuṭu family)[1]. The coins have on the reverse the thunderbolt and an arrow pointing downwards, which connect them with the coins of Nahapāna, which also have the same devices. It seems, therefore, that after the extermination of Nahapāna by the Sātavāhana king Gautamīputra Sātakarṇi, some of his Śaka descendants escaped to the Māhiṣaka country, where, in course of time they carved out a small kingdom. Māna, who on the evidence of the palaeography of his coin-legends, can be referred to *circa* A.D. 250, seems to have come to power about the downfall of the Sātavāhanas. At first he issued his coins with the title of *Mahāsenāpati*. Perhaps, he had not proclaimed his independence at the time; but later he issued other coins with the legend *Rańo Saga-Māna-Mahasasa* (*i.e.*, this coin is of the Śaka king Māna of the Mahiṣa dynasty)[2]. These coins, which proclaim his title of *Rājan*, were evidently struck when he became independent.

This Śaka family ruled over the southern parts of the former Hyderābād State and the adjoining Kanarese districts for some generations. The *Purāṇas* say that among the successors of the Āndhras (*i.e.*, the Sātavāhanas) there were 18 Śaka kings, who ruled for 183 years. The *Purāṇas*, unfortunately, do not name these rulers, but some of them have become known by the recent discoveries of their coins. These kings of Śaka origin probably used the *Śaka* era in dating their records as their ancestor Nahapāna is known to have done. The era was probably current throughout their dominion which comprised the southern parts of the former Hyderābād State and the adjoining Bijāpūr and Dhārvār districts. It was later taken up by the Cālukyas of Badāmī, when they rose to power in the sixth century A.D. When the Cālukyas conquered Mahārāṣṭra and Vidarbha they introduced the era there. Since then it has been current there[3].

Viṣṇukuṇḍins.

After the downfall of the Vākāṭakas in the beginning of the sixth century A.D., Vidarbha was occupied for some time by the Viṣṇukuṇḍin king Mādhavavarman I. This is shown by some Viṣṇukuṇḍin coins found at Pavnār and some other places in Vidarbha[4]. Mādhavavarman was a very powerful king. He married a Vākāṭaka princess, who was probably a daughter or some near relative of the last known Vākāṭaka Emperor Hariṣeṇa. He took advantage of the opportunity afforded by the downfall of the Vākāṭakas and extended his dominion far and wide. He performed several Vedic sacrifices including eleven *Aśvamedhas*. That he had brought even Western Mahārāṣṭra under his rule is shown by his copper-plate grant discovered at Khānāpur in the Sātārā district[5] (Now in Sangli district). His grandson Mādhavavarman II describes himself as the lord of Trikūṭa and Malaya. So he may have ruled in Western Mahārāṣṭra for some time.

[1] *Ibid.*, Vol III, p. 67 *f.*
[2] *Ibid.*, Vol. III, p. 56 *f.*
[3] *Ibid.*, Vol. II, p. 85 *f.*
[4] These are under publication in J. N. S. I.
[5] *Ep. Ind.* Vol. XXVII, p. 312 *f.*

ANCIENT PERIOD.

Kalacuris.

The Viṣṇukuṇḍins were, however, ousted from Mahārāṣṭra and Vidarbha by the Kalacuri king Kṛṣṇarāja, who rose to power about A.D. 550. He ruled from Māhiṣmatī, modern Maheśvar in the former Indore State. His coins have been found in Western Mahārāṣṭra and also in the Amrāvatī district of Vidarbha. That Vidarbha was included in his empire is shown by the Nagardhan plates of his feudatory Svāmirāja, dated in the Kalacuri year 322 (A.D. 573)[1]. These plates were issued from Nandivardhana, which seems to have retained its importance even after the downfall of the Vākāṭakas. Svāmirāja probably belonged to the Rāṣṭrakūṭa family.

Kṛṣṇarāja was succeeded by his son Śaṅkaragaṇa, whose copper-plate grant has been discovered at Ābhoṇa in the Nāśik district. It is dated in the Kalacuri year 347 (A.D. 597). His other inscriptions have been discovered in Gujarāt. He was succeeded by his son Buddharāja, who was involved in a fight with the Cālukya king Maṅgaleśa on the southern frontier of his kingdom, soon after his accession. Before we describe this engagement, we must briefly review the history of the Early Cālukyas of Badāmī.

Early Cālukyas of Badāmī.

The Cālukyas of Badāmī rose to power in the first half of the sixth century A.D. The Badāmī stone inscription of Pulakeśin I, who is the first independent ruler of this dynasty, is dated in A.D. 543[2]. He performed the *Aśvamedha* and several other *Śrauta* sacrifices. He was succeeded by his son Kīrtivarman I, who made some conquests in South India and is described as the night of destruction to the Nalas (of the Bastar district), the Mauryas of Koṅkaṇ and the Kadambas of Vanavāsī (in North Kānarā).

When Kirtivarman I died, his son Pulakeśin II was a minor. So his younger brother Mangaleśa succeeded him. He defeated Buddharāja, the Kalacuri king, who was ruling in North Mahārāṣṭra, Koṅkaṇ, Gujarāt and Māḷvā, and also Svāmiraja of the Cālukya family, who was ruling over Revatī-dvīpa (modern Redī in the Ratnāgiri district).

Maṅgaleśa's reign ended in disaster and he lost his life in a civil war with his nephew Pulakeśin II. Just about this time the Cālukya kingdom was invaded from the north by one Govinda, who probably belonged to the aforementioned Rāṣṭrakūṭa family. Pulakeśin adopted conciliatory measures in dealing with him as he was a powerful foe. His descendants do not, however, appear to have held Mahārāṣṭra for a long time, for Pulakeśin soon annexed both Southern and Northern Mahārāṣṭras and extended the northern limit of his empire to the bank of the Narmadā. That he ousted the Rāṣṭrakūṭas from Southern Mahārāṣṭra is shown by the Sātārā plates of his brother Viṣṇuvardhana, which record the grant of a village on the southern bank of the Bhīmā.

[1]. *C.I.I.* Vol. IV, 611 *f.*

[2] *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXVII, p. 4 *f.*

CHAPTER 2. History. ANCIENT PERIOD. Early Cālukyas of Badāmī

Pulakeśin also defeated the Kalacuri king Buddharāja and annexed his kingdom. He is said to have thereby become the lord of three Mahārāṣṭras, including Vidarbha. The Rāṣṭrakūṭas of Vidarbha, who were previously feudatories of the Kalacuris, transferred their allegiance to the Cālukyas of Badāmī and like the latter, began to date their records in the *Śaka* era. Two grants of this feudatory Rāṣṭrakūṭa family have been found in Vidarbha one, dated *Śāka* 615, was found near Akolā and the other, dated *Śāka* 631, was discovered at Multāi in the Betul district, previously included in Vidarbha[1]. They give the following genealogy:

Durgarāja
|
Govindarāja
|
Svamikarāja
|
Nannarāja *alias* Yuddhāsura

Pulakeśin obtained a resounding victory over Harṣa, the lord paramount of North India. Thereafter, he assumed the title of *Parameśvara* (Emperor). He defeated the rulers of several countries such as Aparānta (Koṅkaṇ), Kosala, (Chattisgaḍh), Kaliṅga (Orissa), Piṣṭapura (Pithāpuram) and Kāñcī (Conjeeverum). He made the Colas, the Keralas and the Pāṇḍyas his allies. He thus became the undisputed lord of South India.

During the reign of Pulakeśin II, the Chinese pilgrim Hiuen Tsang visited Mahārāṣṭra. He has left us a graphic picture of the country and its people[2].

"The soil is rich and fertile. The climate is hot; the disposition of the people is honest and simple; they are tall of stature and of a stern vindictive character. To their benefactors they are grateful; to their enemies, relentless If they are insulted, they will risk their lives to avenge themselves. If they are asked to help one in distress, they will forget themselves in their haste to render assistance. If they are going to seek revenge, they first give their enemies a warning; then, each being armed, they attack each other with spears. If a general loses a battle, they do not inflict punishment but present him with women's clothes, and so he is driven to seek death for himself. Each time they are about to engage in conflict they intoxicate themselves with wine and then one man with a lance in hand, will meet ten thousand and challenge them to a fight. Moreover, they inebriate many hundred heads of elephants, which, rushing forward in mass, trample every thing down so that no enemy can stand before them. The king in consequence of possessing such men and elephants, treats his neighbours with contempt. He is of the Kṣatriya caste and his name is Pulakeśin."

[1] *Ibid.*, Vol. XXIV, p. 109 *f.*; *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XVIII, p. 230 *f.*

[2] S. Beal, *Buddhist Records of the Western World* (pub. by Susil Gupta), Vol IV, p. 448 *f.*

Pulakeśin was killed in battle at Badāmī in *circa* A.D. 642 by the Pallava king Narasiṁhavarman, who conquered Vātāpi (Badāmī) and assumed the title of *Vātāpi-Koṇḍa*.

During the reign of Vikramāditya II, a descendant of Pulakeśin, Gujarāt was invaded by a formidable force of Tājikas (Arabs). The Navsāri plates of Avanijanāśraya Pulakeśin, a prince of the Gujarāt Cālukya family, give a graphic description of this battle. The Arabs had already conquered the Saindhavas, the Cāvoṭakas, the Surāṣṭras, the Mauryas and the Gurajaras and were attempting to penetrate into the Dakṣiṇapatha (Deccan), but Avanijanāśraya-Pulakeśin inflicted a crushing defeat on the invaders. The Cālukya Emperor then honoured Avanijanāśraya with several titles, one of which was *Anivartaka-nivartayitṛ* (the Repeller of the unrepellable).[1]

Kīrtivarman, the last of these Early Cālukyas, was defeated by the Rāṣṭrakūṭa prince Dantidurga some time before A.D. 754, when he issued his Sāmāngaḍ plates. Kīrtivarman continued to rule for a few years more, but he had lost the paramount position in the Deccan.

The Osmānābād district was included in the kingdoms of the Sātavāhanas, the Śakas and the Early Cālukyas. We have still at Ter (ancient Tagara) some Buddhist remains that go back to the age of the Sātavāhanas. The most noteworthy of these is an ancient Buddhist *Caitya*, built of brick, which has since been turned into a Vaiṣṇava temple dedicated to Trivikrama. In form it is just the structural counterpart of the rock-cut *Caityas* with a barrel—or wagon—vaulted roof and an apsidal back. The facade of this *caitya* is 33 feet in height and the *caitya* is 31 feet in length outside. This is one of the few structural *caityas* in South India which have been discovered. Besides, there are four Buddhist sculptures and also a *pādukā* slab with a pair of colossal foot-prints having a beautiful border of lotuses, *makaras* and birds in low relief[2]. Some Roman coins have recently been reported as discovered at Ter, which corroborate the statement of the *Periplus* and Ptolemy about the brisk trade that Tagara had with foreign countries.

There are some more Buddhist caves excavated in the hills, about 8 miles from Dhārāśiva. The earlier of them are referred by Burgess to the middle of the 7th century A.D. Cave No. II is modelled on the plan of the Vākāṭaka caves at Ajaṇṭā. It has a central hall measuring 80 feet by 80 feet, with 14 cells for the residence of the *Bhikṣus* and a *garbhagṛha* with a colossal image of the Buddha in *Padmāsana*. From the hoods of a serpent spread over its head, it is supposed by some to be the image of the Jaina *Tīrthaṅkāra* Pārśvanātha, but the figures of

[1] *C.I.I.*, Vol. IV, p. 138 *f.*
[2] *J.R.A.S.*, 1902, p. 230 *f.*

CHAPTER 2.

History.

ANCIENT PERIOD.

Early Cālukyas of Badāmi.

deer with a *dharmacakra* between them on the pedestal indicate that it is that of Gautama Buddha. Another cave (No. III) has a hall of 59′ by 59′, closely resembling Cave No. I.

Later some Jain caves (No. V and VI) were excavated on the same hill. They are described in the Prākṛt work *Karakaṇḍa-cariu* as excavated by the king Karakaṇḍa, who came to know about the earlier caves from the prince Śiva of Terapura (Tagara). The *Karakaṇḍacariu* is a work of the 11th century A.D. So these later caves were probably excavated in the 9th or 10th century A.D. during the age of the Rāṣṭrakūṭas.[1]

Rāṣṭrakūṭas.

The Rāṣṭrakūṭas, who succeeded the Cālukyas in the Deccan originally hailed from Laṭṭalūra, which as shown above, is identical with Lātūr in the Osmānābād district. When they rose to power, they were probably residing in the Auraṅgābād district, where their earliest records have been found. Dantidurga was the real founder of the Rāṣṭrakūṭa imperial power. His Ellorā cave inscription mentions five ancestors beginning with Dantivarman, but we know nothing about them. These earlier members of the family were probably feudatories of the Early Cālukyas. Dantidurga made extensive conquests. The Ellorā cave inscription records his victories over the rulers of Kāñcī, Kaliṅga, Śrīśaila, Mālva, Ṭaṅka and Lāṭa, but they do not all seem to have resulted in the acquisition of territory. Though there is much exaggeration in the description of his conquests, there is no doubt that he ruled over Karṇāṭaka, Koṅkaṇ, Mahārāṣṭra, Vidarbha and Gujarāt.

Dantidurga was succeeded by his uncle Kṛṣṇa I, who completed the conquests and shattered the power of the Early Cālukyas completely. One of his inscriptions had been discovered at Bhāndak in the Cāndā district of Vidarbha. It is dated in the *Śaka* year 694 (A.D. 772) and records the grant of the village Nagaṇa to a temple of the Sun in Udumbaramantī, modern Rāṇī Amarāvatī in the Yeotmāḷ district.

Kṛṣṇa was not only a great conqueror but also a great builder. He got the great Śiva temple at Ellorā originally called Kṛṣṇeśvara, but now known as Kailāsa, cut out of solid rock. It is one of the noblest monuments of India.

In Vidarbha also the Rāṣṭrakūṭas built several magnificent temples. Those at the village Mārkaṇḍī in the Cāndā district, where the Vaingaṅgā takes a northern bend are specially noteworthy. The most beautiful among these is the Mārkaṇḍeya temple dedicated to Śiva. Cunningham has described it as follows[2]:—

"The general style of the Mārkaṇḍ temple is like that of Khajurāho temples, with three rows of figures all round, two feet, three inches in height. In each of these rows there are

[1] *Vidarbha Samshodhana Mandal Varshika*, 1935, *p.* 138.

[2] Cunningham *A.S R.* Vol. X, p. 145 *f.*

45 human figures, making 135 in the lower part of the temple. Higher up than these there is a row of geese and a row of human figures. The whole surface of the temple is in fact literally covered with statues and ornaments. Altogether I counted 409 figures, and there are about half as many lions and elephants forming divisions between human statues. About one half of the panels are given to Śiva and Pārvatī in various forms. There are also many subordinate female figures, some dancing, some playing musical instruments and one holding a mirror, while putting antimony to her eyelids"

The Rāṣṭrakūṭa family produced several great conquerors who boldly invaded North and South India and achieved memorable victories. Dhruva (A.D. 780—793) was the first among them. He defeated both the Gurjara-Pratīhāra king Vatsarāja and the Pāla king Dharmapāla, who were contending for supremacy in North India, and pressed as far as the Doab. Since then the two sacred rivers Gaṅgā and Yamunā began to appear on the Rāṣṭrakūṭa banner.

Govinda III, the son and successor of Dhruva, proved to be a still greater conqueror. After obtaining an easy victory over the Gaṅga king Muttarasa ruling in Gaṅgavāḍī, he led victorious campaigns in Central and Northern India. He first defeated the Gurjara-Pratīhāra king Nāgabhaṭa and his ally Candragupta in Central India and then routed Dharmapāla of Bengal, who had espoused the cause of Cakrāyudha of Kanauj. He next marched victoriously to the North until his horses drank and his elephants plunged into the spring waters of the Himālayas. He then returned to the Narmadā and marching along the bank of the river, he conquered the Mālava, Kosala, Kaliṅga, Vaṅga, Ḍāhala and Oḍra countries. He then spent the rainy season at Śrībhavana (modern Sārbhon in Gujarāt) and afterwards marched with his forces to the bank of the Tuṅgabhadrā. Using Alampura (or Helāpura) on the bank of the river as his base, he led his campaigns against the Keralas, the Colas, the Pāṇḍyas and the Pallavas. Even the king of Laṅkā submitted to him, sending two statues—one of himself and the other of his minister—to his camp at Helāpura[1].

Several copper-plate grants of Govinda III have been found in Vidarbha and Marāṭhvāḍā. The earliest of them was that found at Añjanavatī in the Amrāvatī district.[2] It is dated in the *Śaka* year 722 (A.D. 800) and records the grant of the village Añjanavatī on the occasion of a solar eclipse. Three more grants of the same king were found at Sirso in the Akolā district and are dated in the *Śaka* years 725, 729 and 734[3]. Another was discovered recently at Dhārur in the Bīḍ district of the Marāṭhvāḍā division. It is dated in the *Śaka* year 728 (A.D. 806) and records the donation of the village Aṇahe (modern Aṇegāṅv) in

[1] *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXII, p. 157 *f.*
[2] *Ibid* Vol. XXIII, p. 8 *f.*
[3] *Ibid.*, Vol. XXXIII, p. 157 *f.*; Vol. XXXIII, p. 204 *f.*; Vol. XXXIII, p. 212 *f.*

CHAPTER 2. History. ANCIENT PERIOD. Rāṣṭrakūṭas.

the *Viṣaya* (district) of Dhāraura (modern Dhārur). The boundary villages mentioned in the grant can still be identified in the vicinity of Dhārur[1].

Govinda III was succeeded by his son Śarva-Amoghavarṣa I, who was a man of peaceful disposition, but whose reign was full of troubles. He had first to fight with the Eastern Cālukyas of Veṅgī, then the Gaṅgas of Gaṅgavāḍī and his own relatives in Gujarāt. He transferred his capital to Mānyakheṭa (modern Mālkheḍ). He loved and encouraged science and literature and treated all religions with equal reverence. He voluntarily retired from public administration to engage himself in religious pursuits. On one occasion he offered a finger of his hand to the Goddess Mahalakṣmi of Kolhāpūr to ward off a public calamity. Such instances are rare in the history of any country.

Another noteworthy king of the Rāṣṭrakūṭa family was Indra III, the great-grandson of Amoghavarṣa I. Like his illustrious ancestors Dhruva and Govinda III, Indra also led victorious campaigns in North India. He followed the route of Bhopāl, Jhānsī and Kālpī in the course of his invasion of Kanauj, the imperial capital of India for more than three hundred years. At Kālpī his army was encamped in the courtyard of the temple of the Sun-god Kālapriyanatha, well-known to Sanskritists as the place where all the plays of the Sanskṛt poet Bhavabhūti were staged[2]. His horses crossed the Yamunā at Kālpī and then marched on Kanauj, which he completely devastated. The Gurjara-Pratīhāra king Mahīpāla fled to Mahobā to seek the help of his Candella feudatory Harṣa. Indra III's northern campaign was a memorable event unparalleled for its brilliance in the history of the Rāṣṭrakūṭas.

Recently a grant of Indra III made on the occasion of his coronation has been found at Jāmbgāṅv in the Gaṅgāpūr tālukā of the Auraṅgābād district. It is dated in the *Śaka* year 835 (A.D. 914) and records the donation of the village Khairoṇḍi near Pratiṣṭhāna (modern Kharyaṇḍī near Paiṭhaṇ). The boundary villages also can be identified in its vicinity[3].

Indra III was succeeded by his son Amoghavarṣa II, but he died within a year and was followed by his younger brother Govinda IV. The latter was known for his liberality and rightly had the *biruda Suvarṇavarṣa* (the gold-rainer). On the occasion of his coronation he donated six hundred *agrahāra* villages and three lakhs of gold coins to Brāhmaṇas and eight hundred villages, four lakhs of gold coins and thirty-two lakhs of silver coins (*drammas*) to temples. Recently another copper-plate grant of his, dated in the *Śaka* year 851 (A.D. 929), has been discovered at the village Andurā in the Akolā district of Vidarbha

[1] This is under publication in *Ep. Ind.*

[2] Mirashi, *Studies in Indology*, Vol. I, p. 35 *f.*

[3] *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXVI, p. 223 *f.*

It records the donation of the village Elaurī (modern Eraḷi near the railway station Nāndūra on the Central Railway). Most of the boundary villages can be identified in its vicinity.

The Rāṣṭrakūṭas of Mānyakheṭa and the Kalacuris of Tripurī were matrimonially connected and their relations were generally cordial. But in the reign of Govinda IV they became strained. The Kalacuri king Yuvarājadeva I espoused the cause of his son-in-law Baddiga-Amoghavarṣa III, the uncle of Govinda IV, and sent a large army to invade the Rāṣṭrakūṭa dominion. When the army reached the Payoṣṇī (modern Pūrṇā), a pitched battle was fought near Acalapura between the Kalacuri and Rāṣṭrakūṭa forces, in which the former became victorious. This event is commemorated in the Sanskṛt play *Viddhaśālabhañjikā* of Rājaśekhara, which was staged at Tripurī in jubilation of this victory[1].

The Rāṣṭrakūṭa feudatories who rose in rebellion against Govinda IV, deposed him and placed his uncle Baddiga-Amoghavarṣa III on the throne. The latter was a man of quiet nature and spiritual temperament, who left the administration entirely to his ambitious and able son Kṛṣṇa III. Like some of his illustrious ancestors, Kṛṣṇa III also led an expedition in North India and captured the forts of Kālañjara and Citrakūṭa. He succeeded his father in A.D. 939. He then led an expedition against the Colas and defeated them in a sanguinary battle at Ṭakkola in North Arcoṭ district. He next carried his victorious arms to Rameśvaram, where he built two temples. Hearing of his resounding victories, the kings of Kerala, Pāṇḍya and Ceylon submitted to him. He also placed his own nominee on the throne of Veṅgī. He became thus the lord paramount of the whole of South India.

A grant of Kṛṣṇa III was discovered at Deoḷī, about 11 miles from Wardhā. It is dated in the *Śaka* year 862, corresponding to A.D. 940-41 and registers the donation of the village Tālāpuruṣaka in the *viṣaya* (district) of Nāgapura-Nandivardhana, which evidently meant Nandivardhana near Nāgpūr[2]. This is the earliest mention of the place-name Nāgpūr. Among the boundaries of the village is mentioned the river Kanhanā, modern Kanhān, which flows 10 miles from Nāgpūr.

After the downfall of the Vākāṭakas there was no imperial power in Vidarbha. The centre of political power shifted successively to Māhismatī, Badāmī and Mānyakheṭa. Men of learning who could not get royal patronage in Vidarbha, had to seek it elsewhere. Bhavabhūti, who ranks next only to Kālidāsa in Sanskṛt literature, was a native of Vidarbha. In the prologue of his play *Mahāvīracarita* he tells us that his ancestors were known as Udumbara. They probably hailed originally from a place of that name which may be identified with Umarkhed in

[1] *C.I.I.* Vol. IV, p. lxxviii *f.*
[2] Mirashi, *Studies in Indology*, Vol. II, p. 253 *f.*

CHAPTER 2.

History.

ANCIENT PERIOD.

Rāṣṭrakūṭas.

the Yeotmāḷ district. There is a tradition still current at the place which corroborates this. The ancestors of Bhavabhūti later moved to Padmapura in Vidarbha as stated by him in his plays *Mahāvīracarita* and *Mālatīmādhava*. This place was once the capital of the Vākāṭakas and is probably identical with Padmapur near Āmgāṅv in the Bhaṇḍārā district[1]. With the downfall of the Vākāṭakas that place lost its importance. In the beginning of the eighth century when Bhavabhūti flourished, there was no great king ruling in Vidarbha. Bhavabhūti had therefore to go to Padmāvatī, the capital of the Nāga king in North India, now called Padam Pawāyā, and had to get his plays staged at the fair of Kālapriyanātha (the Sun-god at Kālpī). Later, he obtained royal patronage at the court of Yaśovarman at Kanauj. Rājaśekhara, another great son of Vidarbha, was probably born at Vatsagulma (modern Bāsim in the Akolā district), which he has glorified in his *Kāvyamīmāṃsā* as the pleasure resort of the god of love. He and his ancestors Akālajalada, Tarala and Surānanda had to leave their home country of Vidarbha and had to seek patronage at the court of the Kalacuris of Tripurī. Rājaśekhara's earlier plays *viz.*, the *Bālarāmāyaṇa*, the *Bālabhārata* and the *Karpūramañjarī* were put on the boards at Kanauj under the patronage of the Gurjara-Pratīhāras. Later, when the glory of the Pratīhāras declined as a result of the raids of the Rāṣṭrakūṭa king Indra III, who was assisted by the Kalacuri king Yuvarājadeva I, Rājaśekhara returned to Tripurī. There his last play *Viddha-śālabhañjikā* was staged as stated before[2]. Another great poet of Vidarbha who had to go abroad in search of royal patronage was Trivikramabhaṭṭa, the author of the *Nalacampū*, in which he has given a graphic description of several towns, holy places and rivers of Vidarbha. He flourished at the court of the Rāṣṭra-kūṭa king Indra III and is known to have drafted the two sets of Bagumrā plates of that king[3].

Later Cālukyas.

The Rāṣṭrakūṭa power became weak after the death of Kṛṣṇa III. Within six years his large empire crumbled like a house of cards. Taila II, the founder of the Later Cālukya dynasty, who was a *Mahāsāmanta* of the Rāṣṭrakūṭas, suddenly came into prominence. He defeated and killed in battle Karka II, the last Rāṣṭrakūṭa king, and captured his capital Mānyakheṭa. He had to fight against the Colas, the Pāṇḍyas and the Paramāras. The Paramāra king Vākpati-Muñja planned to invade the Cālukya dominion, but his wise minister Rudrāditya advised him not to cross the Godāvarī, which was the boundary between the Cālukya and Paramāra dominions. Muñja did not heed his advice and was taken prisoner by Tailapa. He was placed in a prison where he was waited upon by Tailapa's sister Mṛṇālavatī. He fell in love with her and foolishly dis-

[1] *Ibid.*, Vol. I, p. 21 *f.*

[2] *C.I.I.*, Vol. IV, p. clxxv.

[3] *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. IX, p. 29 *f.* and p. 33 *f.*

closed to her the plan of his escape. She communicated it to Tailapa, who is said to have made him beg from door to door and then beheaded him.

Later Cālukyas.

Among the successors of Tailapa II, the most famous is Vikramāditya VI, the founder of the Cālukya-Vikrama *Samvat*. He ascended the throne in A.D. 1075. He had to fight against the Colas, the Cālukyas of Gujarāt and the Hoysaḷas and signally defeated them. Two inscriptions of his reign have been found in Vidarbha. One of them called the Sitābalḍī pillar inscription seems to have originally belonged to the Vindhyāsana hill at Bhāndak in the Cāndā district. It is dated in the *Śaka* year 1008 (A.D. 1087) and registers the grant of some *nivartanas* of land for the grazing of cattle made by a feudatory called Dhāḍibhandaka[1]. The other inscription was discovered at Ḍoṅgargāṅv in the Yeotmāḷ district. It sheds interesting light on the history of the Paramāra dynasty. It shows that Jagaddeva, the youngest son of the Paramāra king Udayāditya, the brother of Bhoja, left Māḷvā and sought service with Vikramāditya, who welcomed him and placed him in charge of some portion of western Vidarbha. The Ḍoṅgargāṅv inscription is dated in the *Śaka* year 1034 (A.D. 1112)[2]. Another inscription of this Jagaddeva has come to notice at Jainad in the adjoining Ādilābād district of Āndhra Pradeś. It records several victories of Jagaddeva in Āndhra, Dorāsamudra and near the Arbuda mountain, and registers the construction of a temple of Nimbāditya by his minister Lolārka[3].

Vikramāditya's reign is renowned on account of some learned men who flourished at his court. Bilhaṇa, who was patronised by him, wrote the *Vikramāṅkadevacarita*, which is his poetic biography. Another great writer who flourished at his court was Vijñāneśvara, the author of the well-known commentary *Mitākṣarā* on the *Yājñavalkyasmṛti*.

Vikramāditya VI was succeeded by his son Someśvara III, who became known as *Sarvajña Cakravarti* on account of his extensive knowledge. He composed the encyclopaedic work *Mānasollasa* or *Abhilaṣitārthacintāmaṇi*. An inscription of his reign has been discovered at Lātur in the Osmānābād district[4]. It records the construction of the temple of the god Pāpavināśana at Laṭṭalūra, modern Lātur. It is dated in the *Śaka* year 1049 (A.D. 1128), which falls in the reign of Someśvara III.

Kalacuri Usurpation.

Taila III, the last Cālukya king, was overthrown by the Kalacuri Bijjala, who was his commander-in-chief in A.D. 1157. The Kalacuri usurpation lasted for more than two decades. Bijjala's reign is noted for the rise of the Liṅgāyat Sect. An inscription of the Kadamba prince Māraḍadeva, dated in the *Śaka* year 1086

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[1] *Ibid.*, Vol. III, p. 304 *f.*
[2] *Ibid.*, Vol. XXVI, p. 177 *f.*
[3] *Ibid.*, Vol. XXII, p. 54 *f.*
[4] *S.M.H.D.*, Vol. II, p. 84 *f.*

CHAPTER 2.

History.

ANCIENT PERIOD.

(A.D. 1164) was discovered at Sāvargāṅv in the Osmānābād district. It records the gift of some money for the construction of the temple of the goddess Ambā at Sāvargāṅv[1]. Māraḍadeva, who bears the title of Māhāmaṇḍaleśvara was probably a feudatory of the Kalacuri Bijjala as the date falls in the latter's reign (A.D. 1156-1168), though the inscription makes no mention of his name.

Yādavas of Devagiri.

In the last quarter of the twelfth century A.D. the Yādavas of Devagiri came into prominence. They had previously been ruling over Seuṇadeśa (Khāndeś) as feudatories of the Cālukyas, but Bhillama, the son of Mallugi, declared his independence and made himself master of the whole territory north of the Kṛṣṇā. He then founded the city of Devagiri, which he made his capital. His son Jaitrapāla killed Rudradeva of the Kākatīya dynasty on the field of battle and released his nephew whom he had put into prison. Under Jaitrapāla's son Siṅghaṇa the power of the family greatly increased. We get considerable information about his victories from four stone inscriptions of his General Kholeśvara at Ambā Jogāi in the Bīḍ district. Kholeśvara was a native of Vidarbha, but was residing at Āmbe, where he has left his inscriptions. Some more details are furnished by a later copper-plate grant of Rāmacandra found at Puruṣottampurī in the Bīḍ district.

Siṅghaṇa achieved several victories. He defeated the Hoysaḷa king Vīra-Ballāla, the Kakatīya king Gaṇapati and Lakṣmīdhara, the lord of Bhambhāgiri, modern Bhāmer in the Pimpalner tālukā of the Khāndeś district (now Sākrī tālukā of Dhulia district). He confined Bhoja II of the Śilāhāra family on the hill of Praṇāla (*i.e.*, Panhāḷā), a strong fort about 12 miles to the north-west of Kolhāpūr. Most of these victories were won by his Brāhmaṇa General Kholeśvara. The latter vanquished also Arjunavarmadeva, king of Māḷvā, and even pressed as far north as Vārāṇasī, where he put Rāmapāla to flight. Kholeśvara constructed several temples in Vidarbha and also established *agrahāras* on the banks of the Payoṣṇī and the Varadā. The former *agrahāra* still exists under the name of Kholāpūr in the Amrāvatī district.

Siṅghaṇa was succeeded by his grandson Kṛṣṇa, who obtained victories over the kings of Gurjara, Māḷvā, Cola and Kerala. The Gurjara king was Vīsāladeva and the Mālava ruler was Jaitugideva. The contemporary Cola king was Rājendra III (A.D. 1246-1279). The Kosala king was evidently the contemporary ruler of Ratanpur in Chattisgadh, who was probably the successor of Jājalladeva defeated by Siṅghaṇa, but no records of his reign have yet been discovered. An inscription of the reign of Kṛṣṇa has been found in the temple of Khaṇḍeśvara in the Amrāvatī district. It is dated in the *Śaka* year 1177 (A.D. 1254-55) and records the donation of some *gadyāṇas* for the offerings of flowers in the temple of Khaṇḍeśvara[2].

[1] *Loc. cit.*

[2] *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXV, p. 199 *f*.

CHAPTER 2.

History.

ANCIENT PERIOD.

Yādavas of Devagiri.

Kṛṣṇa was succeeded by his brother Mahādeva. From the recently discovered Kaḷegāṅv plates[1] we know the exact date of his coronation as the 29th August A.D. 1261. The most notable event of his reign was the annexation of North Koṅkaṇ after defeating Someśvara of the Śilāhāra dynasty. He left the throne to his son Āmaṇa, but the latter was soon deposed by Kṛṣṇa's son Rāmacandra, who captured the impregnable fort of Devagiri by means of a *coup d'etat*. He won several victories mentioned in the Puruṣottampurī plates, dated in the *Śaka* year 1232 (A.D. 1310). He is said to have defeated with ease the ruler of Ḍāhala (*i.e.*, the Cedi country), subjugated the ruler of Bhāṇḍāgāra (modern Bhaṇḍārā) and dethroned the king of Vajrākara (Vairāgaḍh). He is further credited with a victory over the Muhammedans, whom he drove out from Vārāṇasī. He built there a golden temple dedicated to Śarṅgapāṇi (Viṣṇu). His minister Puruṣottama received from him the grant of four villages, which he formed into an *agrahāra* and donated it to several Brāhmaṇas on the holy day of *Kapilaṣaṣṭhī* in the *Śaka* year 1232. The *agrahāra* was named Puruṣottampura after the donor. It is still extant under its original name on the southern bank of the Godāvarī, about 40 miles due west of Parbhaṇī. The villages together with their boundaries can still be identified in the vicinity of Puruṣottampurī[2].

A fragmentary inscription of the time of Rāmacandra is built into the front wall of the temple of Lakṣmaṇa on the hill of Rāmṭek. In the first half it gives the genealogy of Rāmacandra and in the second half it describes the temples, wells and *tīrthas* on and in the vicinity of the hill which it names as Rāmagiri. The object of the inscription seems to be to record the repairs to the temple of Lakṣmaṇa, done by Rāghava, a minister of Rāmacandra[3].

In A.D. 1294 Alā ud-din Khiljī invaded the kingdom of Rāmacandra and suddenly appeared before the gates of Devagiri. Rāmacandra was taken unawares and could not hold out long. He had to pay a heavy ransom to the Muslim conqueror. He continued, however, to rule till A.D. 1310 at least; for the aforementioned Puruṣottampurī plates are, dated in that year. He was succeeded by his son Śaṅkaragaṇa some time in A.D. 1311. He discontinued sending the stipulated tribute to Delhi. He was then defeated and slain by Malik Kāfur. Some time thereafter, Harapāladeva, the son-in-law of Rāmacandra, raised an insurrection and drove away the Muhammedans, but his success was short-lived. The Hindu Kingdom of Devagiri thus came to an end in A.D. 1318.

Like their illustrious predecessors, the Yādavas also extended liberal patronage to art and literature. During their rule a peculiar style of architecture called *Hemāḍpantī* after Hemādri or Hemāḍpant, a minister of Mahādeva and Rāmacandra, came

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[1] *Ibid.*, Vol XXVII, p. 9 *f.*
[2] *Ibid.* Vol. XXXII, p 31 *f.*
[3] *Ibid.*, Vol. XXV, p. 7 *f.*

CHAPTER 2. History. ANCIENT PERIOD. Yādavas of Devagiri.

into vogue. Temples built in this style are found in all the districts of Mahārāṣtra. Several learned scholars flourished at the Yādava court. Of these, Hemādri was the foremost. During the reign of Mahādeva he held the post of *Śrīkaraṇādhipa* or the Head of the Secretariat. He was appointed the Head of the elephant force by Rāmacandra. He was as brave as he was learned and liberal. He conquered and annexed to the Yādava kingdom the eastern part of Vidarbha called Jhāḍī-maṇḍala. Hemādri is well-known as the author of the *Caturvargacintāmaṇī*, comprising five parts, *viz*, (1) *Vratakhaṇḍa*, (2) *Dānakhaṇḍa*, (3) *Tīrthakhaṇḍa*, (4) *Mokṣakhaṇḍa* and (5) *Pariśeṣakhaṇḍa*. Of these, the third and fourth *Khaṇḍas* have not yet come to light. Hemādri's work is held in great esteem and has been drawn upon by later writers on *Dharmaśāstra*. Hemādri wrote on other subjects as well. He is the author of a commentary on Śaunaka's *Praṇavakalpa* and also of a *Śrāddhakalpa*, in which he follows Katyayana. His *Āyurvedarasāyana*, a commentary on Vāgbhaṭa's *Aṣṭāṅgahṛdaya*, and *Kaivalyadīpikā*, a gloss on Bopadeva's *Muktāphala* are also well known.

Hemādri extended liberal patronage to learned men. Among his proteges, the most famous was Bopadeva. He was a native of Vedapada (modern Bedod) on the bank of the Wardhā in the Adilabad district of Āndhra Pradeś. Bopadeva is said to have composed ten works on Sanskrt grammar, nine on medicine, one for the determination of *tithis*, three on poetics, and an equal number for the elucidation of the Bhāgavata doctrine. Only eight of these are now extant. The *Mugdhabodha*, his work on Sanskrt grammar, is very popular in Bengal.

Marathi literature also flourished in the age of the Yādavas. Cakradhara, who propagated the *Mahānubhāva* cult in that age, used Marāthī as the medium of his religious teaching. Following his example, several of his followers composed literary works in Marathi. They are counted among the first works in that language. Mukundarāja, the author of the Vedantic works *Vivekasindhu* and *Paramāmṛta* and Jñaneśvara the celebrated author of the *Bhāvārthadīpika*, a commentary on the *Bhagavad-gita*, are the most illustrious writers of that age.

MEDIAEVAL PERIOD. Delhi Sultāns.

In 1317, the kingdom of the Yādavas finally passed into the hands of the Sultāns of Delhi. The Deccan now began to be ruled by the governors appointed from Delhi The district of Osmanābād thus for the first time passed under Muhammedans.

At this time Malik Beg Lakhī was the governor of the Deccan.[1] He revolted and so an officer was sent to suppress the revolt. Malik Beg was captured and sent to Delhi. Malik Ain-ul-mulk was appointed in place of Malik Lakhī as the governor of the Deccan. A revolution was taking place in Delhi at this juncture. Mubarak Khilji was assassinated by Malik Khusrāv, a eunuch, who in turn was defeated and killed by Gāzībeg Tughluq, the governor of Lāhore and Dipālpūr. Gāzī Beg ascended the

[1] *Briggs* I, p. 391

CHAPTER 2.

History.

MEDIAEVAL PERIOD.

Delhi Sultāns.

throne under the title of Giyāsuddin Tughluq. This happened in the year A.D. 1321. He died in 1324 A.D. after a reign of four years and was succeeded by his son Ālf Khān. He assumed the title of Muhammad Tughluq. In his reign, in the year A.D. 1338 his nephew Bahāuddin, the governor of Sāgar in the Deccan, revolted. He was, however, defeated near Devagiri by Khvājā Jahān, the Tughluq General. Bahāuddin the rebel, first fled to Kāmpila in Karṇāṭak and thence to the kingdom of Hoyasaḷa Ballāḷdev. In the meanwhile Muhammad Tugbluq had arrived at Devagiri. Ballaḷdev refused to give asylum to Bahāuddin and sent him to the king where he was put to death. The king was so pleased with the former capital of Yādava kingdom that he decided to shift his capital from Delhi to Devagiri which he renamed Daulatābād. In 1341, Muhammad marched to Daulatābād after his campaigns and laid a heavy contribution on that city and the neighbouring provinces. These acts resulted in an insurrection which was soon suppressed. Muhammad at this time conferred the government of Daulatābād and the country of Mahārāṣṭra upon Kutlagh Khān. In 1346 Kutlagh Khān was replaced by his brother Maulānā Nizāmoddin who was given the title of Ālam-ul-mulk. The Deccan was now divided into four provinces. The provincial governors were ordered to realise a revenue of seven crores of silver *taṅkās*. This arrangement did not work satisfactorily and the people rebelled. The countryside was devastated. To make up the deficiency of the revenue as well as to gratify their own avarice, the Deccan officers plundered and oppressed the inhabitants. In the meanwhile a rebellion had broken out in Gujarāt which the king personally suppressed He now decided to seize the *Amirs* of the Deccan and summoned them (*Amir Judeeda*) from Rāicūr, Mudgarl, Gulburgā, Bidar, Bijāpūr, Guñjotī, Rāibāg, Gilhurry, Hukeri and Berār[1]. Fearing that a fate worse than death awaited them, the *Amirs* retraced their steps, marched to Daulatābād and proclaimed Ismāīl, one of their leaders as the king under the title of Nāsiruddin. On hearing this, Muhammad marched towards Daulatābād and laid siege to that city. The news, however, of a fresh outbreak in Gujarāt forced him to leave Daulatābād. Muhammad left for Gujarāt and finally succeeded in putting down the revolt. In the Deccan the *Amirs* had reassembled under Hasan Gaṅgū in whose favour Nāsiruddin had abdicated. In 1347 Hasan Gaṅgū was proclaimed king by the title of Alāuddin Hasan Gaṅgū Bahamanī. Muhammad Tughluq thus failed to suppress the rise of an independent power in the Deccan. He died, frustrated, in A.D. 1351. Deccan had now finally broken away from the empire. The dynasty of the Bahamanīs ruled the Deccan for over 150 years.

Bahamanīs.

Alāuddin Hasan Śāh ruled from his capital at Gulburgā, 60 miles east of Śolāpūr. By 1351 he had reduced a major part of the Deccan previously subject to the throne of Delhi. In 1357 he divided his kingdom into four provinces, *viz.*, Ahasanābād

[1] *Briggs'*, I, p. 437

CHAPTER 2.

History.

MEDIAEVAL PERIOD.

Bahamanis.

Gulburgā, Daulatābād, Berār and Māhūr and the small regions of Indur, Kaulās and the Bahamanī Telaṅgaṇa. The district of Osmānābād formed part of the province of Gulburgā. Over each province or *taraf*, a governor or *tarafdār* was appointed. Malik Saifuddin Ghorī was the *tarafdār* of Gulburgā under the new arrangement. The province included Śolāpūr, Gulburgā, Bijāpūr, Rāicūr, Mudgal, Sāgar and Naḷdurg. Hasan Śāh died on 11th February 1358 and was succeeded by his son Muhammad Śāh. During his reign the banditti of the Deccan was destroyed. Barring the first half of his reign in which he was engaged in wars with Vijayanagar and Teḷaṅgaṇa, the rest of his reign was peaceful and prosperous. Muhammad Śāh died on 21st April 1375 and was succeeded by his son Mujāhid. His short reign of 3 years, was occupied by war with Vijayanagar. He was murdered on 16th April 1378 and was succeeded by Muhammad Śah II[1] on 21st May 1378 after a short reign of Dāud I from 16th April 1378 to 21st May 1378. It was perhaps during the reign of Muhammad Śāh that Śolāpūr and several other forts in the east were built. The great *Durgādevī* famine occurred during his reign. Muhammad Śāh exerted his utmost to relieve the distress of common people. Muhammad Śāh died on 20th April 1397. His death was followed by two short reigns of Giyāsuddin and Śamsuddin Dāud I. Tājuddin Firoz ascended the throne on 16th November 1397. Before the country could recover from the ravages of the *Durgādevī* famine, which had left whole districts without people, the kingdom was again devastated by two rainless years in 1421 and 1422. Multitudes of cattle died and people broke into revolt. The reign of Firoz Śāh Bahamanī came to a close on 22nd September 1422 when his brother Ahmad ascended the throne. Two years after his accession, Ahmad Śāh moved his capital from Gulburgā to Bidar which he renamed Muhammadābād. Ahmad appointed Khalaf Hasan Basrī as his prime minister and created him Malik-ut-tujjār. In 1424 the Malik-ut-tujjār went through the Deccan restoring order. So entirely had the country been impoverished that many old villages had disappeared. New settlements had to be formed by including the lands of two or three old villages. Land was given to all who would till it free of rent for the first year and for a horse bag of grain for the second year. Ahmad Śāh died on 14th July 1436 and was succeeded by his eldest son Alāuddin Ahmad II. Ahmad Śāh I during his lifetime had given charge of the various parts of the kingdom to his other sons Muhammad, Mahmud and Dāud and had made Muhammad the coworker of the heir apparent Alāuddin. He now decided to possess himself of half of the kingdom and with the help of the *Rājā* of Vijayanagar seized Mudgal, Rāicūr, Śolāpūr, Bijāpūr and Naḷdurg. But he was soon defeated and forced to content himself with possession of the Rāicūr region. Alāuddin Ahmad II died on 3rd April 1458. He was succeeded by Humāyūn Śāh (7-5-1458 to 4-9-1461) and Nizāmuddin Ahmad III (4-9-1461 to 30-7-1463). During the

[1]According to Sayyad Ali but Ferishta calls him Mahmud Shah.

reign of Humāyūn Śāh a great famine known as the Dāmājī Pant's famine wasted the Deccan in 1460 A.D. On 30th July 1463 Śamsuddin Muhammad Śāh ascended the throne. Under the leadership of Mahmūd Gāvān, the prime minister, the Bahamanī kingdom reached the peak of its prosperity and extended as far as the Bay of Bengal to the east and Arabian sea to the west. Knowing that the power and turbulence of the provincial governors was a source of weakness and danger to Bahamanī rule, he decided to reform the principles of administration. He divided the kingdom into eight provinces from the existing four divisions. They were Gāvil, Māhūr, Daulatābād, Junnar, Bijāpūr, Ahsanābād Gulburgā, Rājmahendri and Wārangal. Osmānābād district formed fort of Ahsanābād Gulburgā which extended from Sāgar to Naldurg along with Śolāpūr. The government of this province was entrusted to Dastur Dinār and under him Śolāpūr and Parandā with the eleven surrounding districts were entrusted to two brothers Zain Khān and Khvājā Jahān. In each province only one fort was left to the governor, while the rest were entrusted to officers appointed and paid from the royal treasury. The pay of these officers was greatly raised and they were forced to keep their garrisons at full strength. This scheme brought on Mahmūd Gāvān the hatred of the leading nobles who in 1481 falsely accused Mahmūd Gāvān of treason. They succeeded in bringing about his death. The Bahāmanī power never recovered from the loss of Mahmūd Gāvān. The king died in remorse a year after the death of Mahmūd Gāvān and was succeeded by Śahābuddin Mahmūd on 26th March 1482. He had a long reign of 36 years. His reign saw the complete disintegration of the Bahamanī kingdom. The accession of Mahmūd Śāh was attended by the leading nobles, Nizām-ul-mulk, Kivām-ul-mulk and Kāsim Barīd. Later, other nobles, Yusuf Ādil Khān, Daryā Khān, Fakhr-ul-mulk, Mallu Khān, Ajdār Khān and Gaznafar Khān came to pay their respects to the king. The reins of government were assumed by Nizām-ul-mulk. He conferred Bid, Dhārur and the adjacent districts on his son Malik Ahmad. Khvājā Jahān Fakhr-ul-mulk was appointed as governor of Parandā and the eleven surrounding districts. Malik Ahmad was sent to Junnar as his father's deputy. In the meanwhile news was received that Zainuddin, the *Jahāgirdār* of Cākan was in revolt. Malik Ahmad marched against him. In this campaign he was supported by Fakhr-ul-mulk, governor of Parandā and Daulatābād. Zainuddin applied for assistance to Ādil Khān of Bijāpūr, who sent six thousand horse to help him. This development visibly reduced the influence of Nizām-ul-mulk. Kāsim Barīd, Dastur Dinār and others fell away from him. The king was camping at this time at Wārangal, from where he issued orders for the assassination of Nizām-ul-mulk. On hearing of this, Nizām-ul-mulk headed for Bidar where he was beheaded by Pasand Khān, the governor of the capital. In 1490 the capital city witnessed the massacre of the Deccanis, who had attempted to take the king's life. The king now became licentious and the administration was left to

CHAPTER 2.

History.

MEDIAEVAL PERIOD.

Bahamanīs.

CHAPTER 2. History. MEDIAEVAL PERIOD. Bahamanis.

his favourites. The governors of provinces now began to act independently. Within a short time only the province of Telangana and the districts adjacent to Bidar, remained in the kings' possession. Malik Ahmad openly declared his independence. Ādil Khān, Imād-ul-mulk, Kutub-ul-mulk and others professed submission to the royal authority which was only nominal. Kāsim Barīd assumed all power at Bidar and left nothing but a nominal authority to Mahmūd Śāh. With the dissipation of the Bahamanī kingdom, the history of Osmānābād district formally merges in the annals of the Barīdśāhī, Nizāmśāhī and Ādilśāhī kingdoms among which the district was divided till the final extinction of the Bahamanī dynasty in 1518.

Nizām Śāhi, Ādil Śāhi and Barid Śāhi Kingdoms

It may be noted that when Malik Ahmad declared independence, the Bahamanī king on the advice of Kāsim Barīd ordered Yusuf Ādil, Khvājā Jahān Deccany, the governor of Parandā and Ali Tāliś to march against him. Yusuf Ādil refused to obey these orders. Malik Ahmad made overtures to Ali Tāliś who first accepted the overtures but when he heard that a Bahamanī general had marched to reduce Malik Ahmad and had reached Parandā he decided to withhold his co-operation. Malik Ahmad, thereupon, attacked Ali Tāliś at Cākan and defeated and killed him. Subsequently he also attacked and defeated the Bahamanī army under Śaikh Modi. On hearing of this disaster Mahmūd Śāh sent his *Dabīr*, Azmat-ul-mulk with 18,000 troops against Malik Ahmad. Malik Ahmad made a surprise move. He Śah sent his *Dabīr*, Azmat-ul-mulk with 18,000 troops against who were marching against him. He then advanced towards Paranda. This move bewildered his opponents, who expressed their unwillingness to fight against him. Upon this Malik Ahmad sent back their families and marched on to Parandā. The action of his officers irritated the Bahamanī Sultān, who reproached them. He recalled Azmat-ul-mulk, and sent Jahāṅgir Khān at the head of 3,000 soldiers to take command of the royal troops camping at Bīd. The army moved from Bīd to Parandā. The governor of Parandā, Khvājā Jahān, unwilling to oppose Malik Ahmad sent his son Āzam Khān to join him while he himself retired into the fort of Parandā. Malik Ahmad, however, attacked the Bahamanī troops on May 28, 1490 at Bhiṅgār and defeated and slew Jahāṅgir Khān along with many other officers. During this time Yusuf Ādil Śāh, after declaring his independence, had subjugated all territory south of the river Bhīmā including Bijāpūr. Kāsim Barīd who desired to establish a kingdom at Bijāpūr invited the *Rājā* of Vijayanagar, and Bahādur Gilāni who held Goā and the Koṅkaṇ coast to attack the Bijāpūr territory. Yusuf Ādil finding it difficult to face the powerful adversaries made peace with the *Rājā* of Vijayanagar and expelling Bahādur Gilāni from his territory marched towards Bidar. Kāsim Barīd who held power at the Bahamanī capital and who had usurped the forts of Ausā, Kandhār and Udgir applied for aid to Malik Ahmad, and Khvājā Jahān, governor of Parandā, who joined him. A battle was fought in

the vicinity of Naldurg. Daryā Khān commanded the right wing, Fakhr-ul-mulk led the left wing, Yusuf Ādil led the centre of his army, while his foster brother Gaznafar Beg commanded a separate corps of a thousand foreign bowmen as reserve. Kāsim Barīd, however, left the field early with the king. On this Yusuf Ādil and Malik Ahmad discontinuing the fight retired to their respective dominions.

In 1495 A.D. Dastur Dinār who held the districts of Gulburgā, Sāgar, Āland and other forts and districts between the river Bhīmā and Telangana aspired to become independent. Kāsim Barīd sought the help of Yusuf Ādil. Ādil Śāh sent Gaznafar Beg, Daryā Khān and other officers to join the royal army. Dastur Dinār opened communications with Malik Ahmad for help. Malik Ahmad induced Khvājā Jahān, the governor of Parandā to join Dastur Dinār. Khvājā Jahān moved from Parandā with 12,000 troops and was received by Dastur Dinār. After a severe action Dastur Dinār was defeated and taken prisoner. On the intercession of Yusuf Ādil he was pardoned by Mahmūd Śāh and returned to his *Jahāgir* of Gulburgā. In 1498 Yusuf Ādil Khān, Malik Ahmad and Imād-ul-mulk entered into a partition treaty, observing that the Deccan was too small a country to maintain so many independent chiefs, that therefore they three should, out of regard to their own security, unite and endeavour to occupy the whole country. Under the treaty, it was resolved that Imād-ul-Mulk should have Māhūr, Rāmgir and all the territory then in possession of Khudāvand Khān, that Malik Ahmad should have Daulatābād, Antur, Gālnā and the country as far as the borders of Gujarāt, that Yusuf Ādil Khān, for his share, might seize the territories of Dastur Dinār and Ain-ul-Mulk, and that Kāsim Barīd should be allowed to take the territory of Kutub-ul-Mulk as an appanage to the capital of Bidar and its dependencies. Khvājā Jahān of Parandā and his brother Zain Khān though excluded from this partition treaty continued to hold Parandā and the eleven surrounding districts in subjection to Ahmadnagar. Zain Khān who was the governor of Śolāpūr laid claim to half of the eleven districts and endeavoured to obtain a grant from Bidar to that effect. But Khvājā Jahān, supported by Malik Ahmad succeeded in keeping the entire area under his own control.

Dastur Dinār refused to accept the partition treaty which meant his destruction. He applied to Amīr Barīd who had succeeded his father as the minister of Mahmūd Śāh. He sent three thousand troops to the help of Dastur Dinār who was also joined by Khvājā Jahān of Parandā and his brother Zain Khān. A great battle was fought on the banks of the Bhīmā in which Dastur Dinār was defeated and slain. Yusuf Ādil annexed the territory of Dastur Dinār and returned in triumph to Bijāpūr.

In 1504 Yusuf Ādil Śāh proclaimed the public profession of the Śiā creed in Bijāpūr. On this, Malik Ahmad and Amīr Barīd formed an alliance against Yusuf Ādil and invaded his territory. Amīr Barīd captured Guñjoṭī and Malik Ahmad

CHAPTER 2.
History.
MEDIAEVAL PERIOD.
Nizām Śāhi, Ādil Śāhi and Barīd Śāhi Kingdoms.

demanded the cession of Naḷdurg. Kutub-ul-Mulk also joined the alliance. Yusuf Ādil, to carry the war away from his territory, entered the Ahmadnagar dominion and attacked Biḍ. Malik Ahmad started in pursuit on which Yusuf Ādil entered Berār. On the advice of Imād-ul-Mulk, Yusuf Ādil now re-established the Śiā faith in the province. Imād-ul-Mulk also intervened with Malik Ahmad and Kutub-ul-Mulk and convinced them of the plot of Amīr Barīd to destroy Yusuf Ādil with a view to secure Bijāpūr for himself. Both the kings thereupon returned to their respective capitals.

In the year 1510 A.D. Malik Ahmad died and was succeeded by his son Burhāṇ Nizām Śāh. Immediately after the death of Malik Ahmad, Yusuf Ādil marched against Khvājā Jahān, the governor of Paranḍā, and compelled him to cede five and a half of the eleven districts to his brother Zain Khān, governor of Śolāpūr. Yusuf Ādil Śāh died in 1510 A.D., and was succeeded by his son Ismāīl Ādil Śāh.

Burhāṇ Nizām Śāh was a child of seven and hence the affairs of the kingdom were managed by Mukāmil Khān and his son Aziz-ul-Mulk. The highhandedness of these two noblemen forced many officers of the court to quit the kingdom and enter the services of Imād-ul-Mulk. These officers persuaded Imād-ul-Mulk to invade the kingdom. Imād-ul-Mulk marched with a large army but was totally defeated near the frontiers of the territories by Mukāmil Khān and Khvājā Jahān of Paranḍā. Through the intercession of the king of Khāndeś, peace was concluded.

In Bijāpūr, Ismāīl Ādil being a minor, all power was usurped by Kamāl Khān. Kamāl Khān designed schemes for seizing the crown. He entered into an alliance with Kāsim Barīd. The alliance stipulated that all the country formerly taken from Dastur Dinār such as Gulburgā, Āḷand, Guñjoṭī and Naḷdurg as far as the banks of Bhīmā should be ceded to Amīr Barīd and that Bijāpūr, Koṅkaṇ, Mudgal and Rāicūr with other places should remain in the hands of Kamāl Khān who might depose or even put to death Ismāīl Ādil and proceed if he chose to reduce Śolāpūr and the country belonging to Zain Khān. According to this plan Amīr Barīd marched to Gulburgā and secured from Ādil Śāhī officers the places ceded to him by Kamāl Khān. Kamāl Khān left Bijāpūr and besieged Śolāpūr which he succeeded in wresting from Zain Khān together with the five and a half districts of which the latter had charge. Paranḍā and its five and a half districts remained for many years under Khvājā Jahān, who seems to have been a semi-independent vassal of the king of Ahmadnagar. The power of Kamāl Khān did not, however, last for a long time and in a palace revolution both Kamāl Khān and his son Safdar Khān were killed. Ismāīl Ādil Śāh now wielded full power. Mirzā Jahāṅgir who had fled the court during the regency of Kamāl Khān now returned. The districts of Gulburgā were entrusted to him by Ismāīl Ādil.

Mirzā Jahāṅgir expelled the forces of Amīr Barīd and retook all the territory which Bijāpūr had lost during Kamāl Khān's regency. In 1523 Burhāṇ Nizām Śāh and Ismāīl Ādil Śāh met at Śolāpūr. On this occasion Burhāṇ Nizām Śāh asked for the hand of Mariam, the sister of Ismāīl Ādil. The marriage took place amidst great rejoicings. On this occasion, Ismāīl Ādil, was alleged to have consented to give up as a marriage portion to his sister, the fort of Śolāpūr with its five and a half districts taken by Kamāl Khān from Zain Khān. Ismāīl denied having made any such promise upon which Burhāṇ Nizām Śāh in co-operation with Imād Śāh and Amīr Barīd marched with 40,000 troops to besiege Śolāpūr and occupy the adjacent districts. Ismāīl Ādil, on his side also collected ten thousand troops and moved to oppose the invasion. Both the armies continued encamped for forty days between the forts of Śolāpūr and Naḷdurg without coming to action. Three thousand foreign bowmen of Ismāīl Ādil were sent forth daily to hover round the enemy's camp and cut off his supplies. They succeeded in their task. Khvājā Jahān, the governor of Paraṇḍā disgusted with the inactivity of Burhāṇ Nizām Śāh, quitted his camp, and attended by four thousand select Deccany cavalry, resolved to surprise the Bijāpūr archers. On the following evening, the foreigners, as usual, took up their posts for the night, on the banks of a rivulet. Having picked their horses they were removing their arms and were waiting for their servants to dress their food. At this time when the night had just fallen, Khvājā Jahān with a reconnoitring party came upon them, but was discovered at a short distance from the out-posts by a sentry who gave the alarm. The bowmen instantly took to their horses but before they could mount, Khvājā Jahān fell upon them and killed about three hundred archers. The rest owed their escape to the speed of their horses. Khvājā Jahān's cavalry after returning from the pursuit came to the spot on which the archers had been encamped and dismounting, employed themselves in plundering and in eating the victuals which had been abandoned so hastily. The Bijāpurīs stung by the disgrace of this shameful defeat, determined on revenge. They resolved to make an attack on the camp of Burhāṇ Nizām Śāh. They accordingly moved direct to his lines and the sentinels taking them for Khvājā Jahān's detachments returning to camp, permitted them to pass. Once inside the camp, the Bijāpūr bowmen started discharging their arrows. They made their way direct to the tents of Burhāṇ Nizām Śāh. After great slaughter, the Bijāpurīs retired with very little loss to themselves. Next morning Ismāīl Ādil Śāh drew up his army in battle array against the enemy who was yet suffering from the terror of the night attack. Burhāṇ Nizām Śāh and Imād-ul-mulk were unable to withstand the assault of Bijāpūr troops. Asad Khān, the Bijāpūr noble repulsed Imād-ul-mulk. Burhāṇ Nizām Śāh stood his ground for some time with the help of Amīr Barīd. He was, however, attacked on the rear as well as on his right wing, by the Bijāpūr Generals. The Nizāmśāhī army was thrown in utter confusion and Burhāṇ Nizām Śāh just managed

CHAPTER 2.
History.
MEDIAEVAL PERIOD.
Nizām-Śāhi, Ādil Śāhi and Barid Śāhi Kingdoms.

to escape from the field. After this victory Ismāīl Ādil Śāh returned to Bijāpūr.

In 1528 A.D., Burhāṇ Nizām Śāh accompanied by Amīr Barīd again invaded the territories of Bijāpūr. They were, however, completely defeated by Asad Khān who took Khvājā Jahān or Paraṇḍa and several other officers as prisoners. Asad Khān pursued the Ahmadnagar troops as far as Paraṇḍā and captured much booty. At this time Bahādur Śāh of Gujarāt invaded the Ahmadnagar territory. Ādil Śāh on the request of Burhāṇ Nizām Śāh sent 10 lakhs of *hons* and 6,000 cavalry to assist him. The Ahmadnagar forces were, however, defeated and Burhāṇ had to sign an ignoble treaty with Bahādur Śāh. After the retreat of Bahādur Śāh, Ismāīl Ādil Śāh was informed by his officers who were sent to Burhaṇ's help that Amīr Barīd had tried to seduce them. On this, Ismāīl sent a communication to Burhāṇ that he proposed to punish Amīr Barīd for his treachery and that Burhāṇ should adopt a neutral attitude in the conflict. Burhāṇ consented and Ismāīl Ādil, with ten thousand cavalry, marched towards Bidar. Amīr Barīd committed the charge of the fort of Bidar to his eldest son Ali Barīd while he himself withdrew to the fortress of Udgir. Ismāīl Ādil besieged the city of Bidar. In the battle fought outside the city, the Barīdśāhī army suffered heavily in spite of the help rendered by Qulī Kutub Śāh, Sultān of Golkoṇḍā. Amīr Barīd now sent a message to Alauddin Imād Śāh requesting him to intervene on his behalf. Imād Śāh without even going to Udgir came and encamped within a mile from the besieging army. Ismāīl Ādil and Alāuddin Imād Śāh met but the former insisted on complete submission of Amīr Barīd. Amīr Barīd now left Udgir and came to Imādśāhī camp but could not persuade Imād Śāh to mediate on his behalf on his own terms. Amīr Barīd returned to his camp where he gave himself up to pleasure. In this situation Asad Khān by a surprise attack in the night captured Amīr Barīd. Amīr Barīd was treated with much indignity by Ismāīl Ādil. The fortress of Bidar along with the treasure of the Bahamanī royal family were surrendered to Ismāīl Ādil. Amīr Barīd along with his sons and relatives retired again to the fortress of Udgir. Imād Śāh once again interceded for Amīr Barīd. Ismāīl Ādil at length consented to enrol Amīr Barīd among his officers, allotting him for his support, Kalyāni, Udgir and some adjacent districts, together with the revenue derived from the city lands. Subsequently, Ismāīl Ādil promised to restore Bidar to Amīr Barīd on his surrendering the forts of Kalyāṇī and Kandhār. As Amīr Barīd failed to comply with this suggestion, Ismāīl Ādil decided to reduce these forts by force. On learning of this Amīr Barīd appealed to Burhāṇ Nizām for assistance. The latter requested Ismāīl Ādil to desist from such a course. Ismāīl Ādil wrote to Burhāṇ that he had not interfered in the attack of Burhāṇ on Māhur. Now as the cold season had begun, he proposed to make a tour of his dominions and intended to visit Śolāpūr and

Naldurg; he hoped that Burhāṇ Nizām Śāh would warn the officers of his frontier not to be alarmed or misconceive the object of his march. Burhāṇ Nizām Śāh, in reply told Ismāīl Ādil that it would be more in his interest if he stayed at home. Ismāīl who had already left Bijāpūr when he received the message on his way was enraged at the nature of the reply. He moved with only four hundred horse and forty foot and reached the river flowing under Naldurg by next day. He then dismissed the ambassadors of Burhāṇ Nizām Śāh with a message that he was ready for war. Burhāṇ accepted the challenge and attended by Amīr Barīd proceeded with twenty-five thousand horse and considerable train of artillery to the frontiers of Bijāpūr. In the ensuing battle Burhāṇ was completely defeated and fled to Ahmadnagar. Subsequently Burhāṇ Nizām Śāh and Ismāīl Ādil Śāh met on the frontier of their respective kingdoms and made peace.

In 1540, when the breach between Ibrāhim Ādil Śāh, who had succeeded his father, and his minister Asad Khān became known, Burhaṇ Nizām Śāh and Amīr Barīd circulated reports that whenever they would arrive Asad Khān had promised to deliver Belgāṅv to them. Accordingly in 1542 they invaded the Bijāpūr territory and wresting the five and a half Śolāpūr districts from the Ādilśāhī officers, gave them to the officers of Khvājā Jahān, the Governor of Paraṇḍā. They then marched to Belgāṅv. But a reconciliation between Asad Khān and Ādil Śāh and intervention by Imād Śāh in favour of Ādil Śāh changed the whole situation. Burhāṇ and Amīr Barīd were pursued up to Daulatābād. Soon after, Amīr Barīd died and Burhāṇ made overtures for peace. A treaty was concluded, whereby Burhāṇ agreed to restore the five and a half districts to Ibrāhim and never again to lay claim to them. In 1543 Burhāṇ Nizām Śāh, with the troops of Alī Barīd and Khvājā Jahān, again invaded Bijāpūr territory after forming an alliance with the *Rājā* of Vijayanagar and Jamśid Kutub Śāh of Golcoṇḍā. The Bijāpūr army was defeated several times. Ibrāhim Ādil Śāh, on the advice of Asad Khān concluded peace with Burhāṇ Nizām Śāh, agreeing to cede the five and a half Śolāpūr districts. Śolāpūr, however, was not given up. In 1546 Burhāṇ at the instigation of the *Rājā* of Vijayanagar again invaded the Bijāpūr kingdom and marched up to the river Bhīmā. He was, however, totally defeated in the ensuing battle. Burhāṇ now sent his trusted minister Śāh Tāhir to beg the assistance of Alī Barīd, who, however, declined. Burhāṇ therefore in the following year commenced his operations against Bidar by laying siege to Ausā. Alī Barīd now promised the cession of the fort of Kalyāṇi to Ibrāhim Ādil Śāh if Ādil Śāh would march to his assistance. The allied troops now marched together and raised the siege of Ausā. An action took place with the Nizām Śāhī army within four miles of the fort of Ausā in which the allies were defeated with considerable loss. Ausā fell shortly afterwards to Burhāṇ Nizām Śāh. From thence Burhān Nizām Śāh marched against

CHAPTER 2.

History.

MEDIAEVAL PERIOD.

Nizām Śāhi, Ādil Śāhi and Barid Śāhi Kingdoms.

Udgir which capitulated. He then proceeded against Kandhār. Here too the allied armies were defeated. Burhāṇ then returned to his capital. In 1549 Burhāṇ decided to attack Bijāpūr again with the help of Rāmrājā of Vijayanagar. He moved from Ahmadnagar and besieged the fort of Kalyāṇī. Ibrāhim Ādil Śāh also marched to relieve it, but was defeated in a surprise attack by the Nizāmśāhī troops. He fled towards Bīḍ and Paraṇḍā. In his retreat he suddenly appeared before Paraṇḍā, rushed in before the gates could be shut and taking possession of the fort gave charge of it to one of his Deccani officers. He then laid waste the surrounding country and levied heavy contributions on the people; but hearing of the approach of Burhāṇ Nizām Śāh, he retreated towards Bijāpūr. The Nizām Śāhī troops continued to advance towards Paraṇḍā. The officer whom Ibrāhim Śāh had left there fled during the night before Burhāṇ's troops had arrived within forty miles of the fort. On the third day after his flight, the empty fortress was occupied by the Nizāmśāhī troops. Burhāṇ Nizām Śāh restored the fort to Khvājā Jahān and retired to Ahmadnagar.

In 1551, Burhāṇ Nizām Śāh in concert with Rāmrājā of Vijayanagar besieged Śolāpūr and after a blockade of three months carried it by assault. He then returned to the capital. Soon after, Burhāṇ Nizām Śāh died and a peace was concluded between his successor Husain Nizām Śāh and Ibrāhim Ādil Śāh. One of the sons of Burhāṇ Nizām Śāh, Śāh Haider was married to the daughter of Khvājā Jahān, Governor of Paraṇḍā. On the accession of Husain Śāh he went to his father-in-law at Paraṇḍā and laid claim to the throne. Husain Nizām Śāh marched against Śāh Haider who along with his father-in-law sought refuge with the court of Bijāpūr. Paraṇḍā fell to the Nizām Śāhī forces. Ibrāhim Ādil Śāh espoused the cause of prince Alī, another son of Burhāṇ Nizām, who had taken refuge at his court. Ibrāhim consulted his former officer Saif-Ain-ul-mulk and on his advice marched against Śolāpūr. Both the armies faced each other on the plains of Śolāpūr. Fierce battles raged and victory finally declared for Husain Nizām Śāh. Shortly after, Ibrāhim Ādil Śāh died and was succeeded by Alī Ādil Śāh. Alī Ādil Śāh desired the possession of the forts of Kalyāṇī and Śolāpūr and formed an alliance with Rāmrājā of Vijayanagar and Kutub Shah of Golcoṇḍā. The allied armies marched into Ahmadnagar territory and besieged the capital. Husain Nizām Śāh sought the assistance of Imād-ul-mulk who sent a large force to join Husain Nizām Śāh. This force was employed to cut off the besiegers supplies. This resulted in famine in the allied camp. The allies were compelled to raise the siege and to encamp at Aṣṭī. It was decided to send one division of the army to Paraṇḍā and another to Ausā. After securing supplies the allies planned to return to the siege of Ahmadnagar. The allies then moved to besiege Śolāpūr but thinking that Rāmrājā would keep the fort in his possession, Alı Ādil Śāh accepted the advice of his minister Kiśvar Khān that the fort of Naḷdurg should be first

reduced while the capture of Śolāpūr could be left to a more convenient time. Alī Ādil Śāh then persuaded Rāmrāja to change his plans and move to Naldurg where after throwing up an extensive work of stone, the allies took leave of each other and returned to their dominions.

In 1562, Husain Nizām Śāh and Ibrāhim Kutub Śāh jointly attacked the fort of Kalyāṇī. Alī Ādil Śāh forming an alliance with Rāmrājā, Alī Barīd and Burhāṇ Imād Śāh marched against Kalyāṇī. On hearing of this march Husain Nizām Śāh sent his family into the fort of Ausā and marching with Ibrāhim Kutub Śāh encamped within twelve miles of the enemy. But on the following morning a torrential rain swept off his whole camp and with Kutub Śāh fleeing without putting up any resistance, Burhāṇ left the field with whatever had remained of his camp and headed towards Ahmadnagar. The allies then besieged Ahmadnagar. A heavy downpour forced the allies to raise the siege. Rāmrājā moved towards Karṇāṭak, Ādil Śāh following suit. Husain Nizām Śāh now sent provisions to Śolāpūr which was under constant attacks from Bijāpūr forces. Murtazā Khān, a Bijāpurī officer who was put in command of Naldurg by Alī Ādil Śāh gaining intimation of such a convoy attacked it between Paraṇḍā and Śolāpūr and plundered the Ahmadnagar territory. Murtazā Khān sent the loot to Bijāpūr while he himself retired to Naldurg. In the meanwhile, the Ahmadnagar officers having learnt from their soldiers who were taken prisoners and released by Murtazā Khān of the dispersed condition of his army, collected about two thousand horse and pursuing the Ādil Śāhī troops, came suddenly upon Murtazā Khān, took him prisoner and sent him to Ahmadnagar. Husain Śāh later succeeded in supplying provisions to his garrison at Śolāpūr. After this an uneasy truce prevailed among the opposing kingdoms.

In 1564, Husain Śāh, Alī Ādil Śāh, Ibrāhim Kutub Śāh and Alī Barīd Śāh entered into a compact against Rāmrājā of Vijayanagar and marched against him. A great battle was fought near Tālikoṭ in which Rāmrājā was defeated and slain. Shortly after Husain Nizām Śāh died and was succeeded by Murtazā Nizām Śāh. The wars between Ahmadnagar and Bijāpūr continued. In 1574 Murtazā Nizām Śāh annexed Berār.

In about 1580, differences developed between the Nizāmśāhī and Ādilśāhī Kingdoms. The forces of Bijāpūr prepared to attack the troops of Ahmadnagar under the command of Baijād-ul-mulk who was camping at Dhārāśiv. The Bijāpūr forces made a surprise attack on Baijād-ul-mulk and worsted him. The victorious Bijāpūr army marched towards Bidar, which was besieged by another contingent of Ahmadnagar troops. On this, the Ahmadnagar troops raised the siege and withdrew to their territory. The Bijāpūr troops camped at Naldurg. In the meanwhile the Ahmadnagar forces regrouped under Sayyad Murtazā

CHAPTER 2. History. MEDIAEVAL PERIOD. Nizām Śāhi, Ādil Śāhi and Barid Śāhi Kingdoms.

and marched towards Naldurg and camped in the neighbourhood of the fort. A great battle was fought which raged for the whole day between the opposing forces and the Bijāpūr army suffering heavy losses withdrew towards Naldurg. The Ahmadnagar troops laid siege to the fort. The siege continued but the besieging army could not make any headway. The commandant of the fort was an officer by name Turk Muhammad Āqā. Thinking that the fort is impregnable, the Nizāmśāhī forces decided to raise the siege and march towards Bijāpūr. This move was intended to force the Bijāpūr army to move out of the Naldurg fort. However, the army of Bijāpūr got intimation of this move and overnight marched towards Bijāpūr before the Ahmadnagar troops could reach the place.

In 1581, the forces of Ahmadnagar and Golcondā again laid siege to the fort of Naldurg at the end of the month of *Ramzān*. The fort was surrounded by ditches except on one side where the besieging forces mounted their guns. This completely blockaded all entrances to the fort. The guns bombarded the ramparts of the fort which was commanded by Wazir-ul-mulk, an officer of Bijāpūr. The commandant offered stubborn resistance. The besiegers now decided to fill in the ditches and the work was started. The siege continued for about two months. Several engagements took place between the besieged and the besiegers but the Bijāpūr army did not yield any ground. Amir-ul-Umrā Sayyad Murtazā, the commandant of the besieging army wrote a conciliatory letter to the commandant of the fort to surrender it. The commandant refused. On the next day the Kutubśāhī forces made determined attacks on the fort. The guns heavily bombarded the fort walls which collapsed under the heavy fire. The Kutubśāhī and Nizāmśāhī forces were, however, repulsed with severe losses. The besieging forces, therefore, decided to withdraw and raised the siege[1].

In 1584, the marriage of the king's son Mirān Husain was arranged with the Bijāpūr king's sister and the princess was brought to Ahmadnagar with great pomp. Salābat Khān who was the minister at the Ahmadnagar court at this time, refused, unless the Solāpūr fort was delivered, either to celebrate the Bijāpūr princess' marriage or return her to her brother. On this Ibrāhim Ādil Śāh declared war and laid siege to the fort of Ausa. Murtazā dismissed Salābat Khān and appointed Muhammad Taqi as minister. Peace was concluded with Ibrāhim Ādil Śāh at the king's command. Murtazā died in 1588 and was succeeded by his son Mirān Husain. But he was soon assassinated by Mirzā Khān who raised to the throne his younger brother Ismāil Nizām Śāh. Mirzā Khān, however, was soon deposed and Jamāl Khān became the minister. Due to the commotion that prevailed in the Deccan, the Moghal emperor summoned Burhān Nizām, Murtazā Nizām Śāh's brother, who

[1] This account is not narrated by Ferishta but given by Sayyad Ali, the author of *Burhan-I-Masir*. Sayyad Ali states that he was present during the siege operations and along with Kutub Shah witnessed the assault of the Kutubshahi forces on the fort.

Nizām Śāhi, Ādil Śāhi and Barid Śāhi Kingdoms.

had taken refuge in the Moghal court and encouraged him to seize Ahmadnagar from his son Ismāīl Nizām Śāh. In the struggle which ensued, Burhāṇ Nizām Śāh, ultimately succeeded and ascended the throne in 1590 A.D. In 1592 Burhāṇ led a campaign against Bijāpūr, but was defeated by Rumī Khān and Eliās Khān, the Bijāpūr Generals. In 1594, to assist Ismāīl in deposing his brother Ibrāhim Ādil Śāh of Bijāpūr, Burhāṇ marched from Ahmadnagar. But at Paraṇḍā, hearing that Ismāīl had been captured and put to death, he returned to his capital. Ibrāhim Ādil Śāh, however, in a spirit of revenge laid waste the Ahmadnagar territory. To check this invasion Burhāṇ entered into an agreement with Veṅkatādri, the ruler of Vijayanagar whose capital was now at Penkoṇḍā against Bijāpūr. He also sent his General Murtazā Khān Añju with 10.000 troops to reduce Śolāpūr and Śahādurg. Añju advanced as far as Paraṇḍā and halting there sent detachments to lay waste the Bijāpūr territory. The expedition, however, resulted in disaster and the Ahmadnagar troops were defeated. In the same year Burhāṇ Nizām Śāh passing over Ismāīl Nizām appointed Ibrāhim Nizām as heir apparent. However, a report spread that Ismāīl was to succeed his father. Ikhlās Khān, a partisan of Ismāīl raised a force and marched to Ahmadnagar. Burhāṇ Nizām Śāh was at that time, dangerously ill. He insisted on being carried in a palanquin at the head of his troops to Humāyunpūr to fight against his son Ismāīl. The prince fled to Paraṇḍā. Burhāṇ died on April 18, 1595 and was succeeded by Ibrāhim Nizām Śāh. He appointed Miān Mañju as his prime minister on the advice of Ikhlās Khān who had returned to Ahmadnagar and was pardoned. Ibrāhim Nizām Śāh marched against Bijāpūr, but was killed in an action with the Bijāpūr forces. Miān Mañju with the approval of Ikhalās Khān put on the throne Ahmad. the son of certain Śāh Tāhir who had claimed to be the nephew of Husain Nizām Śāh. But the truce was short-lived. Ikhlās Khān collected troops and declared in favour of Bahādur Nizām, the son of Ibrāhim Nizām Śāh. Miān Mañju desperately wrote to prince Murād, son of Akbar to come to his help. Murād accepted the invitation and marched at the head of 30,000 troops. At Ahmadnagar Miān Mañju had already succeeded in routing Ikhlās Khān. He now repented of having called Murād to his help, and decided to resist the Moghals. The celebrated Cānd Bibī was appointed as regent for Ahmad Nizām Śāh and Ansār Khān one of his officers was entrusted with the defence of the capital. Miān Mañju took the route to Ausā to secure the assistance of Bijāpūr and Golcoṇḍā against the Moghals. Cānd Bibī brought about the assassination of Ansār Khān, proclaimed Bahādur, the son of Ibrāhim who was in prison at the fort of Cāvaṇḍ as king and ordered Nehaṅg Khān, her General, to carry out an attack on the Moghal position. On hearing this, the Bijāpurīs sent 25,000 troops under Suhail Khān and the Kutubśāhīs of Golcoṇḍā, 6,000 cavalry under Mehdi Kulī Sultān. An attempt by the Moghals to carry the fort by assault failed owing mainly to the heroic defence put up by Cānd Bibī. Prince Murād then agreed

CHAPTER 2. History. MEDIAEVAL PERIOD. Nizām Śāhi, Ādil Śāhi and Barid Śāhi Kingdoms.

to raise the siege if Berār was ceded to the Moghals. The siege was then raised, Bahādur Śāh was proclaimed as king and Muhammad Khān was appointed as his minister. He soon tried to usurp power. As a result he was removed and replaced by Nehāṅg Khān. Nehāṅg Khān opened a campaign against Bīḍ, then under the Moghals, which he captured, but being unable to face the superior Moghal troops which advanced against him he retreated to Junnar. The Moghals again laid siege to Ahmadnagar. Cānd Bibī agreed to give up the fort if safety was assured to the garrison. Hamid Khān, the newly appointed prime minister denounced Cānd Bibī as a traitor and encompassed her death. The fort ultimately fell to the Moghals in 1,600 A.D., though resistance still continued to the Moghals under Malik Ambar an officer of high civil and military talent. The officers of Ahmadnagar declared Murtazā, son of Śāh Alī, (the son of Burhāṇ Nizām Śāh I) as king and made Paraṇḍā, their capital. The kingdom was held by Malik Ambar and Miān Rāju, who both professed allegiance to Murtazā Nizām Śāh II. They were bitter rivals and kept Murtazā in the fort of Ausā and settling the revenues of a few surrounding villages for his subsistence. Khān Khānān, the Moghal governor of Ahmadnagar sent a party from Berār to take a small district from Malik Ambar's possessions on the Telaṅgaṇa boundary. The forces sent by Malik Ambar were defeated and he was forced to accept terms. Subsequently Veṅkaṭrāv Koḷi, Farhād Khān, Malik Sandal and other officers left Malik Ambar and joined Murtazā Nizām Śāh at Ausā. Malik Ambar, however, marched against the deserters and defeated them under the walls of the fort. Veṅkaṭrāv was taken prisoner but the other chiefs fled with the king into the fort and subsequently came to terms with Malik Ambar. As Malik Ambar was anxious to gain Paraṇḍā, he took the king with him to that fort. The governor of the fort refused to surrender to Malik Ambar, who, he said, belonged to the Moghal party. Malik Ambar protested that he was a true and loyal servant of the Nizamśāhī family and was ready to support his king to his last breath. Still the commandant refused to admit him to the fort, the garrison were strengthened by Farhād Khān and Malik Sandal and to prevent the king from joining the governor of Paraṇḍā, Malik Ambar was forced to keep him as a state prisoner. After a month's siege the people of the town rose and slew the governor's son who had been guilty of some cruelty and forced the father, Farhād Khān, and Malik Sandal to fly to Bijāpūr. The garrison still held out but Malik Ambar, freeing Murtazā from restraint, was allowed to introduce the king into the fort, while he himself remained encamped outside. Subsequently Murtazā Nizām Śāh complained to Miān Rāju of the treatment he had received from Malik Ambar. Miān Rāju marched to Paraṇḍā without opposition, conferred with the king and promised to reduce Malik Ambar. When Malik Ambar heard of Miān Rāju's approach, he marched out to meet him. For about a month the two forces were encamped near Paraṇḍā. In several skirmishes Malik Ambar was defeated. He applied

for help to Khān Khānān and with this support he defeated Miān Rāju, who fled to Daulatābād. In 1605 prince Daniyāl, the Moghal governor of the Deccan died.

This event and the temporary absence of Khān Khānān from the Deccan, gave Malik Ambar the opportunity to extend his power. He attacked Miān Rāju and defeated him. Miān Rāju applied to Khān Khānān for help. Finding the Khān Khānān well disposed towards Miān Rāju, Malik Ambar deemed it politic to yield and make peace with Miān Rāju. On his return to Parandā, finding Murtazā constantly intriguing and raising factions against him, Malik Ambar thought of deposing Murtazā. He, however, gave up the idea on receiving strong opposition from Ibrāhim Ādil Śāh. In 1607, a mutual understanding was established between Murtazā Nizām Śāh and Malik Ambar. Malik Ambar now shifted his capital first to Junnar and then to Khadkī, which Auraṅgzeb was later to rename as Auraṅgābād. Malik Ambar repeatedly defeated the Moghals and even retook Ahmadnagar, which he held for a short time. Jahāṅgir, the Moghal emperor organised repeated campaings against Malik Ambar. They were not very successful in their results. In 1620 owing to internal dissensions, Malik Ambar was defeated on the northern boundary of Ahmadnagar. After this defeat several Marāṭhā chiefs in the Ahmadnagar service, the chief among them being Lakhujī Jādhav went over to the Moghals. Malik Ambar suffered another defeat at the hands of the Moghals and was forced to return Ahmadnagar and all other territory won by him to prince Khurram, later Śāh Jahān, the son of Jahāṅgir, who had been sent to the Deccan specially to contain Malik Ambar. After the campaign, Śāh Jahān retired to the North. Taking advantage of this situation Malik Ambar renewed hostilities with the Moghals. Śāh Jahān was once again sent to the Deccan. He totally defeated Malik Ambar in a general action. Malik Ambar sued for peace. But his restive spirit led him to start hostilities again. Initially suffering reverses, Malik Ambar in desperation fell suddenly upon the combined forces of the Moghals and Bijāpūr at Bhātvaḍī ten miles from Ahmadnagar and completely routed them in the battle that took place on 15th June, 1625. He then laid siege to Ahmadnagar. All his efforts, however, failed to make any impression on the defences of the fort. He then marched into the Bijāpūr territory and took Śolāpūr. Malik Ambar's power remained unshaken till his death in 1626. Malik Ambar is best known by his land revenue system. He stopped revenue farming and restored the broken village system. When several years of experiments had enabled him to ascertain the average yield of a field, he took about two-fifths of the outturn in kind and afterwards commuted the grain payment to a cash payment representing about one-third of the yield. Malik Ambar did not make his settlement permanent but allowed the demand to vary in accordance with the harvest.

CHAPTER 2. History. MEDIAEVAL PERIOD. Moghals.

After the death of Malik Ambar his eldest son Fateh Khān succeeded him as minister. When Murtazā Nizām Śāh came of age in 1629, he, with the help of an officer name Takkarib Khān put Fateh Khān in confinement. But Murtazā was devoid of any power or ability. It was now that Śahājī Bhosle, father of the celebrated Śivājī left the Nizāmśāhīs to join the Moghals. Śāh Jahān who had now ascended the throne arrived in the Deccan, and took the field in person. He overwhelmed the Nizāmśāhī troops near Daulatābād. At this time (1629) the rains failed and caused grievous suffering in the Deccan. Thousands left their homes, several perished of starvation and whole districts were deserted. The famine was accompanied by an almost complete loss of cattle and was followed by a pestilence. In the midst of these calamities the Moghals continued to press Murtazā Nizām Śāh. Murtazā released Fateh Khān, who unmindful of the achievements of his father, brought about the death of Murtazā and put on the throne an infant of the royal family. Fateh Khān succeeded in seducing Khān Jahān, the Moghal Governor of the Deccan. He also joined the Bijāpurīs in the war with the Moghals. At that time Āzam Khān who had captured the fort of Dhārur was in Bīḍ district in the neighbourhood of Paraṇḍā, intent upon the reduction of that fortress and the capture of the elephants and stores which had been sent there. He sent Rājā Jai Singh with a detachment to ravage the town and *peṭṭā*. The Rājā first plundered the *peṭṭā* which was about a *kos* distant on the left of the fortress. He then attacked the town which was surrounded by a mud wall five *gaj* high and three *gaj* thick and by a ditch of three cubits broad. He broke through the walls by means of his elephants and the musketeers of the garrison then fled into the ditch of the fort. The town was plundered. Āzam Khān then arrived and entered the town to secure elephants belonging to the enemy, which had been taken into the ditch of the fortress. Seven elephants were seized and brought out and much other booty was secured. Āzam Khān pressed the siege and the troops drove zigzags up to the edge of the ditch in three places and began to fill it up. He raised a battery exactly opposite the gate of the fortress, at the distance of an arrow shot from the moat. He then pushed the zigzags to the very edge of the moat and there raised a battery, to which the men in the *Śer Hājī* found it very difficult to reply. The siege of Paraṇḍā had gone on for a month. Provender had throughout been difficult to procure and now no grass was to be found within twenty *kos*. So Āzam Khān was obliged to raise the siege and to return to Dhārur (Bīḍ district). The Nizāmśāhī troops however could not hold out for long. Daulatābād capitulated on 17th June 1633 and Fateh Khān entered the service of the Moghals. In 1633 Moghals again laid siege to the fort of Paraṇḍā. After Āzam Khān had raised the siege "Ādil Śāh (of Bijāpūr) got the fort in his possession. The reduction of the fortress had long been a favourite object of Khān Khānān and when Prince Śāh Śujā came near to Burhāṇpūr with a fine army, he waited upon him and advised him to

undertake the reduction of Parandā. So the prince without entering Burhānpūr turned off and marched against that fortress. On arriving at Parandā he encamped at a stream about a *kos* distant, which is the only water source to be found in the vicinity. Then he allotted the work of constructing the trenches and placed the general direction of the siege works in the hands of Allā Vardi Khān (Many conflicts and skirmishes in the neighbourhood)."

"The efforts of the besiegers in the construction of mines were not attended with much success. The enemy broke into some and destroyed them and water burst into others. One constructed by Allā Vardi in front of Śer Hājī, was fired by the prince himself who went to it by the covered way. It blew up a bastion but did not make a practicable breach. Moreover great ill feeling had sprung up between Khān Khānān and Khān Daurān because the latter was continually repeating that he has saved Khān Khānān's life (in one of the engagements). All the nobles and officers also were aggrieved at the petulance and discourtesy of Khān Khānān. Through this the enemy got information about Khān Khānān's plans and were able to fail them, so that he made no progress in the reduction of the place. He therefore represented to the prince that although provisions were abundant, there was no grass or fuel within ten to twelve *kos* of the camp, so that every foraging party had to travel more than twenty *kos*. This was very distressing to the army. The rainy season also was at hand. So he advised a retreat to Burhānpūr. As the prince had been ordered to act upon the advice of Khān Khānān, the army retreated on the 3rd *Zilhijjā*, 1043 A.H. (1633 A.D.)"[1].

In 1635, Śahājī Bhosle who had gone over to the Moghals now entered the services of the Nizāmśāhī family. In November of the same year Śāh Jahān marched to the Deccan. Sahājī declared himself as a general and proclaimed a prince of the royal family as the lawful heir to the Nizāmśāhī throne. Khān Daurān, Khān Jahān, Khān Zamān and Śāyastā Khān were sent to reduce the Ahmadnagar and Bijāpūr territories. Khān Daurān, whose force consisted of about 20,000 horse was sent towards Kandhār and Nānded with directions to ravage the country and to besiege the forts of Udgīr and Ausā. Ādil Śāh had secretly sent money to the commandants of these two forts and had also sent Khairiyat Khān with a force to protect these forts and had commissioned Randullā Khān to support Śahājī. On the 8th *Śawwāl* (1635) a royal order reached Khān Daurān near Udgīr informing him that Ādil Śāh had been remiss in his obedience and payment of tribute: that Khān Jahān had been directed to invade the territory by way of Indāpūr and that he must march against him by way of Bidar, and lay waste his country. Khān Daurān left for Deoni, three *kos* from Udgīr and from thence towards Bijāpūr, plundering and laying waste all the country. At Firozābād he received communication from the

[1] Elliot, Vol. VII, p. 44.

CHAPTER 2. History. MEDIAEVAL PERIOD. Moghals.

emperor that Ādil Śāh had sent two envoys to make some representations about the forts of Ausā and Udgīr but as these belonged to Nizām-ul-mulk the emperor would not present them to him. A report received subsequently stated that Ādil Śāh had abandoned his claim to these forts and had returned to his obedience. Khān Daurān was therefore directed to desist from ravaging the Bijāpūr territories and to lay siege to Ausā and Udgīr. On the 23rd *Muharram* Khān Daurān marched against Udgīr.

Khān Jahān was also at this time prosecuting his campaign against Bijāpūr and scored victories over Randullā Khān. Water and provisions, were, however, difficult to obtain and hence he fell back on Dhārāśiv (now Osmānābād) intending to leave his baggage at Sārādhūn and passing between Ausā and Naldurg, to make a raid into the flourishing country about Gulburgā, to plunder and lay waste. On the 1st *Zilhijjā* the enemy made his appearance while the imperial army was encamped about two *kos* from Ausā and began to throw in rockets. The royal forces issued from their entrenchments and repulsed their assailants. Next day they attacked the imperial army but were defeated and driven back. Subsequently due to the approach of the monsoon, the royal army cantoned at Sārādhūn.

A force was sent under Khān Zamān to capture the Ahmadnagar territory to the west. This force drove Śahājī out of the open country and captured many of his forts. Now a representation arrived from Ādil Śāh of Bijāpūr suing for peace.

In 1636, under a treaty between Muhammad Ādil Śāh of Bijāpūr and the Moghals, the Nizām Śāhī dynasty came to an end and it was settled that the forts of Parandā and Śolāpūr with their dependent districts should be given to the Bijāpūr King Muhammad Ādil Śāh. Śahājī held out for some time, but ultimately he submitted and entered the Bijāpūr service with the consent of Śāh Jahān.

Śāh Jahān now left for the north from Daulatābād on 11th July 1636 and appointed Prince Auraṅgzeb to the viceroyalty of the Deccan.

The Moghal Deccan now consisted of 4 provinces *viz.*, Khāndeś, Berār, Telaṅgaṇa and Daulatābād. The province of Daulatābād included Ahmadnagar and other dependencies. The province was bounded on the north by the Ajaṇṭā hills and the Vaiṇgaṅgā river. Its eastern frontier as now defined was an imaginary line drawn about 77.15 East Longitude along the Māñjrā river from Nāndeḍ to Kandhār and Udgīr. From Udgīr fort the line took a sharp turn due west to Ausā and then bent north-westwards by the northern limit of the Śolāpūr district and the forts of Visāpūr, Pārner and Junnar, till it struck the western ghāṭs. At this part the Ghoḍ river was the Southern limit. Beyond Junnar, the boundary ran along the ghāṭs, till it met the S.W. frontier of Khāndeś at the angle where the Cāndor hills branch off eastwards. It will thus be seen that the entire northern half of the present Osmānābād district formed part of

the *subhā* of Daulatābād. The entire southern half including the fort of Nīlaṅga formed part of the Bijāpūr kingdom.

Śāh Jahān had before his departure deputed two generals one to besiege Udgīr and Ausā in the S.E. and the other to conquer Junnar in the west. Khān-i-Daurān with his division arrived before Udgīr on 19th June 1636.

Khān Daurān at once took possession of the village under the fort. Trenches were opened on the south, the west and the south-west and mines run from the western side. As the mines approached the walls the garrison lost heart and their leader Siddi Mittāh, opened negotiations for surrender. But he demanded too high a price and the siege pressed on. A mine was fired and the outer earthwork, a hundred yards in circuit, was blown down with all its guns ballista and other armaments. But as the citadel was unharmed, no assault was delivered. At last on 28th September, after a defence of more than three months, the fort capitulated. Meantime Ausā had been invested and a detachment left under Raśīd Khān to carry on its siege. The fall of Udgīr set free a large force for strengthening the attack, while it damped the ardour of the defenders of Ausā. The commandant, a Rājput named Bhojbal, kept up a ceaseless fire on the besiegers. But when the trenches reached the edge of the ditch and mining was started, Bhojbal at last lost heart and gave up the fort (19th October 1636). Auraṅgzeb's first viceroyalty of the Deccan lasted from 14th July 1636 to 28th May, 1644. He was reappointed as viceroy again in 1652 which lasted till his accession as emperor in 1658. It will be interesting to trace the later career of Śahājī and the early career of his son Śivājī during the period from 1636 to 1658 as also the various events that took place in the political history of the Deccan. In December 1637 Śahājī and Randullā Khān started their campaign against Karṇāṭak and reduced Śirā and western Karṇāṭak by 1640. Śahājī then established himself at Baṅgalore. In 1643 Śahājī and Śivājī visited Bijāpūr. The Bijāpūr court now suspected Śahājī of treachery. Ādil Śāh, however, could not openly put him under arrest. Śahājī was again sent in the Bijāpūr expedition against Karṇāṭak in 1646. Vellore was captured by Mustafā Khān, the Bijāpūr general. In August 1644 Śivājī had subjugated Siṅhgaḍ. Ādil Śāh took an alarming view of the activities of both the father and the son. Śahājī under these circumstances offered to accept service under Kutub Śāh. Mustafā Khān made this as a pretext for arresting Śahājī which he brought about through Bājī Ghorpaḍe. When these events were taking place Śivājī had captured Torṇā on March 7, 1647 and Cākaṇ and Purandar in 1648. Śahājī was brought to Bijāpūr. Ādil Śāh foresaw the dangerous situation that lay ahead and adopted a conciliatory attitude. On Śahājī's agreeing to surrender Siṅhgaḍ and Baṅgalore he was released on May 16, 1649. In 1655 Śivājī attacked Jāvḷī and captured it on January 26, 1656. Kalyān and Bhivaṇḍī were also sacked. On November 16, 1656 Muhammad Ādil Śāh died. Auraṅgzeb in 1656

attacked Bijāpūr and his forces captured Bidar and Kalyāṇī. However, peace was concluded with Bijāpūr under orders from Śāh Jahān. Under the terms of the treaty, Alī Ādil Śāh agreed to pay an indemnity of 1½ crores of rupees and ceded not only Bidar and Kalyāṇī but also the fort of Paraṇḍā with its dependent territory, all the forts in the Nizāmśāhī Koṅkaṇ and the district of Wāṅgī. Mir Jumlā, the former Kutub Śāhī prime minister, who had joined the Moghal cause, was ordered to take possession of the newly ceded forts in the west and then return to the imperial court. In the meanwhile Śivājī had attacked the Moghal possessions of Junnar and Ahmadnagar and subjugated north Koṅkaṇ. But when he found that the Government of Bijāpūr established peace with the Moghals, he ceased hostilities against them. Auraṅgzeb whose eyes were now turned towards the developments in the north, where Śāhajahān lay dangerously ill, received Śivājī's submission with outward pleasure. The conclusion of the treaty with Bijāpūr and the withdrawal of the Moghal forces resulted in the Bijāpurīs becoming aggressive again. Their local officers drove out isolated Moghal outposts. The fort of Paraṇḍā continued to be held by Bijāpūr. Even the Sultān of Golcoṇḍā renewed his efforts to retain a hold on the Karṇāṭak *jāgirs* of Mir Jumlā and tried to seize some villages near the frontier fort of Udgīr. To contain both the Bijāpurīs and Kutubśāhīs and realise the terms of the treaty with the former, Auraṅgzeb gave out that he would stay at Bidar to move against Bijāpūr if they committed a default. Later he announced his wish to march in person to Ahmadnagar and actually sent his army under his son there in order to overawe the refractory *killedār* of Paraṇḍā who was not yielding up his charge. However, his prolonged stay in the Deccan was threatening his chances in the north and hence he had to make a choice between losing his chance for the crown or to lose all the gains of the Bijāpūr war. He tried hard to secure both but ultimately gave up all thought of the south and turned his attention and resources to the pursuit of his schemes in the north. The events leading to this decision are briefly given below as they considerably affected Osmānābād district.

In accordance with the terms of the treaty of Bijāpūr, Auraṅgzeb on 28th September, sent Mir Jumlā towards Paraṇḍā to take delivery of the fort and Kāzī Nizām to Bijāpūr to realise the promised indemnity. Auraṅgzeb's position was getting precarious as the Imperial officers were leaving Deccan on receiving summons from Delhi. The Bijāpurī's emboldened, attacked detached Moghal parties. Afzal Khān, the Bijāpūr General advanced to recover Kalyāṇī and Bidar districts. The Bijāpurīs intercepted near Naldurg. Auraṅgzeb's dispatch to Mir Jumlā and the facts of Śāh Jahān's illness and the hostility between Dārā and his brothers became known. Auraṅgzeb, therefore, decided to quit Deccan in order to participate in the war of succession by making adequate provision in the Deccan. He left Bidar but got conflicting reports about the emperor's

illness and passed weeks in anxiety and uncertainty. He, therefore, thought to send his son Muhammad Sultān to Burhānpūr to close the ferry over the river Tāpī to detach the nobles proceeding north but on the advice of Mir Jumlā dropped the proposal. Mir Jumlā requested that Muhammad Sultān should be sent towards Paraṇḍā instead. In this atmosphere of uncertainty, Auraṅgzeb and Mir Jumlā were looking towards Paraṇḍā. Every letter of Auraṅgzeb to the Mir Jumlā contained an urgent order "to settle the affair of Paraṇḍā as quickly as possible, in order that the most important business of all may be undertaken before it is too late". Mir Jumlā tried threat and bribe to capture the fort but to no avail. At last Auraṅgzeb wrote to Mir Jumlā that "there is no hope that the affair will be accomplished. No good waiting in vain near the fort of Paraṇḍā". Mir Jumlā, however, persisted in his view and at his request Auraṅgzeb sent him solemn written promises of high favours addressed to the *killedār* of Paraṇḍā to induce him to give up the fort. The *killedār*, however, remained unmoved. Then Mir Jumlā tried a show of force. Auraṅgzeb sent under Muhammad Sultān a part of the army from his side at Pāthrī to Paraṇḍā. But Auraṅgzeb's game was now up. The Bijāpūrīs correctly diagnosed the situation and delayed yielding their forts and paying the promised tributes. Mir Jumlā still lingered near Paraṇḍā hoping that his envoy at the Bijāpūr court would succeed in securing the peaceful surrender of Paraṇḍā. All this was of no avail. Auraṅgzeb then dispatched on 6th December 1657 Prince Muāzzam to take the place of Muhammad Sultān whom he recalled to his side. But Auraṅgzeb's hopes of getting Paraṇḍā grew fainter and with the affairs of Delhi getting more complex he decided to relinquish all his claims on Bijāpūr and make friends with them. He instructed Mir Jumlā accordingly. But Mir Jumlā still hoped to get the cessions and he did not adopt the policy he was recommended. In the meanwhile reports reached of Dārā's usurpation of power and his preparations against his claimant brothers. Mir Jumlā along with other officers of Auraṅgzeb also received a letter of recall from Delhi. Auraṅgzeb did not declare openly against his father but he was making frantic military preparations. Also to secure his position in Deccan he conciliated with Golcoṇḍā. He also approached Ādil Śāh informing him that "the fort of Paraṇḍā and its dependent territory, the Koṅkaṇ and the *mahāl* of Wāṅgī, together with that portion of the Karṇāṭak which had been granted to the late Ādil Śāh, should be left to you as before and out of your promised indemnity of one crore of rupees, thirty lakhs are remitted." Thus making the affairs of the Deccan secure for him, Auraṅgzeb openly marched northwards to contest the throne. How Auraṅgzeb succeeded in his struggle for the crown need not be recounted here. He was crowned emperor on July 31, 1658. At this time Śivājī was busy gaining new possessions and consolidating the old ones. By August 1659, the whole of south Koṅkaṇ came into his possession. The Bijāpūr court could not tolerate with equanimity these inroads into their territory. Ādil Śāh sent his General

CHAPTER 2. History. MEDIAEVAL PERIOD. Moghals.

Afzal Khān to subdue Śivājī. But Śivājī overcame him and Afzal Khān was killed in the encounter at Pratāpgaḍ: In November 1659, Śivājī captured Panhāḷā. In January 1660 Śāyastā Khān arrived as the Moghal viceroy of the Deccan and camped at Puṇe. At this time many noblemen from Bijāpūr had deserted to the Moghals. They were entered in the Moghal service. The fort of Paraṇḍā was commanded by Ghālibkhān. He was asked to hand over the fort to the Moghals which he refused to do initially but being disappointed of securing any help from Ādil Śāh, he at last agreed to hand over the fort to the Moghals and entered Moghal service. Mīr Śamsuddin *alias* Mukhatyār Khān was then appointed to the command of the fort. In January 1661, Kārtlab Khān, the Moghal General, was humbled by Śivājī. In the following month Śāyastā Khān captured Kalyāṇ. In 1662, Śāhājī reconciled Śivājī with Alī Ādil Śāh. On April 5, 1663, Śivājī surprised Śāyastā Khān at Puṇe in a night attack. He subsequently retired to Auraṅgābād and his place was taken by Jasvant Siṅgh. In January 1664 Śivājī sacked Surat. The growing power of Śivājī forced Auraṅgzeb to adopt strong measures against him and he deputed Mirzā Rājā Jai Siṅgh to proceed against Śivājī in September 1664. He, accompanied by Dilerkhān arrived in Puṇe in March 1665 and started reducing and devastating the *Svarājya* territory. Realising the futileness of any opposition Śivājī decided to submit. The treaty of Purandar was concluded under the terms of which Śivājī handed over 23 forts to the Moghals and agreed to join the Moghals in their conquest of Bijāpūr. The combined armies moved from Sāsvad on 25th November 1665. Here the Moghals defeated the Bijāpūr troops under Śārzā Khān and Khavās Khān. A detachment of troops was commanded by Dattājī Jādhav a *Mansabdār* of four thousand. He was an excellent soldier. He came in contact with the Bijāpūrīs at Nīlaṅgā and was killed in action. Many other officers were also killed. Jaisiṅgh granted a *mansab* to Jagdevrāv, the son of Dattājī. Dattājī's eldest son Rāghojī was wounded in action. His *mansab* was increased Naubatrāv, another son of Dattājī was also killed in this encounter.

In January 1666, Salābat Khān was dispatched from Auraṅgābād to Jai Siṅgh carrying treasure. He encountered enemy troops at Devgāṅv, midway between Paraṇḍā and Śolāpūr. In the action that ensued, Salābat Khān was killed fighting and the treasure fell into the enemy's hands. Jai Siṅgh then marched towards Bijāpūr and arrived at Mākhnāpūr ten miles north of Bijāpūr fort. But from here he had to retreat in the face of stiff opposition from Bijāpurīs. On 10th June 1666, the retreating Moghal army reached Bhūm 18 miles north-east of Paraṇḍā. The army halted there for three months and a half during which time Jai Siṅgh moved about in the small quadrilateral formed by the Bhīmā on the west and the Māñjrā on the east, the cities of Dhārur in the north and Tuḷjāpūr in the south. He fought four bloody battles with the Bijāpurīs. But although the Bijāpurīs

CHAPTER 2. History. MEDIAEVAL PERIOD. Moghals.

were repulsed they were not crushed. The Moghals captured Dhokī (44 miles east of Paraṇḍā), Guñjoṭī (20 miles east of Naḷdurg) and Nīlaṅgā (23 miles further north). Jai Siṅgh, thereafter, decided in May to adopt a new plan of campaign and that was to send all heavy baggage to Dhārur and move with only small tents and light kit. This division moved out and marched due south to Dhārāśiv and after crossing the Sinā camped on the banks of Bhīmā. But here the imperial army completely broke down and the campaign had to be abandoned. The retreat started on 31st May 1666. The army reached Bhūm about 10th June. Jai Siṅgh encamped at Bhūm for 3½ months and then proceeded towards Bīḍ and from thence to Auraṅgābād. The emperor ordered cessation of hostilities against Bijāpūr. It will be interesting to note that Mirzā Rājā Jai Siṇgh while camping in the environs of Puṇe in his campaign against Śivājī reported to the emperor that "the forts of Ahmadnagar and Paraṇḍā are close by. I have written to the commandants of these forts that our captives should be imprisoned there. I have also communicated to them about certain other matters. They, however, desire your Majesty's orders. The facts of the case are that after the monsoon is over, I will consolidate my position here and then open up a campaign where success is assured. Your Majesty may send orders to the commandants of the forts of Ahmadnagar and Paraṇḍā that they will take care of the prisoners of war, camp equipage or any other equipment that I would dispatch and that they will also act according to my instructions."

In another of his communications he wrote to the emperor that, "the prince has informed that Malik Muhammad the commandant of the fort of Nīlaṅgā in the kingdom of Bijāpūr, has expressed his willingness to hand over the fort and enter into imperial service. I informed the prince that if the fort is of strategic importance and the territory surrounding is prosperous, there is no objection to securing the fort but the fort of Nīlaṅgā has a mud wall and the tālukā is not prosperous. Hence it would be premature to take action in the matter in the absence of imperial orders to the effect. The prince may, therefore, carry on negotiations with the commandant, dispatch a detailed communication to the emperor and take steps accordingly"[1].

Under the terms of the treaty of Purandar there was a provision for a personal visit of Śivājī to Āgrā. Very reluctantly Śivājī started for Āgrā on March 5, 1666. On May 12, 1666 he attended the court. Subsequently he was put under detention by Auraṅgzeb but escaped miraculously and succeeded in reaching Rājgaḍ.

In May 1667, Jai Siṅgh was recalled and replaced by Muāzzam and Jasvant Siṅgh. In September 1667 Ādil Śāh concluded a treaty with Śivājī. This was followed in March 1668 by a treaty

[1] *Haft-Anjuman* in *Moghal-Maratha Sangharsha*, p. 89.

CHAPTER 2. History. MEDIAEVAL PERIOD. Moghals.

with the Moghals. The title of *Rājā* was conferred on Śivājī who agreed to send Sambhājī, his son, to serve in the Moghal camp. The next two years Śivājī spent in peace regaining his lost territory and preparing to renew his war with the Moghals. In January 1670 he plundered Berār. In February and March he captured Sinhgad and recovered Kalyān and Bhivaṇḍī. By the end of April 1670 he had plundered 51 villages near Ahmadnagar, Junnar and Paraṇḍā. In October 1670 Śivājī sacked Surat for the second time. Aurangzeb appointed Mahābat Khān to march against Śivājī but he could not check Śivājī who captured Sālher. Mahābat Khān was subsequently recalled in December 1671 and Bahādur Khan took his place. Śivājī now opened negotiations with Bahādur Khān and sent his agent Qazī Haider for effecting an amicable settlement. The emperor disallowed the peace move and ordered the confinement of the ambassador. Qāzī Haider was detained at Paraṇḍā, but he soon made good his escape from there. Śivājī continued his onslaught against the Moghals. In March 1673 Panhāḷā was captured from the Ādilśāhī of Bijāpūr. Bahlol Khān, the Bijāpūr general was routed on April 15, 1673 in the battle of Umrāṇī. In January 1674, Śivājī's forces defeated Diler Khān who was recalled by Aurangzeb. The dream of Śivājī to establish an independent state had now come true and he decided to crown himself as king. This decisive event, a turning point in Indian history, took place in the fort of Rāyagaḍ on June 6, 1674. Śivājī appointed his council of ministers. The two subsequent years saw the capture of Phoṇḍā, Kārvār, Soṇḍhā, Sātārā and Khaṭāv. In 1676 Śivājī decided upon the conquest of Karṇāṭak and when the preparations were completed by the end of 1676 his forces moved against Koppal. In January 1677, Koppal capitulated. In March 1677 Śivājī visited Bhāgānagar and entered into a treaty with Kutub Śāh for the joint conquest of the southern regions of the east coast. The campaign concluded successfully and Śivājī returned to Panhāḷā in April 1678. In 1676 Aurangzeb ordered the invasion of Bijāpūr where Khavās Khān, the pro-Moghal prime minister was killed and Abdul Karīm Bahlol Khān assumed power. Bahādur Khān with other Moghal officers crossed the Bhīmā on 31st May 1676. The battle began on 13th June 1676, but the issue remained undecided. Consequently Bahādur Khān entered into an understanding with the Bijāpurīs, and withdrew to the other side of the Bhīmā. At this time Diler Khān arrived in the camp. A decision was taken to besiege and capture the fort of Naḷdurg where the sons of Khijar Khān Pannī were imprisoned. With this view, Bahādur Khān moved his camp to Akkalkoṭ. Bhīmsen Saxenā, the author of *Tārikhe Dilkuśā* states that he was in the camp at that time. His cousin Hardās met him there and went on a pilgrimage to Tuḷjāpur. To return to the narrative. Accordingly Bahādur Khān laid siege to the fort of Naḷdurg (August 1676) and raised batteries against the fort. He called Indramān Bundelā from Nāśik. During the siege operations, Muhammad Atā, the son of Bahādur Khān was killed by a gun shot. In an

assault Ikhlās Khān Miyānā captured the market place of Naldurg. Hearing of the Moghal operations against Naldurg, Abdul Karīm Bahlol Khān left Bijāpūr for the succour of the besieged. He arrived at a distance of 3 *kos* from Naldurg and camped there. It was evening time. Bahādur Khān consulted Diler Khān and other officers about the further move. He detailed Raṇmast Khān Pannī to guard the encampment and himself proceeded to attack Bahlol Khān. The battle started in the evening time. Bahlol Khān detached a contingent from his army and it was joined by the Afghāns from the fort. These together attacked the rear of Bahādur Khān's army. There was a stream full of marsh which Bahādur Khān had crossed. On the other side of the stream were Bhojrāj Kachavāhā and Raghunāth Siṅgh Marāṭhiā who attacked the Afghāns. Bhojrāj along with many troopers was killed. Raghunāth Siṅgh along with many was wounded. The wounded were safely escorted by Kutubuddin Khān. Bahlol Khān during the night time reached the fort of Naldurg. He made repeated attacks on Bahādur Khān and forced him to retreat away from the fort. All the baggage belonging to the Bakṣī was looted. Bahādur Khān halted at Kānapgāṅv, about 8 *kos* from the fort of Naldurg[1]. In the meanwhile, Mādaṇṇā Paṇḍit, the prime minister of Kutub Śāh came to the succour of Bahlol Khān, but had to return to Hyderābād due to Moghal pressure. Bahādurkhān had now been reinforced by Siddimasud and Śārjā Khān. The sympathetic Afghāns in the Moghal army persuaded Bahlol Khān to come to a compromise. When this was going on Bahādur Khān brought over to his side the sons of Khijar Khān who were in the fort of Naldurg. On the advice of Raṇmast Khān the title of Khān was bestowed upon Khvājā Dāud, a son of Khijar Khān. Bahādur Khān sent his Bakṣī, Sayyad Alāuddin along with Raṇmast Khān in the fort of Naldurg. The fort was handed over to the Moghals by Dāud Khān on 14th May 1677. Bahādur Khān visited the fort and informed the emperor of the happenings. The emperor gave his consent to the steps taken by Bahādur Khān. Abdur Rasul Khān, the *killedār* of the fort of Kalyāṇī, was put in command of the fort of Naldurg. However, till his arrival in the fort, his brother Muhammad Beg Khān, the *Mir Ātiś*, was placed in charge.

In the meanwhile, Bahādur Khān and Bahlol Khān met at a distance of four *kos* from Āland and hostilities ceased for the time being. Subsequently Abdur Rasul Khān was appointed to the fort of Gulburgā and Kalandar Khān was put in command of the fort of Naldurg. In September 1678 Muāzzam was appointed to the government of the Deccan. In the same year Sambhājī deserted to the Moghals and both he and Diler Khān besieged Bijāpūr. Śivājī entered into a friendly pact with Bijāpūr and fought against the Moghals in the environs of that city. The Marāṭhās also entered the Bidar territory. This news was received by Diler Khān who was at this time camping at Pārner.

[1] *Moghal Ani Marathe*, pp. 62-63.

He left Pārner on his onward march and halted at Paraṇḍā where he kept his baggage and heavy equipment and posted his Bundelā soldiers on guard. The author of *Tārikhe Dilkuśā* was in the Moghal camp at this time and stayed at Paraṇḍā[1]. He says that the Moghal camp was full with people. There was a tank in front of the fort but due to the constant use of its water, it had drained and had gone muddy. The government workers were in the camp. It was decided to clean the tank and implements were brought and labourers collected with the help ot Muhammad Khān. The tank was cleaned of the mud and its depth was further increased. It was then that Diler Khān informed Śubha Karṇa to move the baggage and heavy equipment from Paraṇḍā to Śolāpūr. Bhīmsen states that he also went to Śolāpūr along with the party.

At this time the Marāṭhās attacked the Moghal forces under Irij Khān in *Pargaṇe* Karkamb about 15 *kos* from Paraṇḍā. The Marāṭhās looted him completely. Irij Khāṇ, thereupon, took shelter in a small *gaḍhī*. The *killedār* of Paraṇḍā was Mīr Muhammad Khān. He immediately dispatched reinforcement to Irij Khān and helped him raise his entire charge anew. In early 1679 Śubha Karṇa Bundelā who was camping at Bahādurgaḍ fell sick and left Bahādurgaḍ for Paraṇḍā. On reaching Paraṇḍā he died[2]. His *Samādhi* and the temples nearby are still in a good state of preservation. In November 1679, Sambhāji relented and went back to his father. The hectic life of Śivājī had taken a heavy toll of his energy and the end was near at hand. The great leader of the Marāṭhā nation died on April 3, 1680 and was succeeded by his son Sambhājī. Sambhājī was crowned king on January 16, 1681.

In the same year Akbar, the son of emperor Auraṅgzeb, revolted against his father and took asylum with Sambhājī. This was a signal for the renewal of the Moghal-Marāthā struggle which the emperor decided to lead personally. Accordingly, Auraṅgzeb left Ajmer for the Deccan on September 8, 1681[3] and reached Auraṅgābād on 22nd March 1682. The offensive of the Moghals in the Koṅkaṇ met with a failure, which forced Auraṅgzeb to direct his resources first to the capture of the kingdoms of Bijāpūr and Goḷcoṇḍā. Bijāpūr was invested in March 1685. In the meanwhile Sambhājī had defeated the Portuguese in 1683 and devastated the Moghal territory of Berār and Khāndeś. Sambhājī tried his best to create diversions against Moghals during their campaigns against Bijāpūr and Goḷcoṇḍā. Bijāpūr capitulated on 12th September 1686 and Goḷcoṇḍā was captured on 1st October 1687.

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[1] *Moghal Ani Marathe*, p. 69.

[2] *Moghal Ani Marathe*, p. 72.

[3] In this year Aurangzeb made the following appointments—

(1) Husain Ali Khan who was the commandant of Bahadurgad was appointed to the fort of Paranda.

(2) Tajiuddin was given the title of Murshid Kuli Khan and was appointed to the Taluqdari of Udgir. Subsequently some time before 1685 he was transferred to the command of the fort of Ausa.

Bhīmsen Saxenā, the author of *Tārikhe Dilkuśā*, throws very interesting sidelights on the Moghal campaigns against Bijāpūr and Goḷcoṇḍā. The particular incident refers to the exchanges taking place between the Moghals and Goḷcoṇḍā during the operations against Bijāpūr. Muhammad Murād Khān was appointed as ambassador in Hyderābād. Prince Muāzzam had camped at Kohir, waiting for the arrival of tribute from Goḷcoṇḍā. Bhīmsen who was in the camp states that he thought that he would be required to undergo innumerable hardships if he was required to stay in the camp along with the imperial officers. He therefore wrote to his cousin Sukharāj who was in the imperial camp as follows, "I am in charge of the administration of the fort of Naḷdurg. I have to request you to secure orders from the imperial office to such an effect which will enable me, to depute someone in my behalf in the prince's camp and to proceed to Naḷdurg and look after its administration." Bhīmsen states that he dispatched this letter and left the prince's camp. He received imperial orders as requested by him in his communication to Sukharāj on his way to Naḷdurg, which he reached shortly after. Bhīmsen states that in provincial service as he was, he had to spend considerable time in the company of imperial officers. He was loath to serve along with them any more. To secure a new job was beyond his means. He, therefore, decided to keep himself engaged in seclusion in his charge of Naḷdurg. The fort of Paraṇḍā was also under his charge. Bhīmsen states that he proposed to go to that fort. Abdul Kāyum was the *Vāknis* of the fort of Naḷdurg. He persuaded Bhīmsen to stay on at Naḷdurg rather than go to Paraṇḍā. Bhīmsen consented and took up his residence in a house on the banks of a river (probably the river Borā). Bhīmsen further states that through the intercession of Muhammad Murād Khān he got the opportunity of having audience with Abul Hasan Kutub Śāh of Goḷcoṇḍā twice. He stayed in Hyderābād for a few days and then returned to Naḷdurg.[1]

During the Moghal operations against Bijāpūr skirmishes used to take place between the Marāṭhās and the Moghals. Zulfikār Khān was put in charge of repulsing the Marāṭhā attacks, and guarding the region round about Śolāpūr. Bhīmsen Saxenā states that during his counter operations against the Marāṭhās Zulfikār Khān twice passed by the fort of Naḷdurg. Many of the acquaintances of Bhīmsen including Sayyad Kabir and others were with Zulfikār Khān. They were contacted by Bhīmsen during their marches in the proximity of Naḷdurg. Bhīmsen states that after the fall of Bijāpūr in September 1686, the emperor left Bijāpūr on 30th October 1686 and proceeded towards Śolāpūr. From thence passing through Naḷdurg, he proceeded towards Goḷcoṇḍā.

The capitulation of Bijāpūr and Goḷcoṇḍā enabled the Moghals to concentrate their forces against the Marāṭhās. Prince Āzam

[1] *Moghal Ani Marathe*, pp. 91-92.

CHAPTER 2. History. MEDIAEVAL PERIOD. Moghals.

was sent with 4,000 troops against Sambhājī in January 1688. Auraṅgzeb's march against the Marāṭhās was postponed due to the onset of monsoon when he was camping at Bijāpūr. During Auraṅgzeb's stay at Bijāpūr a severe malaria epidemic broke out. Naḷdurg, says Bhīmsen Saxenā, was severely affected. Bhīmsen left the city along with his relatives and went to the holy city of Tuḷjāpūr. The circumstances worsened due to the scarcity and rising costs of grain. The poor suffered heavily.

Sambhājī had made adequate preparation to meet the Moghal offensive. The Marāṭhā forces scored victories against isolated Moghal detachments. Marāṭhā forts in Bāglān, however, fell to the Moghals who cut deep in the Marāṭhā territory. In 1688, the Śirkes rose against Sambhājī, and attacked his minister Kavi Kalaś, who was forced to take refuge in the fort of Khelṇā or Viśāḷgaḍ. Sambhājī marched against the Śirkes, defeated them and went to Khelṇā. On his return with Kavi Kalaś he was surprised and captured at Saṅgameśvar by Śaikh Nizām entitled Muqarrab Khān on 11th of March 1689. Sambhājī, and Kavi Kalaś were cruelly executed in the imperial camp at Koregāṅv.

The death of Sambhājī was followed by the fall of Rāyagaḍ on October 19, 1689 and the capture of Sambhājī's son Śāhū and Sambhājī's wife Yesubāī. If the emperor had expected a total eclipse of Marāṭhā resistance due to these calamities, he was entirely mistaken. A number of Marāṭhā forts surrendered. After the initial shocks the Marāṭhā nation soon recovered, realised the danger that threatened them and envisaged an organised resistance to the Moghals, first under the leadership of Rājārām till his death in 1700 and then, under the leadership of Tārābāī, Rājārām's wife till the death of the emperor in 1707. The period could be regarded as one of the most glorious in the history of the Marāṭhās and hence is aptly described as the Marāṭhā War of Independence.

Before the capture of the fort of Rāyagaḍ, Rājārām escaped from the fort first to Panhāḷgaḍ. The subtle strategy of the Marāṭhā politicians and commanders was to bring about a division of Moghal forces and reduce the pressure on the *Svarājya* territory. This strategy paid handsome dividends when the emperor deputed Zulfikār Khān to pursue Rājārām in the south. Rājārām had reached Jiñjī on November 15, 1689. The fort was later besieged by Zulfikār Khān in June 1690. Two very interesting letters of Lutfūllā Khān, an officer of Auraṅgzeb and son of Sādullā Khān, the prime minister of Śāh Jahān, are available, one addressed to Ijjat Khān the *killedār* of Paraṇḍā and the other addressed to Fajāyal Khān, the Mīr Munśī of the emperor.[1] They pertain to Marāṭhā activities in that region during the Moghal siege of Jiñjī and the Marāṭhā efforts to relieve it. The letter to Ijjat Khān is as under—"By the grace of god our victorious army was pursuing the enemy (the Marāṭhās) for days and nights. Ultimately they contacted the enemy. Our troops

[1] *Moghal-Maratha Sangharsha*, pp. 117-118.

fought bravely. The enemy was superior in number but could not withstand against our troops. Many of them were killed or wounded. The enemy fled. You might have received the account of the battle from messengers. Iftikār Khān is on his way to report to the emperor. But due to urgency he had to leave his bag and baggage in the fort of Paraṇḍā. You may kindly send it here." The other letter addressed to Fajāyal Khān runs thus "I had already sent a communication to you. I have informed in it that Dhanājī Jādhav is nearabout Cikoḍī and that I would be marching towards Bhoom and Paraṇḍā. On this the emperor enquired that when I was appointed to encounter and defeat Dhanājī, why I was proceeding towards Bhoom-Paraṇḍā. I received this order on the fifth of the month of *Jamādilawwāl*. My dear sir, after taking leave from the emperor, I arrived at Anandpūr (Indāpūr). I was entrusted with the task of carrying out supervision over the four *subhās* and encounter the enemy (Dhanājī). I considered the task of driving away the enemy from the territory round about Paraṇḍā as of importance. I dispatched Rijvān Khān on that side and myself encamped at Anandpūr. I decided to halt the penetration of the Marāṭhās in the imperial territory. Presently the Marāṭhās are ravaging the territory about Cikoḍī. I will march against them and defeat them. If they flee, I will pursue them. I will not allow them to put up a stand anywhere. I really had no intention of marching towards Bhoom-Paraṇḍā". In the meanwhile Santājī Ghorpaḍe had raided the Moghal camp at Koregāṅv in August 1689. In early 1690 the emperor moved his camp from Koregāṅv to Gaḷgali. In the May of 1690, the Marāṭhās defeated and captured Rustam Khān. In the same year they captured Pratāpgaḍ, Rohiḍā, Rāyagaḍ and Torṇā. The years 1691-92 witnessed increasing Marāṭhā activity in the Rāyabāg-Hukkeri region. Bhīmsen Saxenā had given a graphic account of the happenings round about Naḷdurg in the year 1691-1692. He was at that time in Naḷdurg. Rāv Dalpat Bundellā, who was the commandant of that fort requested for a transfer from that fort. The emperor granted the request. He reported to the emperor and was given the charge of guarding the road between Auraṅgābād and Tuḷjāpūr. Bhīmsen went to Śolāpūr to meet Rāv Dalpat and contacted him at Kātī *Parganā* and returned to Naḷdurg. At this time the emperor had recalled prince Bedār Bakht from the north to report to him. Accordingly Bedār Bakht reached Auraṅgābād. Rāv Dalpat was ordered to escort him to Śolāpūr. The escort reached Bhoom where it was reported that the Marāṭhās were hovering in large numbers round about and had looted Mānegāṅv on the highway. On receiving the news, Rāv Dalpat left his baggage at Bhoom and marched towards the Marāṭhā troops. A battle was fought in the neighbourhood of Tuḷjāpūr. Though the Marāṭhās were about 12,000 in strength, the Moghals with a strength of only about 800 repulsed the Marāṭhās after a severe fight. The Marāṭhās retreated towards Śolāpūr. The emperor sent Baharāmand Khān, Rustam Khān, Bahādur Khān and Sayyad Abdullā

CHAPTER 2. History. MEDIAEVAL PERIOD. Moghals.

Khān in their pursuit but these officers could not succeed in their task. During these operations against the Marāṭhās Rāv Dalpat once pursued the Marāṭhās up to Paraṇḍā. At Paraṇḍā, his father Śubha Karṇa died. Rāv Dalpat built a *samādhi* at the spot where his father had been cremated and dug a tank nearby. In the following year Baharāmand Khān, on his march against the Marāṭhās, halted at Paraṇḍā where he got the news that the Marāṭhās were in the territory adjacent to Tembhurṇī. Baharāmand Khān left his heavy baggage at Paraṇḍā and moved towards Tembhurṇī. Here he met Gāziuddin who was also pursuing the Marāṭhās. Both of them exchanged visits. Baharāmand Khān then returned to Paraṇḍā[1].

The Marāṭhās had lost the fort of Panhāḷā in December 1689. The fort was recaptured by them in the middle of 1692. Panhāḷā was besieged by Prince Muizuddin in October 1692, but the siege continued till March 1694. The Moghals who had besieged Jiñjī also miserably failed and had to raise the siege and withdraw to Wāndiwāś in January 1693.

In 1694, Santājī was reported as moving in Hyderābād territory. Himmat Khān, the Moghal general, was hotly following him. Santājī then turned towards Bijāpūr but on 30th November an action was fought near Pānur. Himmat Khān continued his pursuit and came upon Santājī near Naḷdurg on 7th December 1694. Both the sides suffered heavily. Santājī retired to Mahādev hills.

In 1695, Auraṅgzeb removed his camp to Brahmapurī. Santājī renewed his offensive, against the Moghals in the same year. In November 1695 Kāsim Khān was defeated and besieged by Santājī at Doḍḍerī. Kāsim Khān died during the siege. The Moghals had to pay a heavy ransom to the Marāṭhās. In January of the following year, Himmat Khān met with the same fate at the hands of Santājī near Basavapaṭṭan. Santājī, however, met with a tragic death as a result of his quarrel with Dhanājī Jādhav in the June of 1697. In the meanwhile the Moghals had renewed their siege of Jiñjī and captured it in February 1698. Rājārām, thereupon, returned to Mahārāṣṭra reaching Viśālgaḍ on 22nd February 1698. In early 1699 Rājārām visited all the forts in Koṅkaṇ and returned to Sātārā in June. In July he formed plans of setting out on extensive raids through Khāndeś and Berār. After the rains he sallied forth from the fort of Sātārā when the emperor started upon his conquests of the famous hill forts of Mahārāṣṭra. The emperor ordered Bedār Bakht to pursue Rājārām. Nusrat Juṅg Zulfikār Khān and Cin Kilic Khān were ordered to reinforce the prince. Four miles beyond the fort of Paraṇḍā, Bedār Bakht came upon the Marāṭhās. Rājārām stopped 8 miles further east and sent an army under Dhanājī to check the prince's advance. After a severe engagement the Marāṭhās retreated towards Ahmadnagar (13th or 14th

[1] *Moghal Ani Marathe*, pp. 104-105.

November 1699). Two days later Cin Kilic Khān (the future Nizām-ul-mulk) joined the prince at Bārśī and resuming the pursuit they reached Ausā about 22nd or 23rd. Rājārām's proposed raid on Berār was thus cut short and he returned to his territory. In early 1700 he was at Siṅhgaḍ. The Marāṭhā activities continued and Zulfikār Khān had to be after them on their way back to Tuljāpūr, Naldurg and Guñjoṭī. From thence, he continued their pursuit till he reached the borders of the subhā of Hyderābād touching in his march Pāṇḍharī, Muṅgī Paiṭhaṇ, Hiru Kala, Aṣṭi, Paraṇḍā, Nāndeḍ, Ausā and Udgīr. Rājārām died on 2nd March 1700 at Siṅhgaḍ. His son, by his wife Tārābāī, was placed on the throne as Śivājī III with the support of Rāmcandrapant Amātya. The death of Rājārām neither brought about any dramatic change in the Moghal-Marāṭhā conflict nor did it change the emperor's intention to seize the Marāṭhā forts personally. He gave Zulfikār Khān a roving commission charging him with the special duty of fighting the Marāṭhā field armies and himself proceeded on his mission. Vasantgaḍ fell first, Sātārā capitulated on 21st April, 1700 and Paraḷī surrendered on 9th June. Panhāḷā was next besieged and gained by bribery on 28th May 1701. Vardhangaḍ, Nandgiri, Candan and Vandan fell into Moghal hands by October 1701. Then began the siege of Kheḷṇā or Viśāḷgaḍ in January 1702. The siege of Kheḷṇā dragged on for five months. During this year, Zulfikār Khān marched in pursuit of the Marāṭhā forces covering 6,000 miles and fighting 19 great battles with them besides numberless skirmishes. He passed fighting and chasing all the time by way of Paraṇḍā, Cārṭhāṇā, the lake of Loṇār, to 20 miles from Ellicpūr, Nāndeḍ, Biloli, Kaulās, Bidar, Biloli again, Mudgal, Biloli and Nāndeḍ again. Bhīmsen Saxenā, who was present during this campaigning, writes, "This year much forced marching was done. All the troops became worn out and distracted in mind. The enemy were kept in rapid movement for eight successive months. The horses of the imperialists, were so worn out as to be unable to walk and many of our troopers had to march on foot. The elephants became lame and weak. I too lost my horse and camels.". The siege of Kheḷṇā went on. Ultimately the fort capitulated on 7th June 1702. The emperor then set out for the catpure of Siṅhgaḍ, where he reached on 27th December. The fort was gained by overtures on 8th April 1703. Rājgaḍ and Torṇā were next to fall on 16th February 1704 and on 10th March 1704, respectively. Towards the close of the year 1704, the emperor turned towards Wākinkheḍā, the headquarters of the Beḍar country lying midway between Bijāpūr and Golcoṇḍā kingdoms and laid siege to it on 8th February 1705. When the siege was going on, the Marāṭhās under Dhanājī Jādhav and Hindu Rāv Ghorpaḍe appeared on the scene to help Piḍā Nāyak, the Beraḍ Chief. The Moghals suffered heavily in the attacks both from inside and outside but they kept the fort under constant attack. Piḍā Nāyak ultimately evacuated the fort and escaped safely. This was the last campaign of Auraṅgzeb. From Wākinkheḍā the

CHAPTER 2.
History,
MEDIAEVAL PERIOD.
Moghals.

imperial camp moved to Ahmadnagar where he reached on 20th January 1706. The last two years of Aurangzeb's life saw the Marāthās dominate throughout the Deccan with Dhanāji Jādhav, Nemājī Śinde, Dādo Malhār, Rambhājī Nimbālkar and others leading the campaign. Dhanājī Jādhav frequently ravaged the province of Aurangābād. Zulfikār Khān was ordered by the emperor to counter Dhanājī Jādhav. He left his baggage at Ahmadnagar (May 1706) and rapidly advanced to Tisgānv and thence followed the trail of the ever shifting Marāṭhās to Bīḍ. The pursuit was closely kept up. The Marāṭhās fled by way of the Dharampurī ghāṭ, Paraḷī, Ausā, Tuḷjāpūr and Paraṇḍā and then across the Bhīmā to their refuge in the Mahādev hills. Nusrat Jung (Zulfikār Khān) then returned to the Imperial camp[1]. The end, however, was approaching inspite of the mounting clashes between the Marāṭhās and the Moghals. After the rains Aurangzeb breathed his last on the morning of Friday, the 20th February, 1707.

Under the Moghals, the Deccan was divided into six *subhās viz.*, Khāndeś, Berār, Aurangābad, Bidar, Bijāpūr and Hyderābād. The present district of Osmānabād which was roughly divided into two districts *viz.*, Paraṇḍā and Naḷdurg, then formed part of Aurangābād and Bijāpūr *subhās*. Paraṇḍā being included in Aurangābād *subhā* and Naḷdurg forming part of the *subhā* of Bijāpūr. Naḷdurg and Paraṇḍā were the headquarters of the district. *Savāneh Dakkan*, a Persian work of Munim Khān Aurangābādī gives some interesting details about the organisation and revenue of these two districts which are as under. The district of Paraṇḍā had 19 tālukās and 629 villages. The district of Naḷdurg was composed of 8 tālukās and 389 villages. The revenue returns for the district of Naḷdurg amounted to Rs. 10,25,363. The revenue returns are six monthly and hence the total yearly revenue of the Naḷdurg district amounted to Rs. 20,50,726.

The death of Aurangzeb was followed by a war of succession between his sons Muāzzam, Āzam and Kāmbakṣ in which Muāzzam succeeded and Āzam and Kāmbakṣ were killed. Muāzzam crowned himself under the title of Bahādur Śāh. Śāhū, the son of Sambhājī, who was in confinement at the time of the death of Aurangzeb, had been released by Āzam in his northward march. Śāhū left the Moghal camp for the south to claim the Marāṭhā chiefship. His claims were opposed by Tārābāī, the widow of Rājārām. But the issue was settled on the battlefield at Kheḍ in 1707. Śāhū was crowned king of the Marāṭhās. Tārābāī established a separate principality at Kolhāpūr. In November 1708, Śāhū appointed Bāḷājī Viśvanāth to the post of *Senākarte*. In 1709 Dāud Khān Pannī was the deputy of Zulfikār Khān, the *subhedār* of Deccan. He agreed to pay *cauth*

[1] *Marathas And Moghal*, p. 184.

or one-fourth of the revenues of the six *subhās* of Deccan to such Marāṭhā officers, who acknowledged Śāhū's authority. In February 1712, Bahādur Śāh died and after a short reign by Jahāndār Śāh was succeeded by Farrukhsiyār in January 1713. In the following month Daud Khān was replaced by Nizām-ul-mulk, the founder of the Nizām dynasty of Hyderābād. His viceroyalty continued for two years till April 1715. In 1713 Bāḷājī Viśvanāth was appointed to the post of *Peśvā* by Śāhū. The Nizām was hostile to the Marāṭhās from the very beginning and befriended Candrasen Jādhav who had risen against Śāhū. In 1715 Farrukhsiyār appointed Sayyad Husain Ali Khān, one of the Sayyad brothers, to the *subhedārī* of the Deccan. Both the emperor and the Nizām detested the Sayyad brothers. They however, could not succeed against them. The Sayyads secured Śāhū's assistance. In 1719 the Sayyad brothers deposed Farrukhsiyār and in recognition for the help rendered to them by the Marāṭhās conceded to them the grants of *cauth, sardeśmukhī* and *Svarājya* in the same year; the power of the Sayyads, however, did not last long. They were overthrown by Muhammad Śāh who had succeeded Farrukhsiyār in 1720. In 1720, the Nizām was again appointed to the viceroyalty of the Deccan. In the same year Bājīrāv was appointed as *Peśvā* by Śāhū after the death of Bāḷājī Viśvanāth on 2nd April 1720. In 1722. Nizām-ul-mulk was appointed as the *Wazir* of the Moghal empire but he soon got tired of the court intrigues and returned to the Deccan in the following year. The emperor ordered the *subhedār* of Hyderābād Mubāriz Khān to oppose him. A battle was fought at Fatehkharḍā in October 1724 in which the Nizām emerged victorious. This battle established the independence of Nizām-ul-mulk. Osmānābād district thus after a century of direct rule by the Delhi emperors passed under the Nizām's sovereignty.

NIZAMS OF HYDERABAD.

The sovereignty of the Nizām was, however, restricted by the Marāṭhā rights of collecting *cauth* and *sardeśmukhī* in the six *subhās* of the Deccan. This brought Nizām-ul-mulk in direct confrontation with the Marāṭhās. He declared Sambhājī of Kolhāpūr as *Chatrapati* and ravaged the Puṇe territory. This led to recourse of arms between the Nizām and the Marāṭhās. Bājīrāv humbled the Nizām at Pālkheḍ in February 1728 as a result of which the Nizām had to recognise the Marāṭhā claims to *cauth* and *sardeśmukhī*. The Nizām, however, was never reconciled to these claims of the Marāṭhās and always maintained a hostile attitude towards them. He backed the Marāṭhā General Trimbakrāv Dābhāḍe in his struggle with the *Peśvā* but had to beat a hasty retreat after the Dābhāḍe's rout at Ḍabhaī in April 1731. On December 27, 1732, Bājīrāv and Nizām-ul-mulk met at Rohe Rāmeśvar on the upper Māñjrā, in the neighbourhood of Ausā, about 8 miles north of Lātur on the initiative of the Nizām. Bājīrāv himself wrote the account of this visit to his brother in the following terms "I proceeded by rapid marches towards Lātur, where I learnt that the *Nawāb* was at Koṭī near

CHAPTER 2. History. NIZAMS OF HYDERABAD.

Vāgir about twenty miles away. On 25th December I dispatched Anandrāv Sumant to meet the *Nawāb* and arrange the details of my visit. An immediate reply was received from the Sumant and as I advanced, the *Nawāb* cancelled his journey to Hyderābād, came specially to meet me and halted at a convenient open plain. Next day, 27th December, I proceeded with my full force to the *Nawāb's* camp. Upon my arrival the *Nawāb* removed the usual armed guard from his gate and posted Sumant, Rāv Rambhā and Turk-Tāz Khān to wait at the gate to receive and admit me. I left my troops outside and went in with two hundred followers. The *Nawāb* sent a party of a few special officers to conduct me in and himself with Aivaz Khān and Hamid Khān stood in front of his tent. As he advanced, I first accosted the receiving officers and they introduced me to the *Nawāb*. He then received me with great respect and cordiality. After spending a few minutes together in the open *darbār* exchanging enquiries of welcome, the *Nawāb* took me by the hand and led me to another tent for a confidential talk where only Rāv Rambhā, Turk-Tāz Khān and four of my companions were present. Here we talked long and freely upon many topics in a vein of the utmost cordiality and happiness. The *Nawāb* highly applauded me and our *Chatrapati*. After an hour's conversation he offered me *pān* and the same was distributed to all our party outside. Thus the visit was concluded and I returned to my quarters an hour before evening. Thereupon we received from the *Nawāb*, grand and sufficient rations for our dinner, baskets of sweet-meats and fruits, these extending in a long line from his camp to ours. I had made before now three visits to the *Nawāb*, but those were only formal with no opening of hearts. This time, however, we discussed many questions openly, cementing our mutual goodwill and friendship. Whatever suspicions and fears had existed formerly, have now been completely removed. The *Nawāb* repeatedly expressed a desire that our cordiality and pleasant relations would go on ever increasing. He specially called Sultānjī Nimbāḷkar and Candrasen Jādhav for my visit and asked me to extend my kindly attention to them."

No details of the understanding arrived at the Rohe Rāmeśvar meeting are available. Peace prevailed between the two for a few years, but the Marāṭhā ambitions in the north made the Nizām apprehensive. This led to a clash of arms between the two in December 1737 at Bhopāḷ when the Nizām was humbled by Bājīrāv for a second time. On 28th April 1740, Bājīrāv expired and was succeeded by his son Bāḷājī Bājīrāv to Peśvāship. In August 1740, Nāsir Jung, the son of Nizām-ul-mulk rebelled but his rebellion was put down by the aged Nizām. In May 21, 1748, Nizām-ul-mulk died. Śāhu, the Marāṭhā *Chatrapati* was also ailing. He invited the principal officers of the Marāṭhā kingdom to seek their advice on the issue of succession. Raghujī the *Senā Sāheb Subhā* was also invited. In his march towards Puṇe, Raghujī wrote from Tuljāpūr that he was hastening to Sātārā for consultation. Śāhū nominated Rāmrājā to succeed him after which he died on 15th December 1749.

On the death of Nizām-ul-mulk, Nāsir Juṅg, his son, and Muzaffar Juṅg a son of Nizām-ul-mulk's daughter contested for the throne. The former secured the support of the English and the latter of the French. Nāsir Juṅg with a great force descended in Karṇāṭak against Muzaffar Juṅg in 1750, but was killed by his Paṭhāṇ allies who raised Muzaffar Juṅg to the throne. Muzaffar Juṅg, however, did not survive long. He was killed by some Paṭhāṇ chiefs on 31st January 1751. The French under the command of Bussy now raised Salābat Juṅg, another son of Nizām-ul-mulk to the throne. The French now controlled the affairs of the State of Hyderābād. The *Peśvā* Bāḷājī Bājīrāv tried to take advantage of the situation by arranging to bring to the Deccan, Āsaf Jāh's eldest son Gāziuddin Firoz Juṅg from Delhi. Bāḷājī tried to win over Sayyad Laṣkar Khān, the able officer of the late Nizām. Laṣkar Khān, under the pretext of dissuading Bāḷājī from his plans, left Hyderābād and reached Paraṇḍā which was in the *Jahāgir* of Jānojī Nimbāḷkar. From Paraṇḍā he wrote to Bāḷājīrāv to help the Nizām. Bāḷājīrāv promised him help, but at the same time gave similar promises to Firoz Juṅg and requested Hoḷkar to bring Firoz Juṅg to the Deccan as early as possible. Laṣkar Khān informed Salabat Juṅg that he would join him with Bāḷājīrāv, but at the same time sent his *Bakṣī* Mir Śamsuddin Khān with a regiment of troops and an elephant as present to Firoz Juṅg. Gāziuddin on receiving the Marāṭhā promise of help granted to them the revenues of all the northern districts of the Deccan. However, Gāziuddin died suddenly on his southward march which put a stop to further struggles. The Marāṭhās now gathered near Auraṅgābād and surrounded the Nizām Salābat Juṅg at Bhālkī and forced him to cede the province of Khāndeś. In 1756, the Nizām rendered considerable help to the *Peśwa* in his campaigns of Sāvnur. In the same year he appointed his brothers Nizām Ali Khān and Basālat Juṅg to the *subhedārī* of Berār and Bijāpūr, respectively. Salābat Juṅg, the Nizām, found the influence of Bussy too over bearing and dismissed him from service from the camp in Sāvnur. Bussy marched to Hyderābād, humbled the Nizām with his powerful artillery and forced him to reinstate him in his former position. The *Peśvā* was quick to take advantage of this situation, collected troops and left Puṇe on 27th August 1757 in the direction of Auraṅgābād. A fierce battle raged at Sindkheḍ for four days from 12th December. Ultimately on 17th December, the Nizām accepted defeat and ceded to the *Peśvā* territory worth 25 lacs along with the fort of Naḷdurg. Bussy was away on the Eastern Coast. He had to watch these developments from a distance. When all was over he returned to Auraṅgābād where he paid his respects to the Nizām. But the influence of the French did not last long. The English who were also contesting for power in the Deccan succeeded in defeating the French, who now left Salābat Juṅg to his own fate. Salābat Juṅg now invested Nizām Ali with full powers of administration. This happened in October, 1759. On 9th November, Kavī Juṅg, the commander of Ahmadnagar surrendered the

CHAPTER 2.

History.

NIZAMS OF HYDERABAD.

place to the *Peśvā* Bāḷājīrāv in return for a handsome reward in money and *Jāgir*. This at once led to a fresh outbreak of hostilities between the Marāṭhās and the Nizām. The *Peśvā* had already reinforced his artillery by taking in his services Ibrāhim Khān Gārdī, whom the Nizām had dismissed. The Nizām Salābat Juṅg and Nizām Ali arrived at Udgīr. The Marāṭhā army under the command of Sadāśivrāv Bhāu marched in the direction of Bidar. On the way Bahādurgaḍ was captured. Sadāśivrāv was accompanied by Viṭṭhal Śivdev, Antājī Māṇkeśvar, Damājī Gāikvāḍ, Yaśvantrāv Pavār, Bābūjī Nāīk and others. The *Peśvā* succeeded in partially winning over to his side the Marāṭhā officers of the Nizām, Haṇmantrāv and Jānojī Nimbāḷkar and Lakṣmaṇrāv Khaṇḍāgaḷe. Rāmcandra Jādhav, however, remained steadfast in his loyalty to the Nizām. The Nizām had an army of about 22,000 including 10,000 *gārdis* and 100 guns. The Marāṭhās numbered about 40,000. Before the final encounter at Tāndulјā in Lātur tālukā of Osmānābād numerous skirmishes took place between the rival troops. Two actions were fought on 19th and 20th January 1760, in which Ibrāhim Khān harassed the Nizām's army with his accurate bombardment in the vicinity of Udgīr. A Marāṭhā contingent numbering about 7 to 8 thousand under Vyaṅkaṭrāv Nimbāḷkar collected at Dhārur to help the Nizām Salābat Juṅg and Nizām Ali left Udgīr to effect a junction with this army. Realising the danger implicit in the move, the Marāṭhās decided to strike before the junction was effected and attacked the Nizām with heavy artillery when he was midway between Ausā and Dhārur. The rear of the Nizām was completely routed. Kādar Khān Gārdī, Śaukat Juṅg and some other principal Nizāmśāhī officers lost their lives in the action. A large number of Nizāmśāhī troops were also killed. Ten elephants and 15 guns fell to the Marāṭhās. The Marāṭhās lost Basanjī Mohite, Keśav Lakṣmaṇ Pānse and 100 to 150 others killed and about 300 to 400 wounded. A graphic description of this battle fought on 3rd February 1760 is given in P. D. 25.281 as under: "The action was fought daily with the Moghal (the Nizām) in the centre outflanked on both the sides by Bhāusāheb (Sadāśivrāv Bhāu) to the right, and Dādāsāheb (Raghunāthrāv) to the left. On approaching Dhārur, Bhāusāheb, Dādāsāheb and Viśvāsrāv thought that the Moghal had been fighting his way towards Dhārur. Once he reaches Dhārur, it would be difficult to overcome him. He should, therefore, be attacked before reinforcement reaches him. Envisaging a plan of attack, the officers of the army were summoned to a conference at night and ordered to attack (the Moghal) in the morning with courage in both hands. In the morning when the Moghal continued his advance as usual after deploying artillery all round, his rear was assaulted by the Marāṭhā cavalry backed by artillery. Bhāusāheb and Rāvsāheb from the right and Dādāsāheb from the left fought their way right up to the elephant mounted by the Nizām. A close battle was fought for a time. The Moghal lost heart. If the battle had continued for a few hours more, the Moghal would have been completely routed. But the day was

coming to a close. Numerous soldiers were killed and several injured. The news of this success was communicated to the *Śrimant* (*Peśvā*) by a special messenger. The *Śrimant* had already arrived at Āmbepāddur from Nagar and was pleased to learn of the news of Marāṭhā success". The treaty that followed is described in the following terms by P. D. 1.83 and 25.274: "At present the Moghal has been besieged in the fort of Udgīr. As our troops had surrounded the fort, the supplies of grain and forage had completely stopped, forcing Nizām Ali to sue for peace. Muhammad Kabir Khān, Gulām Said Khān and Rāyarāyan approached entreating for treaty. It was first decided that the Nizām should surrender territory worth 45 lakhs but later Sadāśivrāv raised the demand by 15 lakhs. Persons were appointed to the commands of different forts (surrendered by the Nizām)". The treaty was concluded on 11th February 1760 incorporating these terms. As per the terms of the treaty Bacājī Viśvānāth Bāne took over Burhāṇpūr, Gopāḷrāv Paṭvardhan took over Daulatābād, Raghunāthrāv took over Bijāpūr, Gulburga, Yādgir, Citāpūr, Surapūr, Rāicūr, Naḷdurg, Kalyāṇī, etc., under the Bijāpūr *subhā* which were subsequently taken over by Nāgoram and officers under his command.

In 1761, the Marāṭhās suffered heavily in the battle of Pāṇipat, which saved the State of Nizām from a complete collapse. Salābat Juṅg was too weak to hold out in such a situation and was deposed by Nizām Ali in July 1761[1]. Nizām Ali now ascended the throne. Bāḷājī Bājīrāv died in June 1761 and was succeeded by Mādhavrāv. In November 1761 Nizām Ali attempted an attack on Puṇe but was routed by Marāṭhā forces at Uraḷi and forced to make peace with the Marāṭhās. In 1762 Raghunāthrāv clashed with Mādhavrāv and fled to Viñcūr and was joined by Nizām Ali and Jānojī Bhosle. Mādhavrāv was defeated at Ālegāṅv and Raghunāthrāv restored to Nizām Ali the Marāṭhā gains at Udgīr. However, Raghunāthrāv was soon reconciled with Mādhavrāv and preparations were now afoot to oppose the Nizām. Hostilities began in March 1763 and the rival sides started ravaging each other's territory. When the Marāṭhās entered Berār, Nizām Ali closely followed them but the Marāṭhās avoided a general action and marched towards Śolāpūr and Naḷdurg. When the Marāṭhās were in the vicinity of Yādgir and Bidar, the Nizām suddenly descended upon Puṇe and sacked and burnt it. The *Peśvā* and Raghunāthrāv had ravaged Naḷdurg on 10th April 1763, Udgīr on 23rd April and Meḍak on 10th May and arrived before Hyderābād. Here they learnt of the sack of Puṇe. The *Peśvā* now started negotiations with such Marāṭhā chiefs as had gone over to the Nizām. Jānojī Bhosle, Gopāḷrāv Paṭvardhan and Pirājī Nimbāḷkar were thus won over. The *Peśvā's* army now turned back from Bidar. The Nizām, fearing a sudden attack from the Marāṭhās, started retreating towards Auraṅgābād. He crossed the Godāvarī with a few followers leaving behind his main army and artillery at

[1] He was confined in July 1762 and put to death in September 1763.

CHAPTER 2. History. NIZAMS OF HYDERABAD.

Rākṣasbhuvan. On 10th August 1763, the Marāṭhās attacked the Nizām's troops and completely routed them. The Nizām sued for peace and surrendered to the *Peśvā* territory worth 82 lakhs of rupees. In 1765 the *Peśvā* marched against Jānojī Bhosle and was joined by the forces of Nizām Ali, who was already waging a war against Jānojī for his desertion in the battle of Rākṣasbhuvan. Jānojī Bhosle was humbled at Daryāpūr and ceded to the *Peśvā* territory worth 24 lakhs. A meeting between the *Peśvā* Mādhavrāv and the Nizām took place at Manvath and Ṭākḷī. The understanding brought about between the two lasted for nearly thirty years till the battle of Khardā. The Nizām in 1768 entered into a treaty with the British ceding to them the Northern *sarkārs* on the condition that the British would furnish a subsidiary force in time of war to the Nizām, who was to receive 6 lakhs of rupees annually when no troops were required. The Nizām on his part promised to assist the British with his troops. This was followed by another treaty in 1768 by which the East India Company and the *Navāb* of Karṇāṭak promised to assist the Nizām with troops whenever required by him on payment. In 1790 war broke out between the British and Ṭipū. The British, the Nizām and the Marāṭhās concluded a tripartite alliance against Ṭipū in June 1790. In the war that ensued Ṭipū was humbled and sued for peace. He was forced to relinquish half of his kingdom which was divided among the allies. The relations between the Marāṭhās and the Nizām were getting strained due to the non-payment of *cauth* by the latter for a long time. Nizām Ali prepared for war and so did the Marāṭhās. The British maintained a strictly neutral attitude. The army of the Nizām marched from Bidar and halted on the river Khār, 4 miles west of Khardā. A general engagement took place on 11th March 1795 when the Nizām took shelter in the fort of Khardā, which was besieged by the Marāṭhās. The Nizām on 13th sued for peace. The Marāṭhās demanded the surrender of the Nizām's minister Muin-ud-daulā who was the sole author of the entire mischief. Muin-ud-daulā himself told the Nizām that he should be kept in the fort of Ausā and a way should be found out for a settlement with the Marāṭhās. Subsequently a treaty was concluded between the Nizām and the Marāṭhās. This was perhaps the last occasion when the Marāṭhās mustered in such a great strength and number against any of their enemies. In 1798 another treaty was concluded between the Nizām and the British Government by which a subsidiary force of 6,000 sepoys and a proportionate number of guns was assigned to the Nizām's service, who on his part agreed to pay a subsidy of 24 lakhs for the support of the force. On the fall of Śriraṅgapaṭṭam and the death of Ṭipū, the Nizām participated largely under the treaty of Mysore in 1799 in the division of territory and his share was increased because of the *Peśvā's* withdrawal from that treaty.

On 12th October 1800, a fresh treaty was concluded between the Nizām and the British under which two battalions of sepoys

and one regiment of cavalry with a due proportion of guns and artillery men were added to the permanent subsidiary force in perpetuity. For the payment of the augmented subsidiary force the Nizām ceded all the territories acquired by him under the treaties of 1792 and 1799 and agreed to employ all this force (except two battalions reserved to guard his person) together with 6,000 foot and 8,000 horse of his own troops against the enemy in time of war.

In 1803, war broke out with the Marāṭhās. To meet the preparations made by the Marāṭhās, the subsidiary force consisting of 6,000 infantry and two regiments of cavalry accompanied by 15,000 of the Nizām's troops, took up a position at Paranḍa. The battle of Assaye between the British and Marāṭhās took place on 23rd September 1803 in which the Marāṭhās were defeated. A number of incidents took place during the Marāṭhā war which showed that the Hyderābād government and its officials were not only non-co-operative but were obstructive and hostile to the British armies. In 1803 the Nizām, Nizām Ali Khān died and was succeeded by his son Sikandar Jāh. In 1804, Arastujāh, the prime minister died and, Mīr Ālum was appointed in his place. During his term of office (1804—1808) disaffection took place in the native troops stationed in Hyderābād in 1806. The sepoys established contacts with Rājā Rāv Rambhā Nimbāḷkar and Nur-ul-Umrā, two noblemen of Hyderābād. The resident approached the Nizām to take strong action against these two. As a result Rāv Rambhā was banished to his *Jāgir* and Nur-ul-Umrā was dismissed from his service. Later this dismissal was converted into his banishment to the fort of Ausā.

The years 1819 and 1820 saw rebellions breaking out at many places in the State of Hyderābād. In what follows is an account of the Deśmukh rebellion in Udgīr:

" In December 1820 a detachment of the Reformed Horse, 170 strong, was stationed at Udgir, and Lieutenant J. Sutherland was ordered to take command and reduce the district to order. On arriving at that place on the 22nd December it was found that the Deshmukh had taken forcible possession of the fort which belonged to the Taluqdar, had fortified it and filled it with armed men, and taken to a life of lawlessness.

Lieutenant Sutherland at once despatched a letter requesting the Deshmukh to come into camp, but as this was returned unanswered, he marched to Suliali on the morning of 24th, when he was fired on by a party of advanced skirmishers, and encamped there. He then sent a message to the Deshmukh Siulingaya informing him that the detachment had not come to punish him for what was past, but to restore to him whatever rights he might have been deprived of by the local officers of the Government, that the Talookdar must be placed in possession of the ghurrie, and that his men must lay down their arms."

CHAPTER 2.

History.

NIZAMS OF HYDERABAD.

The threat was of no avail, Sutherland reports:—

"The horsemen had orders not to return the enemy's fire, and in the afternoon their skirmishers came out into the plain in the direction of the camp. At 4 p.m. I fell in with a hundred men, and after making a considerable detour with them, descended unseen by the garrison into a deep and thickly-wooded ravine which opened into the plain in the direction of the ghurrie. Having formed the men into the best order that the situation would admit of, we charged down and cut off the whole of their skirmishers. This was all that, at the time, I intended to accomplish, but a party of matchlockmen having come out to their support we went about and charged back on them. The people inside shut their gates, and they were left at our mercy. The horsemen swept close round the bottom of the ghurrie wall, and several of the enemy were pistolled on the tops of the bastions. The height of the parapets, I afterwards discovered, prevented those inside from levelling their firearms at us, all their shots going over our heads. Having accomplished this I drew off the horsemen, and the ladders which had before been prepared not having reached me, I was under the necessity of desisting from any further attack. Both the skirmishers and the party that came out to their support did not exceed 80 men. I have since understood that a considerable number of the former effected their escape into a deep ravine, which lay between the ghurrie and my camp, and that many of the latter found cover in some houses near the works. From the number of men, however, that I saw speared and sabred, their loss must have been considerable, and amongst the number was Maljee Kolkea, one of the most notorious characters in this part of the country. Nothing could have been finer than the spirit with which the party of Reformed Horse charged back on the matchlockmen, and round the bottom of the ghurrie walls.

Sivlingayya evacuated the place during the night, and took refuge with Megasham, headman of Gaojegaon, a notorious robber, in a strong fort with high walls. Having no guns or infantry, Lieutenant Sutherland was unable to attack the place, and the enemy made good their escape during the night. Other places were visited, a few forts were destroyed, and some semblance of order was established throughout the district."[1]

For these services, Lieutenant Sutherland received an acknowledgement from the Resident in a letter, dated 11th January 1821, in which he was directed to continue, as far as the means placed at his disposal would allow, to reduce to subjection all persons within his reach who were not obedient to the Nizām's Government, to suppress robberies, to prevent oppression on the part of the Nizām's Government, and to secure to everyone the enjoyment of his just rights and the sanctity to engagements entered into by officers of Government, for which purpose he was authorised on all proper occasions to give his own guarantee and to pledge that of the Resident.

These instructions indicate the varied and onerous duties which had to be undertaken by the officers of the Hyderābād contingent when employed in maintaining internal order in the State. They also show that, while the Nizām's subjects were turbulent and unruly, his Government or his officials were in some degree responsible for the state of anarchy prevailing in his dominions.

In 1822, a treaty was concluded between the British and the Nizām, under which the Nizām was released from the obligation of paying the *cauth* to which the British had succeeded after the overthrow of the *Peśvā*, Bājīrāv II in 1818. In 1826 the Hyderābād contingent was reorganised. The corps was formed into one army and the regiments and the battalions under the artillery were numbered according to the periods at which they had been raised. It was this army which did the work of putting down the rebellions against the Nizām which were occurring in every part of the State continuously.

The Nizām Sikandar Jāh died in 1829 and was succeeded by his son Nāsir-ud-dowlāh. In 1839 a *Wahābī* conspiracy was discovered in Hyderābād which was a part of the great movement for social reform and political advancement among the Muslims in Northern India initiated by Sayyad Ahmad Brailvi. In Hyderābād, Mubāriz-ud-Dowlāh, the brother of Nizām, became the centre of these insurrections. An enquiry commission was appointed to find out the nature of the conspiracy. A few extracts from the proceedings of the commission would give an idea of the nature and extent of the conspiracy:

"The third spy was Śaikh Abdullāh who had been sent to Nellore from Hyderābād. Some letters were confiscated from him which were addressed to the people of Canāpaṭam (Madras). Though the letters were brief they indicated a danger of disturbance.

The alliance of Mohammad Saeed, the Naval Captain and the *Navāb* of Bhopāḷ was sought to have contact with the people of Bombay and Jodhpur. A letter was received from Bombay by Mubāriz-ud-Dowlāh. All the preparations were complete in Hyderābād, but at Canāpaṭam no one was ready. It was due to the reason that there was no trusted person to keep contact between Hyderābād and Canāpaṭam. Some people were sent, but they preferred the fort of Udgīr and collected arms and grains to be sufficient for a period of one year. The grain for the next year was going to be purchased.

Śaikh Abdullāh also explained why the Persians refrained from their objectives and did not help the Indian Princes. It was presumed that the British Government would send its army against Afghanistan through Kāśmir, and it would be the best opportunity for the people of Jodhpur, Bhopāḷ and Bombay to rebel and to send the army to Hyderābād *via* Nāndeḍ so that

CHAPTER 2.

History.

NIZAMS OF HYDERABAD.

some more people might join it. After conquering Hyderābād they had planned to proceed to Canāpaṭam. That was why a lot of grain was stored in the fort of Udgīr. It was a strong huge fort and the Muslims of that place were well united and the *jāgirdār* of that place was also of their views. The other employees of Śaikh Abdullāh who used to bring letters from Hyderābād were Imām Khān and Mohammad Bhāī. According to the statement of Śaikh Abdullāh, Mubāriz-ud-Dowlāh had sent a sum of rupees one lakh to the Governor of the fort of Udgīr to store grains, arms and ammunition.

The other person who was arrested was Abdur Razāq who was a companion of Mohammad Abdullāh. He possessed a letter of the *Śarif* of Mecca addressed to the Navāb of Kurnool. When he was coming to Nellore *via* Udgīr he went to Kurnool, but did not give the letter to the Navāb of Kurnool. Stones thought that though the letter was addressed to the Navāb of Kurnool, it was not meant only for him but for all the Muslims to join this movement and to become well-united.

When Abdur Razāq was arrested at Nellore, two more letters of Maulavī Śujāuddin were discovered from his possession, which were addressed to the Navāb of Kurnool and to the Governor of fort Udgīr. The contents of the letter were the same as that of the *Śarif* of Mecca.

Among those spies who were arrested at Nellore there is one Ghullām Ahmad, son of Sultān Bakhṣ. Formerly he was a servant in the house of Pālmer. Later on he became the servant of Mubāriz-ud-Dowlāh. His statement showed that he was sent to Karṇāṭak by Mubāriz-ud-Dowlah to incite the people against the British Government. Ghulām Ahmad said that Mubāriz-ud-Dowlāh had employed him for this purpose three years ago. He also said that when he reached Hyderābād from Kurnool everything was settled and well-planned, but suddenly the landlord of Udgīr informed that some spies had been arrested. Ghulām Ahmad further said that Mubāriz-ud-Dowlāh had sent him to Bombay, Jodhpur, Gwalior, Bhopal, Calcutta, Madras and Kurnool for his own purpose, to create disturbance over there. He had talks with responsible people of those places and many of them joined him.

Here we put in a few sentences from his statement and conclude this part. Ghulām Ahmad said that the landlord of Udgīr was a pious Musalmān, who loved Mubāriz-ud-Dowlāh and had given him one lakh of rupees to store grains. Everyone in Hyderābād had been strictly ordered to keep quiet and not to mention this to anybody. Furthermore Mubāriz-ud-Dowlāh had an army of about one lakh troops but it was not in the city of Hyderābād.

After going through the written facts of Mr. Stones and statements of the witnesses some points become quite clear. There were certain facts which need no particular attention. Dhumdās,

the Sikh, and Ghulām Ahmad were arrested. The fact was proved that there was some strong master and officer under whose instructions they were working. They possessed the same sort of Persian papers and steel rings. Though after the discovery of these articles there might be a suspicion of some facts, but when this coincidence occurred it provided full proof that they were concerned with the same personality. Moreover, the papers which were discovered from Mubāriz-ud-Dowlāh also certified the facts because the method of identification proved to be the same. Two witnesses said that the spies of Mubāriz-ud-Dowlāh had a particular thing for identification, and for communications the identity was absolutely necessary.

The witness number one Hājī Ismāīl gave the information about the rings. He belonged to Madras and was a servant of Mubāriz-ud-Dowlāh for the last twelve years. He said that Mubāriz-ud-Dowlāh supplied rings to his army to distinguish it from the British East India Company's army. One more witness was Haider Sāheb Hakim, a resident of Secunderābād Cantonment, who often used to go to Mubāriz-ud-Dowlāh's palace to meet Lāl Khān, surnamed Abdul Hādī. He usually found him writing letters and many *Wahābīs* used to gather there. Every *Wahābī* used to wear a ring, made of steel, in his left hand, and kept a figured paper as an armlet.

Śaikh Abdullāh's statement also clarified the fact that Mubāriz-ud-Dowlāh had two servants, Śaikh Imām and Mohamed Bhāī, whose duty was to bring letters to Mubāriz-ud-Dowlāh.

There was a description of a general petition relating to the facts of Mubāriz-ud-Dowlāh and the landlord of Udgīr. One thing to be considered is that Mr. Stones's statement did not prove whether the armlets and rings discovered from the possession of Śaikh Abdullāh, Ghulām Ahmed and Dhumdās were also discovered from the possession of any person of Nellore.

Apart from this we were certain in our minds that there was a master of these people for whom they used to work. When the spies of Nellore were arrested a great event took place in Afghanistan and many papers published a false report that Russian and Iranian troops reached Herāt. This shows that this sort of a report could not be baseless.

It was quite likely that all the princes mentioned here might not be involved in this conspiracy, but the appointment of the spies could not be wrong and the person who employed them was present.

It was absolutely incorrect that the Nizam and the Minister were involved in this conspiracy and there were any preparations going on to fight against the British.

Though the real motive in appointing the people for this task and for sending the spies all around was to be discovered, yet it was proved that it was some high dignitary who organised the

CHAPTER 2. History. NIZAMS OF HYDERABAD.

scheme and posted the spies. This high dignitary was on one except Mubāriz-ud-Dowlāh. All the spies had direct contact with him and all the Muslims jointly with the help of the Russians and the Persians wanted to annihilate the British in India.

Particularly this point could not be ignored that the news published in the newspapers about the Russian and the Persian troops were exactly those which we could gather from the statements of the spies. The letters which were confiscated also bore the accounts of these facts. Accordingly in the letter, dated December, 1839, written by Atiqullah Faquir who was formerly a servant of the Navāb of Kurnool, it was stated that the troops of the Śāh of Persia and that of Russia had jointly defeated the British and they had retreated up to Kābul. After that there was no news for a month. Later on Atiqullah wrote to the Navāb of Kurnool that the British wanted Hyderābād troops to be sent to Kābul, but the Nizām refused.

There was also an account of a plan which was discovered after the arrest of Mubāriz-ud-Dowlāh. It was in the possession of Faizullāh, the seal-bearer. It was mentioned in the plan that Mohamed Śāh had captured the fort of Brāt, which was formerly occupied by Śāh Kāmarān, and at that time Mohamed Śāh held an army of about one lakh soldiers at Brāt. The Russian army consisting of about forty thousand men with an artillery was at a distance of about ten miles from the Indian frontier.

These facts are mentioned here to show that the Persian and the Russian troops were ready to penetrate into India. The statement by the businessmen of the Carnatic also supported these accounts. The letters of these businessmen showed that due to the great disturbance many difficulties had arisen in trade.

After going through all those facts we came to the conclusion that the trial should be divided into two categories. The first should be the statements of the witnesses which were connected with the activities and attitude of Mubāriz-ud-Dowlāh. and the second the activities and plans which deal with the Maulavīs and other people. They were the persons whose list was received and there were some persons who were arrested during the trial. It was essential to consider those statements of the witnesses one by one which dealt with the activities of Mubāriz-ud-Dowlāh, so that when put together we might be able to judge whether the charges put on Prince Mubāriz-ud-Dowlāh were correct or not.

The verdict should be pronounced after examining the case from the following points:—

(i) The correspondence of Navāb Mubāriz-ud-Dowlāh with the princes of India;

(ii) Mubāriz-ud-Dowlāh's conspiracy to incite the sepoys of the British Army to rebellion;

(iii) His efforts to unite all the *Wahābīs*; and

(iv) The *Wahābīs'* insurrection.

The statement of the prisoners showed that Mubāriz-ud-Dowlāh had direct correspondence with the princes of India; and the trusted servants of the Navāb, Lāl Khān nicknamed Abdul, Faqir Mohamed, etc., were sent to Bombay and other places and the princes had sent the letters promising their assistance. The Navāb of Bhopāl, the Navāb of Kurnool, the Rājā of Sātārā were the outstanding ones among them, and it was proved that all of them along with Navāb Mubāriz-ud-Dowlāh were actively working against the British Government. There was no written proof of these facts and the proof regarding correspondence of Mubāriz-ud-Dowlāh with other princes was an oral one and not a written one. Only his correspondence with the Navāb of Udgīr, Khān Ālam, a relative of the ruler of Canāpaṭam, the Navāb of Tonk and the Navāb of Kurnool. was proved in black and white.

The attitude of a landlord Abbās Ali Khān in regard to the incitement of the sepoys of the British Army and the means adopted to release Śaikh Abdullāh show that the sepoys were incited to rebel against the British Government. The strong fort of Udgīr was selected for this purpose because this place was a bit far away and for creating disturbance in the Carnatic it was very well situated. This place was very good from a strategic point of view as well.

Further inquiries showed that the fort of Udgīr was very suitable for keeping arms and ammunitions, and the statements of the witnesses showed that the charges framed against the landlord of Udgīr were well proved. On these grounds we decided that the whole estate of Abbās Ali Khān, the landlord of Udgīr, should be confiscated by the British Government and Abbās Ali Khān should be deported to some other place.

After it there was an account of that correspondence that took place between Abbās Ali Khān and Mubāriz-ud-Dowlāh. It had been proved that the charges framed against Abbās Ali Khān were correct and he deserved punishment. Later on Rahmatullāh Khān, the landlord of "Annamasamudram" was also charged of being in support of Mubāriz-ud-Dowlāh and the offence was proved. But he was pardoned as he promised to submit some more correspondence which took place between other landlords and Mubāriz-ud-Dowlāh.

Here it is interesting to note that formerly there was enmity between Rahmatullāh Khān and Abbās Ali Khān (the landlord of Udgīr), but due to the efforts of *Maulavī* Mehdi both of them forgot their old animosity and co-operated with each other. Dirty tricks were played to gain the Carnatic. Rahmatullāh Khān also said that Udgīr was selected as a most suitable place to hoard grains to be utilized at the time of disturbances, and when the whole country was captured Arcot was to be handed over to Mubāriz-ud-Dowlāh.

There was great co-operation between Rahmatullāh Khān and Abbās Ali Khān. Rahmatullāh Khān was also informed that

CHAPTER 2.
History.
NIZAMS OF HYDERABAD.

Mubāriz-ud-Dowlāh was going to send him a sum of rupees one or two lakhs. This amount of money was to be sent secretly, but the plan did not materialize.

Rahmatullāh Khān's statement showed that in the beginning the armies were to be collected at Kurnool and Mubāriz-ud-Dowlāh himself was to command them. In his opinion Mubāriz-ud-Dowlāh was strongly anti-British and all these schemes were made to create disturbance.

The evidence of Rahmatullāh was of great significance as he was himself a member of the insurgents and the whole scheme of Mubāriz-ud-Dowlāh was against the British.

In the preamble there was no space to describe all the facts in detail which were connected with this trial, as it was proved that nearly every person in Hyderābād was either openly or secretly involved in these disturbances and conspiracies.

One more point which bears testimony to the charges put on Mubāriz-ud-Dowlāh is that two servants of his, one of whom was Śaikh Abdullāh, used to carry letters from Hyderābād.

It was already proved that correspondence was going on. This showed that Mubāriz-ud-Dowlāh had organized a machinery for secret correspondence and it showed that Śaikh Abdullāh was working under his directions.

As we wanted that all the facts and charges put upon Mubāriz-ud-Dowlāh should be described in detail, we have described all the correspondence which was carried on with different persons.

In the beginning Jān Ālam came. Then the letters were received after two months from Khān Ālam Khān of Canāpaṭam (Madras), Vilāyat 'Ali of Calcutta, Abdul Hakim and Qāzī Yusuf of Bombay, *Maulavī* Mohammed Ali of Allāhābād and *Maulavī* Iśāq of Delhi. In Hyderābād the letters were written by *Maulavī* Salim Abdul, through Waliuddin, a teacher at Caderghāṭ. In the previous month of *Muharram*, Ahmad Khān who was a trusted messenger, brought a letter of Khān Ālam Khān to *Maulavi* Salim. It gave a description of disturbances created at Canāpaṭam.

After it there was a description of some more letters of Khān Ālam Khān. It was proved by the statements of Ahmad Khān and *Maulavī* Faizullāh, the seal-bearer, that there was an agreement between Mubāriz-ud-Dowlāh and Khān Ālam Khān for creating disturbance.

There was a charge against Mubāriz-ud-Dowlāh that he was in direct correspondence with some landlords of Udgīr, Khān Ālam of Canāpaṭam and the Navāb of Ṭoṅk, but there were no documents available on this point. Still the agreements which had been put in this regard certified the facts and there remained no ground for any doubt.

In the light of all the evidence mentioned under clause I of the charge sheet, the charges which were put upon Mubāriz-ud-Dowlāh that he had correspondence with other people seemed to be true. The abovementioned facts definitely prove that Mubāriz-ud-Dowlāh had correspondence with the landlords of Udgīr and Khān Ālam of Canāpaṭam. He had similar correspondence with the Navāb of Ṭoṅk. In our first sittings we have declared that this was treasonable correspondence against the British Government. Therefore the charge rests upon Mubārīz-ud-Dowlāh that he had treasonable correspondence with Khān Ālam, the Navāb of Ṭoṅk and the landlord of Udgīr against the British Government. There is no doubt about it and further proof is not at all necessary.

The collection of arms and ammunitions by the Navāb of Kurnool, the accumulation of military stores for the warfare by the landlord of Udgīr and receiving the documents from Nellore, all these are the proofs that Mubāriz-ud-Dowlāh wanted to organise a pre-planned rebellion. If these things had not been disclosed previously, the rebellion was sure to burst up. Even if we overlook these facts it is certain that Mubāriz-ud-Dowlāh joined the *Wahābī* movement and through it he tried to mislead the British army. His joining this movement was a great support to the *Wahābīs*. The religious fanaticism combined with an ambition for kingship did not allow him to realise his mistake and he could not keep himself away from taking part in the disturbance."

Mubāriz-ud-Dowlāh along with his associates was detained. He was confined in the fort of Goḷkoṇḍā where he subsequently died in 1854.

In 1843, Rājā Candulāl who was the minister, resigned as he could not pay off the mounting state debts and was succeeded by Sirāj-ul-mulk, the grandson of Mīr Ālam. Sirāj-ul-mulk's ministry was also a failure as nothing could be done to meet the financial obligations. In 1847, a serious riot took place between the *Śiāhs* and the *Sunnis* of the State in which about fifty persons lost their lives. In November 1848 Sirāj-ul-mulk was removed from his office and Śams-ul-Umrā was appointed minister in his place. There was no chance of any settlement regarding the debt obligations of the Nizām towards the contingent troops. Śams-ul-Umrā resigned after a brief period of five months. The debts of Hyderābād to the East India Company had by 1850 amounted of 64 lakhs of rupees. In 1951 Sirāj-ul-Mulk was again made the minister. A part of the debt was paid, but a considerable amount still remained unpaid. Lord Dalhousie who was then the Governor-General had made up his mind to have the Berār Province and such other territory as would redeem the obligations. A treaty was concluded in May 1853 under which the Province of Berār and the districts of Osmānābād and Rāicūr were taken over by the East India Company which now passed under its direct administration. By this treaty the British agreed to maintain auxiliary force of 5,000 infantry, 2,000 cavalry

CHAPTER 2.

History.

NIZAMS OF HYDERABAD.

and four field batteries. It was stipulated that after paying the contingent and other charges and interest on the company's debt, the surplus was to be made over to the Nizām. The Nizām, while retaining the full use of the subsidiary force and contingent, was released from the unlimited obligation of service in time of war. The contingent now ceased to be part of the Nizām's army and became an auxiliary force kept by the British government for the Nizām's use. A week after the conclusion of the treaty, the minister Siràj-ul-mulk died on 27th May 1853 and was succeeded by his nephew Sālār Juṅg.

The Nizām Nāsir-ud-Dowlāh's reign was now drawing to a close. The loss of Berār was very keenly felt by people of all classes in Hyderābād. There was always a strong current of anti-British feelings in the State of Hyderābād from 1800 onwards. This was the year in which the Subsidiary Alliance was forged between the Nizam and the East India Company. Remnants of the French trained troops reorganised and placed under the command of Rājā Mahipat Rām cherished under his encouragement violent anti-British sentiments. The fight which Rājā Mahipat Rām put up against the British and their protege Meer Ālum, the prime minister, reveals the depth of popular hatred against the British in the Hyderābād State. One of the reasons which prompted Resident Russell to organize a part of the Nizām's army under British Officers was to do away with the anti-British sentiments entertained by the Nizām's forces and their officers. The gradual swelling of the Contingent and the supreme control exercised by the Resident over it, the mode of its recruitment and the exclusion of men from the Deccan from its ranks was a thorn which rankled in the hearts of the people. The fortunes of the English in India were followed very keenly by the people in Hyderābād. The city was always a centre of numerous bands of people coming from all parts of India. In the earlier part of the 19th century hundreds of Arabs sought service with the Nizām and they soon became strong enough to disturb the peaceful administration of the State. Adventurous Rohillās and Afghāns from the north-west migrated to the Deccan during this period. Rājā Candulāl attracted a number of Sikhs from the Punjab. Thus the city of Hyderābād was never devoid of contacts with the other parts of India. It was in this atmosphere that anti-British sentiments took strong roots. The most notable example of anti-British activities is the *Wahābi* Conspiracy of 1839. At this time preachers from the North came to Hyderābād and spread themselves all over the Deccan and the South and preached *Jehād* against the English. The conspiracy was discovered and Mubāriz-ud-Dowlāh, the brother of Nāsir-ud-Dowlāh, was apprehended along with 40 of his associates. The Navāb of Kurnool who was in league with the *Wahābis* was attacked and after a brief struggle was arrested and his State was absorbed. A Commission of Enquiry to try Mubāriz-ud-Dowlāh was set up. During the course of the enquiry it was revealed how wide the ramifications of the conspiracy were. Attempts

were also discovered of tampering with the loyalty of the troops in the Subsidiary and Contingent forces of Hyderābād. Mubāriz-ud-Dowlāh was confined in the fort of Golconḍā where he remained until his death in 1854. Ten of his associates also served long terms of imprisonment until they were released a few years before 1857. The spirit of disaffection against the British thus remained constant throughout the middle of the 19th century. In the districts there were many spots where violent anti-British feelings existed. The district of Rāicūr had passed under the East India Company in conformity with the treaty of 1853. But the harsh treatment meted out to the *Zamindārs* of the district by the British, generated a wave of popular resentment in the district.

The district of Gulbargā-Śorāpūr, the home of the turbulent Bedars, was always a problem for the administrators of that area. In the western districts like Bīḍ, Osmānābād, Auraṅgābād and Bidar, agents of the displaced Rājā of Sātārā, (which State had been annexed in 1848), were actively fomenting trouble among the Marāṭhī population. Till lately Berār had witnessed great disturbances caused by the pretenders of Āppā Sāheb Bhosle of Nāgpūr. With such conditions obtaining in the city and the State of Hyderābād it was not surprising that the outbreak of 1857 should have created strong repercussions in the Deccan.

The Nizām, Nāsir-ud-dowlāh died in May 1857 and was succeeded by his son Afzal-ud-daulāh. This was a critical period for Hyderābād as the mutiny which convulsed Northern India affected this state also. It was feared that if Hyderābād joined the revolt, the whole of Southern India as well as Bombay would rebel. The Nizām was actually urged by some of his advisers to raise the standard of revolt but on the advice of his minister, Sālār Juṅg, he cast in his lot with the British with unshaken loyalty. At the time of the revolt in Northern India, the Rohillā rebellions took place in the North of the state of Hyderābād and the contingent forces were engaged in putting down the rebellions, throughout the year 1858. In the same year a formidable plan of insurrection was being hatched by Raṅg Rāv, Rājā Deep Siṅgh and Safdar-ud-daulāh, the natural son of Rāv Rambhā Nimbāḷkar.

"There was no want of significant symptoms to point out to us that the Nizām's subjects were numerously confederated with rebels, and corresponded through emissaries with their chiefs. There was no clue, however, by which to track the conspiracy. The sympathy with the conspirators was almost universal, and time and chance could alone be relied upon for a disclosure of their machinations. That has now fortunately occurred, and from the apprehension of four conspirators, against whom there exist proofs of their correspondence with emissaries of the Nānā, and of four Tālukdārs leagued with marauding Rohillās, I have hopes that further traces of a

CHAPTER 2. History. NIZAMS OF HYDERABAD.

conspiracy I believe to be extensive may be found. Times and circumstances have permitted the bold spirits among those who hate us to manifest openly and ostentatiously a hostile spirit towards us, in some cases even by overt acts. It is now about time that retribution should follow: justice requires it especially, and policy not less so.

The Puttels of Harlee, father and son, gave shelter to Rohillās Captain Murray, of the Contingent, was sent against them. The Puttels absconded; Captain Murray having discovered that the son had taken refuge in a village two miles distant from Harlee, succeeded in capturing him. The father then gave himself up—rather a curious fact, unless his reliance was that their punishment would not exceed a mulct, for in the village was found not only property plundered at Nelungee, but a correspondence, in original letters carried on by Safdar-ud-Daulah, one of the impoverished Hyderābād Ameerś, the Rājā of Kowlās, a considerable *Zamindār*, and the two before-mentioned Puttels, with an emissary of the Nānā, perhaps the Brahmin whom I mentioned in my last letter as imprisoned, tried, and convicted. The discovery of the conspiracy is fortuitous, but when we have eight prisoners to deal with, unless they are buoyed up with the hopes of being treated leniently, it will be hard if further disclosures be not made."[1]

Rang Rāv was tried by the Resident himself for treason and attempt to raise troops under instructions from Nānā Sāheb. He was sentenced to death in April 1859. The sentence was later commuted by the Governor-General to transportation for life to the Andamans, where he died in 1860. Rājā Deep Singh, Safdar-ud-Daulāh and others were tried by the courts of Hyderābād. Rājā Deep Singh was sentenced to three years imprisonment and deprived of his *Jāgirs* which were later restored to his son. Safdar-ud-Daulāh's movable and immovable property was confiscated and he was sentenced to detention for life. Śaikh Madār was sentenced to imprisonment for a year. The property of Raghunāth Rāv was confiscated and he was sentenced to three years imprisonment. Jai Rām Patel was dismissed from service and sentenced to three years imprisonment. The statements of the accomplices in this plan of insurrection, (who were later convicted), are given below:—

A Gist of the Statement recorded by Rang Rāv Patwārī of Nārkhed village.—"On being sent for by Sonājī Paṇḍit, I went to him. I was unemployed at that time. The Paṇḍit handed over a letter to me for the purpose of being delivered to Nānā Sāheb. I crossed the rivers Narmadā and Jumnā and delivered the letter wrapped in my turban to Nānā Sāheb at the village of Berwathoda, situated 16 *kuroh* to the west of Lucknow. Nānā Sāheb handed to me a reply to the said

[1] Hyderabad Affairs, Vol. III, pp. 228-229.

letter and also a sealed letter in Marāṭhī containing orders for hoisting the flag and creating disturbances. Nānā Sāheb also gave me letters addressed to Safdar-ud-Daulāh, Rāv Rumbhā, Gulāb Khān and Bajuri. After taking these letters I returned. I delivered the letters addressed to Gulāb Khān and Bajuri at Aurangābād. The letters addressed to Safdar-ud-Daulāh and Rāv Rumbhā were seized by dacoits on the way along with my other goods. Only the letter containing the orders and the letter addressed to Sonājī Paṇḍit remained safe and secure. As Sonājī Paṇḍit was dead by the time I returned to his place, I proceeded to Hyderābād. On my journey to Hyderābād I stayed at Mādhāpūr for two days and showed the orders of Nānā Sāheb to the Nāik of that village, but he declined to comply with the orders. Bābu Patel, son of Jairām Patel, came to Mādhāpūr and along with him I proceeded to Halli. There I met Jairām Paṭel and showed the said orders to him, but he also refused to give effect to the said orders. I stayed there for about eight days and then proceeded to Cākḷī, where I contacted the village Paṭel, Ānand Rāv. This Paṭel also expressed his inability to carry out the said orders. From Cākḷī village I proceeded to Kowlās and reached there by the end of the month. In Kowlās I stayed, styling myself a medical practitioner, and started practice. The Rājā Sāheb was ill at that time. Three days after my arrival, I got an interview with the Rājā Sāheb. I showed the orders of Nānā Sāheb to the Rājā Sāheb and also informed him of the work entrusted to me by Nānā Sāheb and the loss of my belongings and the letters. The Rājā Sāheb enquired about Nānā Sāheb and I told him whatever I knew. When I requested him for the implementation of the orders of Nānā Sāheb he told me that he could not do that work. He gave me some amount and asked me to depart. Thereafter, I met Kāśī Rām in connection with the said orders and he agreed to collect 2,000 soldiers comprising Arabs, Rohillās and Deccanese on the condition that arrangements for their salaries should be made by me. I accepted his condition and got a bond written by Baswant Rāv, son of Wājī Paṭel, and signed it with my *katjar* and handed it over to him. From there I started for Palkal village as Rāmesar Rāv had written a letter to me. When I showed the orders of Nānā Sāheb to Rāmesar Rāv he told me that he would first write to Liāqat Ali Jāgirdār. After receiving a reply to his letter he would consider. I stayed there for five days and then returned to Kowlās, where I stayed for some days. In my first and second visit to Kowlās, I met the Rājā Sāheb four times. The Rājā Sāheb told me that my stay at Kowlās was inadvisable and asked me to leave Kowlās. Then I proceeded to Nīlekar and stayed with Raghunāth Wājī for 15 or 16 days and showed him the orders. He told me that those orders would not be of any use and advised me to return to my native place. When I asked for travelling charges from him he did not give me anything. From there I proceeded to Māṇiknagar and saw Māṇik Prabhu. I communicated the

CHAPTER 2.

History.

NIZAMS OF HYDERABAD.

purpose of my mission. I stayed there for 8 days and with his blessings went to Nilekar village. There I met Bande Ali Paṭel for a second time and showed the orders. He said that if the people of the adjacent villages rose in revolt he would co-operate with them. From Nilekar I proceeded towards Ankalskā but on the way I stopped at Omargā and met the Mahārājā and showed him the orders. I had hardly reached the outskirts of Ankalskā, when the *sawārs* of the British army arrested me. I did not meet any Nāib, Amir or Jamādar in any city or village other than those already mentioned by me. I did not correspond with anybody except that I wrote two letters to Safdar-ud-Daulāh, one from Palkal and the other from Kowlās. In the first letter I made mention of my meeting with Rāmesar Rāv Paṭwārī of the *Jāgir* of Liāqat Ali and in the other I asked him to come to Kowlās. In reply to my letters Safdar-ud-Daulāh wrote that he had noted the contents of my letters and would like to obtain further information from Jairām Paṭel's letter."[1]

A Gist of the Statement of Raghunāth Wājī s/o Wājī Gopāl, Paṭwārī of Nilekar, Convict No. 563.—"The convict stated that a person named Raṅg Rāv, agent of Nānā Sāheb, had come to Kowlās. The Rājā Sāheb, while agreeing to his mission, took steps for raising an army. The said agent perhaps visited Kowlās in the month of *Rabi-ul-Awwāl* and had stated that the letter of Nānā Sāheb lay hidden behind a mirror. The name of the addressee and the place of his residence were not known to the agent himself. He (the convict) gathered this information from his son Baswant Rāv, who was a friend of the agent. The agent told him that he stayed for about one month at the houses of Kāśī Rām and Siddiah Nāīk in Kowlās. Both had their connection with the Rājā. During his stay at Kowlās, the agent met the Nāīk of Broky and the Nāīk of Śāpurgāṅv. He had an intention of raising an army with the help of Kāśī Rām. His ambition was to invade Deglur and Madnur and capture the '*gadhī*' but that plan did not materialise. The agent resided in Kāśī Rām's house for 20 days and after that proceeded to Homnābād with a view to meeting Māṇik Prabhu. From there he set out for Ankalaskā village, Pargaṇe Nīlaṅgā, to meet Bande Ali Paṭel and from there he went to Omergā village. The letters which Bande Alī Paṭel sent to him were written in Marāṭhī. In one of them he had stated that the person who had letters, etc., was Raṅg Rāv. In the other he had informed that he was going to Mahārāj Māṇik Prabhu to which the convict had replied that he could not come. Bande Ali Paṭel after attending the Mālegāṅv *Jatrā* came to him. The agent of Nānā Sāheb was raising an army at Kowlās. One day a person came to summon Raṅg Rāv. After that Bande Ali accompanied by Raṅg Rāv went away."[1]

[1] From unpublished correspondence preserved in the Central Records Office, Hyderabad.

The following is the gist of the judgement delivered in this case by the High Court of Hyderābād in regard to convict No. 558. "Although Rājāh Deeb Singh, Convict No. 558, refutes his participation in the conspiracy and pleads his ignorance about Rang Rāv, the agent of Nānā, yet the statements reviewed at paras 1 and 4 reveal that the agent stayed at Kowlās for about a month and the Rājā met the agent and arranged for his food, etc. Although it was not fully revealed that he endeavoured in the furtherance of the aims and activities of Rang Rāv, yet there was no doubt about his knowing the presence of Rang Rāv and the orders of Nānā Sāheb that were brought by him. It is possible that due to his silent nature he might have kept quiet and allowed a chance to the rioters to carry on their activities. It is also quite possible that he did not inform the Government purposely and wanted to derive some benefit out of this. Information gathered from other sources reveals that he had his hand in the dacoity committed by Gulāb Khān Jamādār and also in the looting at Nilangā. Gulāb Khān was the same person to whom Nānā sent a letter by his agent (*vide* documents Nos. 13 and 14). The Rājā of Kowlās did not arrest Rang Rāv, the agent, in spite of having the power to do so and he also did not inform the Government about him. As such Rājāh Deeb Singh is found guilty of concealing the crime and taking part in the disturbance. He is, therefore, sentenced to imprisonment for three years. Government is, however, empowered to take a decision about the confiscation of his personal property and the discontinuance of the grant being enjoyed by him."

In 1857, Bhills rose in rebellion against the British in the Ajaṇṭā region and their activities continued till 1859.

"In February 1859, detachment of the 1st Cavalry under Captain Murray at Udgīr and Captain Grant at Gangakher pursued and captured a party of 150 Rohillās who had plundered the village of Nelingāh. A mixed force of Madras and Contingent troops, the latter consisting of detachments of the 2nd and 4th Cavalry, two guns 1st Company Artillery, and the 1st Infantry, under Lieutenant Colonel W. Orr, were at the same time employed against Arabs and Rohillās."

By the end of the year 1859, major operations connected with the outbreak of 1857-1858 revolt had come to an end in the Deccan. In recognition of the services rendered by the Nizām the British Government modified the treaty of 1853. In July 1860, under the terms of the new treaty made, the British restored to the Nizām the districts of Rāicūr and Osmānābād yielding a revenue of 21 lakhs of rupees and cancelled the debt of Rs. 50 lakhs due from the Nizām. Similarly, certain tracts on the left bank of Godāvarī were ceded and the assigned districts of Berār yielding a revenue of 32 lakhs were taken in trust by the British for the purpose specified in the treaty of 1857.

It was after the year 1858 that Sālār Jung, the prime minister, embarked upon his scheme of reforms. Sālār Jung continued

CHAPTER 2. History. NIZAMS OF HYDERABAD.

in office till 1883 and this could be regarded as formative period for Hyderābād. Corrupt officials were removed. from the districts and men of character posted in their places. The restoration of the districts of Dhārāśiv and Rāicūr in 1860 which had seen better administration under the East India Company enabled Sālār Jung to visualise an improved system of revenue administration. In the year 1867 the system known as *Zilebandi* was promulgated. Under this scheme the State was divided into 5 divisions and 17 districts. Salaried officials were appointed to the divisions, districts and tahsils. At the same time the Judicial, Public Works, Medical, Municipal, Police and Education Departments were brought into proper organization.

The system of assessment of land revenue was faulty in the extreme. It was, therefore, decided to start a Land Revenue Survey and Settlement Department in 1875. Within a short period the assessment system was thoroughly overhauled and the land revenue administration was settled on conditions similar to those obtaining in Bombay and other adjacent areas.

The Nizām Afzal-ud-Daulāh died in February 1869 and was succeeded by his infant son Mīr Mahboob Ali Khān, who was hardly 3 years old at the time of his accession. With the approval of the Government of India, Sālār Jung and Ameer-e-Kabir Bahādur were appointed co-regents until the Nizām should come of age. This gave Sālār Jung freedom from the jealous and galling influence of the late Nizām and enabled him to go ahead with further reforms in the State.

Communications in the State were steadily improving and the Hyderābād-Solāpūr Road was completed by 1860. The Bombay-Madras Railway line had touched parts of the State like Gulbargā and Wāḍī by 1868. By 1878 the city of Hyderābād was connected by a broad gauge line running from Hyderābād to Wāḍī with the Bombay-Madras Railway.

To improve the administration of the State, Sālār Jung attracted talents available in all parts of the country and as a result, a number of people from U. P., Bengal, Bombay and Madras entered the services in Hyderābād. Some of them became famous in later days and distinguished themselves in various walks of life. Famous among those, who were drawn to Hyderābād under Sālār Jung's inspiration, were Syed Hussain Imād-ul-mulk Bilgrāmī, Dr. Syed Ali Bilgrāmī, Mushtāq Hussain, Wiqār-ul-mulk, Syed Mehdi Ali Mohsin-ul-mulk, Mohib Hussain, Abdul Khāyum, Dr. Aghornāth Chattopadhyāya and others. Legal talent was attracted from Bengal and Madras and we find a number of lawyers starting their practice in the courts of Hyderābād and the Residency. Some of these lawyers like Rāmcandra Pillay, Bar-at-Law, Rudra and others attained great fame in public life in the nineties of the 19th century.

The judiciary had been improved by Sālār Juṅg and a High Court and also a court of appeal had come into existence by the time Sālār Juṅg's regime came to a close.

In the field of education a beginning was made during this period. A medical school founded in 1844 had already sent out a number of doctors in the districts. In the year 1855 the Dar-ul-Ulum High School was established for education in English and Oriental languages. The City High School was established in 1870 and the Chaderghāṭ High School in 1872. An Engineering School was started in 1870 with a view to train students for service in the Public Works Department, and the Madrasā-e-Aizzā School for the Nizām's family members was opened in 1878. The school for noblemen founded in the residence of the Minister in 1873 later developed into the Madrasā-e-Aliyā. The Intermediate Classes attached to the Chaderghāṭ High School were later joined to the Madrasā-e-Aliyā, resulting in the establishment of the Nizām College in 1887.

Thus the reforms of Sālār Juṅg, besides the pacification of the State, resulted in the growth of an educated element in the country. The introduction of fresh talent from other parts of India resulted in the growth of a middle class public opinion in the State. Although this introduction of people from outside led to a friction between the outsiders and the domiciles of the State known as the *mulkī* and non-*mulkī* agitation yet a general awakening in the State was caused in no small measure by the people who had been drawn to Hyderābād from outside. It was during this period of Sālār Juṅg's regime that English and Urdu journals began to appear in the State and considerably helped the growth of public opinion.

In his tours in India Sālār Juṅg came into contact with the movement for educational and social reforms started by Sir Syed Ahmed at Aligarh. The efforts of Sir Syed Ahmed had the full and active sympathy of Sālār Juṅg who released considerable financial assistance to the activities of Sir Syed Ahmed and his followers. Two officers of the Hyderābād State, Wiqār-ul-Mulk and Mohsin-ul-Mulk who worked under Sālār Juṅg, were later to take a zealous part in the development of the Aligarh College and other educational activities.

A reference to the Bhālkī conspiracy in 1867 which is regarded as the last echo of the outbreak of 1857 would not be out of place as many persons in the district of Osmānābād were connected with it. In the year 1867 a person known as Rām Rāv *alias* Juṅg Bahādur was arrested near Bhālkī in the district of Bidar along with his associates Bālkṛṣṇa, Viṭhobā (Taluka Nīlaṅgā) and others. The charge against him was that he passed as the *Chhatrapati* of Sātārā, collected hundreds of followers, gave *kaulnāmās* or letters of appointment to his followers, captured a *gaḍhi* at Aṣṭī in the district of Bidar where he planted a *Bhagvā* flag and was otherwise trying to bring about an

insurrection and that he also carried a seal on which was inscribed the word *Chhatrapati*. Among the collaborators of Juṅg Bahādur who were given the *kowl* were Nakārām, tailor, resident of village Lātur; Bājīrāv Paṭel, Ausā and Paṭel, Tuḷjāpūr. The gist of the statement of Bālkṛṣṇa taken at the court of the Magistrate is as follows:—

"I did not tell Rām Rāv *alias* Juṇg Bahādur that Sātārā was his ancestor's country and that it should be taken back. I did not ask Juṅg Bahādur to arrest the murderers of his uncle, nor did I ask him to collect an army. But Juṅg Bahādur sent to Viṭhobā a hundi for Rs. 22,000 payable by Khankoyā Bāwā and another hundi for Rs. 2,000 payable by the Paṭel of Tuḷjāpūr, whose name I do not know. But the persons mentioned did not pay the amounts. They intimated that the amounts would be paid, if Juṅg Bahādur came personally to them. The hundis are kept in Artan village. The amounts of the hundis were required for raising an army. I had accompanied Juṅg Bahādur to earn my livelihood. Juṅg Bahādur had verbally informed me that 750 persons from eight villages had been collected and had already joined him. He also informed me that arms and other things had been deposited with the Rājā of Bhāswāḍā, after the murder of his uncle. I got acquainted with Juṅg Bahādur in the month of Shaban, 1283 Hijri. I had told Bhīm Rāv that a Rājā had come to Sardārī and that many persons had joined his service and that he might also get employed if he liked. But I did not mention the fact of employing 25 persons. The real name of Juṅg Bahādur is Mādhav Rāv. As ordered by Juṅg Bahādur, I gave my written antecedents to Bhīm Rāv, on which Juṅg Bahādur affixed his seal to the paper. I did not ask Jehāṅgir Ali and Kāḷkar Rāmayyā to collect any army, but Viṭhobā had asked them to do so. I did not ask Yeśvanta also to collect any army. I did not send Jehāṅgir Ali to Ināyatpūr. The records and files of Juṅg Bahādur are in the keeping of the Paṭel of Sardārī, whose name is Sathajī. As long as Juṅg Bahādur was living at Sardārī his files were under my charge. When he went to Rājurā Tālukā, he took the files with him and left me behind, because I had advised him that it was not proper to wage a fight at that time, owing to the fact that a letter had been received from Nānā Rāv to the effect that the battle would be started after the Dasara festival. I am not aware if Juṅg Bahādur is a representative of Nānā Rāv. But in one of the letters Juṅg Bahādur had written good wishes to Nānā Rāv. If I am given an opportunity and set free, I will search out the files and hundis and bring them for inspection. Juṅg Bahādur had originally said that one lakh of rupees was required. His accounts were maintained by me. The names of all the associates of Juṅg Bahādur are written in the records and files which are with Ismāīl, who resides at Nārgāṅv, Tālukā Rājurā. But it is not known whether the records and files are now in the same place. After the arrest of Ismāīl, the records were

kept divided with Eswantiah, who resides at Dhanirah and with Rāmcandra Giri, devotee, residing at Bāmnī. Juṅg Bahādur had dictated certain letters to me. These related to conquering the forts of Ausā, Udgīr, Ṭhāṇā Rājurā, Naḷdurg, etc. He dictated letters addressed to Viṭhobā Paṭel, to the Deśmukh and Paṭel of Ambā, to the Deśmukh of Ciñcholī, to Ḍambājī Paṭel, to Govind Rāv Paṭwārī, to Rāoji Mahār Paṭwārī of Laktajol, to Sītāji Paṭel of Sardāri, to Vasant Rāv Deśmukh of Doongāṅv, to Jiwan Nāīk residing at Bāmnī, to Vināyak of Sāwargāṅv, to Āppā Rāv Paṭel, to Bābu Makāsī residing at Varḍaḷ, to Virappā Govind residing at Tolagāṅv, Tālukā Varḍaḷ, and to Sāmāji Makāsī residing at Ajansad, Tālukā Varḍaḷ. The letters contained the information that the superintendent of Varḍaḷ, etc., had been the Juṅg Bahādur's well-wishers, and that the said Juṅg Bahādur would go to them when circumstances permitted and so on. All the documents are kept in the files. If the said superintendents had not been the accomplices of Juṅg Bahādur, they could not have helped him to escape from Aṣṭī when the Government forces attacked this place. This fact is well-known to Ṭakkā Rām, the Paṭel of Aṣṭi, Narsiṅg Rāv, the Paṭel of Desghar and to Bhavāni Paṭel."

The gist of the statement of Viṭhobā given at the Court of the Magistrate on 29th *Zilhej*, 1283 *Hijri*, is as follows:—

"First of all Juṅg Bahādur as a devotee came to Rāmtark. Afterwards, it was known that he was a Rājā. I, therefore, accepted his service. I used to write the letters which he dictated. These letters were addressed to Sītājī Paṭel and many other persons. The letters pertained to recruitment of an army. Many letters were despatched through me. Juṅg Bahādur wrote a hundi for Rs. 2,000 and sent it to the Paṭel of Tuḷjāpūr and another for Rs. 20,000 which he sent to Bāwā. These were handed to me for delivery. But the persons to whom these hundis were sent did not give the amounts. They said that the amounts would be given, if Juṅg Bahādur came in person. These hundis are kept with Hari Rāv, residing at Kasari. I am not aware of the place where the files and records of Juṅg Bahādur have been kept. The real name of Juṅg Bahādur is Madhu Rāv. The amount that had been demanded by Juṅg Bahādur through me was intended to recruit an army, so that battles might be fought and the country of Sātārā might be conquered. Many persons had accepted alliance with Juṅg Bahādur. Bhīm Rāv was asked to collect two-hundred soldiers. Jehāṅgir Ali and Kālkar Rāmannā were asked to do the same. If Bālkiśen is allowed to accompany me, I can trace out both the hundis and get the mischief makers arrested. Bālkiśen knows the place where the records and files are kept. Yeśwant Rāv Deśmukh, Viṇkar Nāīk of Muskī, the Deputy of Sardārī, the Nāīk of Bāwangāṅv and the Nāīk of Bārgāṅv had all connections with Juṅg Bahādur.

Rājā Lachmatī, brother of the wife of Juṅg Bahādur, can be got arrested as he is also preparing to create disturbances at Ambā and Navbarād. Juṅg Bahādur had said that Rājā Veṅkāṭ Rāv, the son of his uncle, was residing at Hyderābād. Senāpati Bāḷā Sāheb is also in league with Juṅg Bahādur. Chatrapati Bābujī had come into the city, but he ran away from this place and was killed by thieves at Backoṇḍā."

The gist of the letter to Sadājivant Bhāo Sāheb Paṭel, *alias* Śāhmat Juṅg, Aujhā Village, written by Juṅg Bahādur and recovered from Viṭhobā Paṭel, is as follows:—'Viṭhobā Paṭel will come and explain to you the details of the work to be entrusted to you. You must attend to it soon. You must be on the west side of the defendant. If necessary the recruits may be raised at an expense of Rs. 200. If more money is required you need not fear. If I succeed there will be no stringency of money. You can gather an army of a thousand or five-hundred men. Viṭhobā Paṭel, is coming to you. Details may be learnt from him verbally.'

Rām Rāv and his associates were sentenced to different terms of imprisonment. In 1877 the co-regent died and his half-brother Navāb Viqār-ul-Umrā was appointed co-administrator, but he also died in 1881, Sir Sālār Juṅg remaining sole administrator and regent till his death in 1883.

In 1884, the Nizām Mahboob Ali Khān attained majority. He was installed as the Nizām by the viceroy Lord Ripon. Sir Sālār Juṅg II was appointed prime minister. Urdu replaced Persian as the Court language.

The birth of the Indian National Congress at the end of the year 1885 was bound to have a profound effect on the educated classes in Hyderābād, as in other parts of the country. The Hyderābād administration, dominated as it was by officers like Mehdi Ali Mohsin-ul-Mulk, Imād-ul-Mulk Bilgrāmī, Viqār-ul-Mulk and Mehdi Hasan Fateh Nawāz Juṅg, who had been influenced by the social and political thought of Sir Syed Ahmed, was highly critical of the Indian National Congress. Public opinion, on the other hand was sympathetic towards this new political awakening. Prominent among those, who supported the National Congress were Dr. Aghornāth Chaṭṭōpādhyāya, Mullā Abdul Qāyum, Rāmcandra Pillay, Mohib Hussain, the editor of *Muallim-e-Śafiq* and the pioneer of social reform in Hyderābād and Syed Akhil, the editor of *Hazār Dāstān*. The Urdu press was outstanding in its criticism against the British policies in India and in the Middle-East countries. It strongly supported Lord Ripon in the Ilbert Bill controversy and bitterly criticised the opposition to it engineered by vested British interests in India. It gave prominence to unfair and discriminatory treatment in which Englishmen, both officials and non-officials, indulged in India. It was thus natural that, when the Indian National Congress was established, public opinion should be favourably inclined to it, but the Hyderābād Government

took up, as stated earlier, a critical attitude against this situation. On the other hand, every encouragement was given to the activities of Sir Syed Ahmed in the educational and political fields.

In 1887, Sālār Juṅg II resigned and was after a brief interval succeeded by Sir Asmānjāh.

Opinion in Hyderābād continued to be sharply divided between those who were in favour of the Congress and those against the organization. Broadly speaking, officials belonging to the group of Mohsin-ul-Mulk and others were opposed to the Congress while officers like Mullā Abdul Qāyum and Dr. Aghornāth Chaṭṭopādhyāya, the press and the general public were in favour of this institution.

In 1891, the Government of Hyderābād in the Home Department issued a circular imposing a number of restrictions on newspapers. The editors were expected under this circular not to publish anything that might "threaten an injury to a Government servant or tend to prejudice the mind of the people against His Highness the Nizām's Government, or any of its officers". This action of the Government was severely criticised in the press of the day. The Urdu paper *Soukat-ul-Islām* refused to sign the agreement and commented upon it in very strong language with the result that it was suppressed.

In the year 1892, Svāmī Girānand Sarasvatī visited Hyderābād and stayed with Mukund Lāl. He delivered a number of lectures on the *Ārya Samāj*. Due to his efforts the *Ārya Samāj* was established in Hyderābād City in 1892. Earlier *i.e.*, in 1891 the first *Ārya Samāj* in the State of Hyderābād had been established at Dhārur in the district of Bīḍ, due to the efforts of Paṇḍit Bhagawat Swarūp and Śri Gokul Persād. The *Ārya Samāj* in the Hyderābād City started functioning in 1892. The President was Śri Kāmtā Persād and the Secretary Mahātmā Lakṣmaṇ Dāsjī. The first annual celebration of *Ārya Samāj* was held at Kandasvāmī Bāgh. Among the eminent persons who attended this function from outside the State were Svāmī Ātmānand, Paṇḍit Khuśī Rām, Śri Kiśandās and Śri Sevaklāl. The *Ārya Samāj* moved into its own building in 1905. Since *Ārya Samāj* was for reforms in the existing religious observances, its lectures created a strong reaction amongst the orthodox section of the city. The *Sanātan Dharma Mahā Maṇḍal* was established at about the same time to counteract the activities of the *Ārya Samāj*. The preachers of the *Ārya Samāj* were Śrī Gokul Persād and Śri Deen Dayāḷ Śarmā. A number of religious discussions seem to have been held between the *Ārya Samāj* and the *Sanātanis* at this time and attracted considerable attention. In 1894 two preachers of the *Ārya Samāj, viz.*, Paṇḍit Bāla Kṛṣṇa Śarmā and Nityānand Brahmacārī were expelled from the State.

Another development was the institution of the *Gaṇeś Utsav* celebrations in the year 1815 for the first time in the city. The

Gaņeś Utsav had recently been started on a large scale in Mahārāṣṭra through the inspiration of Lokamānya Ṭiļak. These celebrations became popular in a short time and spread in all parts of Mahārāṣṭra. These celebrations generally lasted for more than a week and consisted of *bhajans, meļās* and lectures on various topics of interest. They thus afforded the best means for public awakening. The *Gaņeś Utsav* celebrations in 1895 on a public scale were held in the city of Hyderābād in two places, one at Śāh Ali Banḍā and the other at Cadergbāṭ. The *Gaņeś Utsav* at Śāh Ali Banḍā was due to the initiative taken by Śivrām Śāstry Gore and the Caderghāt celebrations were organised by students.

The starting of the *Gaņeś Utsav* and the *Ārya Samāj* movement was a very good means of rousing public opinion in the State. Their importance in the evolution of public opinion in Hyderābād cannot be over-emphasised. They provided virtually a training ground for workers in constructive action. Among those who joined the *Ārya Samāj* in its early days were Śri Keśav Rāv Koraṭkar, who came over from Gulburgā and started practising in the courts of Hyderābād in the year 1896. In the following decade the *Ārya Samāj* received great encouragement at the hands of Dr. Aghornāth Chaṭṭopādhyāya, Śri Keśav Rāv Koraṭkar and Paṇḍit Śripād Damodar Sātwaļekar. Śrī Keśav Rāv Koraṭkar was very soon to become a great pioneer of political, social and educational reforms in the State.

Meanwhile, Mullā Abdul Qāyum Khān, who had very cordial relations with Dr. Aghornāth Chaṭṭopādhyāya, and who was a staunch supporter of the Congress, was carrying on his activities in the political and educational fields. In the field of education Mullā Abdul Qāyum was responsible for the starting of the great Research Centre Dairat-ul-Maurif in 1891. This institution has, during the course of the last 70 years, edited rare Arabic manuscripts and has earned a reputation for a high standard of scholarship at home and abroad. Mullā Abdul Qāyum was also responsible for the establishment of a State Central Library in 1892.

Mullā Abdul Qāyum was a staunch advocate of *Svadeśī*. In league with his friend Dr. Aghornāth Chaṭṭopādhyāya he started the *Svadeśī* agitation in Hyderābād in 1905. He also took a keen interest in the *Gaņeś Utsav* celebrations of 1906 at the invitation of Śri Keśav Rāv Koraṭkar.

In 1905, he inspired a number of young people like Moulavī Mohamed Akbar Ali, Moulavī Mohamed Mazhar and others to start an association called *Añjumān-e-Marif* which had the aim of developing the social, intellectual and economic life of Hyderābād. A monthly known as *Sahifa* was also started under the editorship of Mr. Akbar Ali. One of the last articles which Abdul Qāyum wrote in this magazine dealt with the Prophets of the Hindus.

Sir Asmānjāh, the prime minister, resigned in the year 1893 and was succeeded by Sir Viqār-ul-Omrāh. In that year the Nizām promulgated a set of rules known as "The *Qanoon-Cha-i Mubārak*".

The important features of the new scheme were the institution of a Cabinet Council for executive business and a. Legislative Council for the purpose of framing laws, in place of the Council of State, which was an executive and legislative body combined, but which seldom met and hardly transacted any business. The Cabinet Council was a consultative body, composed of the Prime Minister the *Peśkar,* and the departmental Ministers, the Prime Minister being the President. All matters of administrative importance were to be referred to this Council for settlement, as also were any matters on which there might be a difference of opinion between the departmental Ministers and the Prime Minister. Certain classes of business were specially reserved for the consideration of the Cabinet Council, such as the annual State budget, final disposal of cases for report on which special commissions had been appointed, questions relating to state concessions, important questions arising out of the proceedings of the Legislative Council, and any other matters which from time to time were considered proper for the Council to deliberate upon The Prime Minister. as President of the Council, had the right of over-ruling any decision arrived at by a majority of the Council subject to the Nizām's consent.

Under the scheme promulgated in 1893, a Legislative Council was constituted. consisting of the Chief Justice, a puisne judge of the High Court, the Inspector-General of Revenue, the Director of Public Instruction. the Inspector-General of Police, and the Secretary. Rules were laid down to guide its work. The Legislative Council thus constituted met only three times under the presidency of the late Navāb Fakhr-ul-Mulk Bahādur, the then Judicial Minister.

In practice this Council used to meet for very brief periods. The limited scope of the Council and the very limited representation to non-officials in it soon created a general feeling of dissatisfaction among the educated public.

Before the century came to a close Hyderābād witnessed two sensational events arising out of the activities of Marāṭhā revolutionaries in the State. The first was the arrival in Rāicūr in 1898 of Bāḷakṛṣṇa Harī Cāfekar, accused of the murders of Col. Ryand and Ayrest in Puṇe and the second the insurrection of Rāv Sāheb *alias* Bābā Sāheb in the district of Bīḍ in the year 1898-99.

In the year 1897, Bāḷakṛṣṇa Harī Cāfekar, involved in the murder of Ryand and Ayrest in Puṇe, was arrested by Mr. Stephenson in the district of Rāicūr. For this arrest the Hyderābād Police received a reward from the Government of

Bombay. Bāḷakṛṣṇa Harī Cāfekar seems to have stayed for more than six months in the hills between Kopbal and Gangāwatī in the district of Rāicūr. He attracted a great deal of sympathy from the local people.

In spite of the enquiries made by the Government of Bombay the Hyderābād Police refused to reveal the names of the informants, who were responsible for the arrest of Bāḷkṛṣṇa Harī Cāfekar. In the statement of distribution of reward the names of the informants have not been mentioned. The episode of the Cāfekars will show how strong was the sympathy among the local population for the Cāfekars and how deeply were the informants afraid of the revelation of their names. The arrest of Cāfekar, which took place at the end of 1898, reveals the movements of Marāṭhā revolutionaries in the State of Hyderābād.

In the year 1898 the district of Bīḍ was the scene of a great conspiracy and insurrection against the British. This insurrection was headed by a person, who went by various names such as Bābā, Rāv Sāheb, Mahārāja, Rāje Sāheb Viṭhal Chāṭe, and Balwant Jagdamb. He arrived in Hyderābād in 1898. Kiśan Rāv, Dājī Sāheb and Bāpu Rāv Narsiṅg, persons in the employ of the Hyderābād Government assisted him. They went to the district of Osmānābād to enlist sympathy and support for Bābā's cause.

"About that date a young Brāhmin arrived at Bīḍ. He came from Hyderābād in a hired cart accompanied by two Sikhs named Suckasiṅg and Khānsiṅg. He reached Bīḍ from Hyderābād *via* Beedar, Oodgheer and Ambā. He was accompanied by another Brāhmin from Hyderābād as far as Oodgheer, from which place this Brāhmin disappeared."

Following are some extracts from the statements of Bāpoo Rāv Narsiṅg, of Pophli, Tālukā Tuljāpūr, district Naḷdurg:—

"Kiśen Rāv said, "A man has arrived who wants to get together armed men to cause a disturbance and if you will get him men he will pay them and pay you also," I enquired who this man was. Kiśen Rāv replied, "He is a big man named Rāv Sāheb." Kiśen Rāv and Raṅgrāv then said, "There are Kykadies towards your village. Can you arrange to get them to assemble and commence looting?" I said, I would try. After about a month myself, Raṅgrāv and Kiśen Rāv left Hyderābād, taking train at Hyderābād and leaving it at Packnee, a small station near Śolāpore. From Packnee we went to Pooplee. Next day I went to look up the Kykadies. I met one of the gang. He said, "We do not trust Brāhmins" but if I gave him Rs. 150 he would get together a gang and come to Auraṅgābād, where the Rāv Sāheb was. I should have mentioned this before that it was arranged that we should meet the Rāv Sāheb (Bābā) at Auraṅgābād after making the necessary arrangement to get up a gang.

I told the Kykadee I would ask my master and let him know; so, we three, myself, Raṅgrāv and Kiśen Rāv, left Pooplee for Auraṅgābād, first going to Kallam which is 60 miles from Pooplee. The reason for going to Kallam was that Raṅgrāv was a resident of that village and had his relatives at Kallam. On arriving at Kallam where we remained for several days Kiśenrāv left us and went to a place called Kouṭā, Tālukā Jintoor, District Parbhaṇī as he is a relative of the Deśmukhs of Kouṭā.

"Next day myself, Dhājee and Raṅgrāv, the Customs Clerk, went to Kallam taking one of the guns we got from the Kākā with us; the other gun and the blunderbuss were left at Tamba in Dhājee's house.

On arriving at Kallam we put up at Raṅgrāv's house. Raṅgrāv kept my gun and gave me Rs. 8 and told me to go to Pooplee and get together the Kykadies. So I left Kallam alone, taking a hired pony with me. On arriving at Pooplee, my village I met the chief of the Kykadies named Budia and asked him to get men together. He said he would not have anything to do with Brāhmins. While I was at Pooplee one Yeṅkaṭ Rāv, a Kuḷkarṇī of Pollech, Tālukā Paṇḍharpūr, District Śolāpūr, met me and came along with me to Kallam, where I found out that Dhājee had gone back to his village Tamba and only Raṅgrāv was at Kallam. The reason of Yeṅkeṭ Rāv accompanying me to Kallam was as follows: I met Yeṅkaṭ Rāv at Hyderābād when I was there. Umrāth Bhīm Rāv Paṇḍā (the man I have referred to before) was also at Hyderābād at this time. He was then an agent of the Bābā's and he told me that the Bābā, his master, wanted a cook and asked Yeṅkaṭ Rāv if he would take service with the Bābā. Yeṅkaṭ Rāv agreed to this and taking train came on to his village, Pollech, where I met him and took him on with me to Kallam as stated above. Raṅgrāv asked me about the Kykadies. I said they refused to come upon which he said, "Never mind, go to Auraṅgābād and try and get the Bābā to advance Rs. 100 and tell him that men are being got together." Taking Yeṅkaṭ Rāv with me to Auraṅgābād and tell the Bābā if he asked where I was that I was getting men ready and try and obtain some money from the Bābā. So, I and Yeṅkaṭ Rāv came on to Devgāṅv where we met Śājee and Dhoṇḍee."

Statement of Dhoṇḍī, son of Eṭhobā of Devgāṅv, leader of the dacoits.—"In the cold weather, last year, about the time the big jawaree is sown, Eṭilsiṅg, Kākā's servant, came to Deogaum alone. He said Kākā wanted me at Bīḍ. I enquired, "What is the reason for sending for me?" Eṭilsiṅg said, "A Guroo has arrived, and is putting up at Kākā's. So you are wanted to meet this Guroo." So I accompanied Eṭilsiṅg to Bīḍ, where I put up in Kākā's *Wāḍā*. I was introduced to the Guroo by the Kākā. This was on the *Māḍee* of Kākā's house. I fell at this Guroo's

CHAPTER 2. History. NIZAMS OF HYDERABAD.

feet. Viṭhalrāv Kārkoon was then there, as also Bāpoo Kased Vakeel, Guṅgādhar *alias* Bhāurāv Vakeel, Śrīpat Kākā's son and Govindrāv, a relation of Kākās'. Kaka and Viṭhalrāv remarked to the Guroo that I was the Devgaṅv Paṭel and that I would give them the assistance they wanted. The Guroo said he had made all the necessary *"Bandobast"* and had got all the people of Hindostan on his side and that the time had come to take action and that the Brāhmin *Rāj* would soon be in power, and that arms would be supplied soon and so forth. I said, "How will this even be done ?" After some more talk I said, "All right when all join, I will follow." The Guroo then said, "I will go to Auraṅgābād and bring some spears, and make some further *bandobast*. I will return to Bīḍ and you will then see how matters stand". I then left Bīḍ and returned to Devgāṅv. I told all this to Śājee Patel, my brother. He said, "This is all rot. Are you mad? It is all lies". Śājee went to Bīḍ and returned to Devgāṅv, and said, "I have seen Kākā and the others, and I am of opinion that these Brāhmins are all liers". My brother then went to Hyderābād. After some time the Deshpandia of Tambaone, *viz*., Bāpoorāv and one Raṅgrāv Deśmukh of Kallam, arrived at Devgāṅv. They had three guns and one carbine with them. They put up in the village Condee. I had a long talk with them. They said, "Have you heard anything?" I said, "I know nothing". They then said, "How is it you know nothing, when we hear that Kākā had sent for you to Bīḍ"? I said, you tell us what is the news". On this Bāpoorāv said, "We have been to Auraṅgābād, and seen the Rājāh with our own eyes, and the whole thing is *'Puckā'*, and that Kākā had given them the guns they had with them. In the morning this party left, and I came to Bīḍ, as Bāpoorāv and Raṅgrāv said the Kākā wanted me.

On arriving at Bīḍ I put up at Kākā's. Next day Bāpoo Kased Vakeel came from Auraṅgābād. bringing with him five spearheads, and said that 2,000 spears were being got ready, as also guns. Of the five spearheads, Bāpoo Kased brought from Auraṅgābād, Kākā gave me two, and after some days another spear-head. These are the three spear-heads, which were found at Devgāṅv by Mr. Stephenson. Kākā said, "You must look sharp now. A grand time has come, and you will be rewarded. So commence getting arms ready." After this I returned to my village and the next day the Rājāh arrived at Bīḍ and Eṭilsing was sent to Devgāṅv by the Kākā, and I was summoned to Bīḍ. I accompanied Eṭilsiṅg, and came to Bīḍ and saw the Rājāh, who was putting up with the Kākā. I fell at his feet. The Rājāh said he had made all *bandobast* with the Contingent Troops at Auraṅgābād, and that he had only to arrange matters in the Bīḍ and Dhārāśiv Districts. He then gave me a flag. This flag was given up to Mr. Stephenson at Devgāṅv, when he came there. When the flag was handed to me, the Rājāh said "Now mind, keep this flag and when my troops, with the Contingent, will come, show them this flag, and they will understand your party belongs to me, and will not hurt you." Bāpoo Kased

Vakeel and all the people (males) of Kākā's house were present. The Rājāh then said, "The Kākā is your '*Mālik*'. You will have to supply him with money". I said, "What have I to give?" The Rājāh said, "You are going to loot the country, and you will get lots of money. Go in for dacoity first; and then the regular fighting will take place afterwards". After this I went back to my village, and committed the Natia dacoity; and the jewellery, etc., was all handed over to the Rājāh and Kākā by myself and Eṭilsiṅg. In the same way the Oopla dacoity was committed and the plunder handed over to the Rājāh and the Kākā. I forgot to mention that when the Deshpandia of Tamba came to my village with the man Bāpoorāv as before stated, that Kākā sent me three boxes of cartridges.

Bāpoorāv Narsimva of Papen, district Naḷdurg, was the accomplice of Bābā Sāheb.

Statement of Bāpoorāv Narsimva of Papen, District Nuḷdroog.—"I met one Raṅgrāv, a Brāhmin, who is employed in the Customs Department at Hyderābād. He told me that a person named Rāvsāheb had arrived at Auraṅgābād, and asked me if I would come with him to visit that person. I said all right. We, I mean myself and Raṅgrāv and Kiśenrāv, who is a clerk in the Court of Wards at Hyderābād, all came to Kallam. Kiśenrāv went to village Kovṭā and myself and Raṅgrāv, with Dājee the Tamba Deshpandia. came to Auraṅgābād. We went to one Govindrāv Potedar's house, (he is a Government servant). We also met Bow Punchee, *Peśkar* of the Bīḍ Tahsil and from there went to the place where the Rājāh (Rāvsāheb) was putting up. There were three Carnatic Brāhmins with him, who went by the names of Āṇṇā, Āppā and Govindrāv (These names must be false). On seeing us the Rāvsāheb asked Raṅgrāv, the Customs clerk, what arrangements had been made. After some talk it was arranged that Dājee should get together 2,000 armed men, and the Rāvsāheb was to give Rs. 10,000 to Dājee. The Rāvsāheb could not pay Rs. 10,000. So we came on to Bīḍ, bringing a letter from the Bābā to Kākā, for twenty guns and twenty swords. On arriving at Bīḍ the Kākā only gave us three guns and one blunderbuss. We went to Devgāṅv, met Dhoṇḍee, and after some talk with him we went to Tamba. On our way we met Śājee, Dhoṇḍee's brother.

After some knocking about, I went to my village Pooplee, where I met one Veṅkaṭrāv, who was an agent of the Bābā. He accompanied me and we came again to Kallam and from there we went to Tamba, and then to Devgāṅv, met Śājee and Dhoṇḍee, and then came on to Bīḍ and saw the Kākā. He said the Bābā was at Auraṅgābād. So I went to Auraṅgābād, where I met the Bābā. Veṅkaṭrāv accompanied me. I had a talk with the Bābā. He asked me if Dājee had got together men. I said yes as I wanted to get money out of the Bābā".

Bābā succeeded in gathering a band of people round him. As funds were required for his scheme, his party committed a number of dacoities. Troops were called out and a number of people were killed. Bābā left the State of Hyderābād and was last heard of at Amrāvati in 1902. The insurrection inspired by him was a notable episode in the State of Hyderābād in the closing years of the 19th century.

In the year 1900, Viqār-ul-Omrāh, the Prime Minister was succeeded by Mahārājā Sir Kiśan Perśād. In the same year Hyderābād was connected on the metre-gauge with Manmāḍ, thus opening the Marāṭhvāḍā districts for communications with the then Bombay Presidency.

In the year 1896, Śrī Keśav Rāv Koraṭkar who was practising in the courts of Gulbergā came to Hyderābād and started his practice in this City. Keśav Rāo Koraṭkar was one of the great leaders produced by Hyderābād about this time. Born in the year 1867 at Purjal in the Basmath Tālukā of the Parbhaṇī district, he had his early education privately at Gulbergā. He served for some time in the local revenue office, but soon left the service and having succeeded in the pleaders' examination started practising in the courts of Gulbergā. While at Gulbergā Śrī Keśav Rāv came under the influence of the strong awakening in the educational, social and political fields coming over Mahārāṣṭra at that period. He used to visit Puṇe frequently and attend functions like the *Vasant Vyākhyāna Mālā* and have contacts with the leading personalities of Mahārāṣṭra. It was thus that Śrī Keśav Rāv got an urge to develop, similar institutions in Hyderābād. When he came to Hyderābād in 1896 he found that there was a great field for public activities in the city.

The Marāṭhī speaking public of Hyderābād felt the pressing need of having a Marāṭhī Primary School where the education of their children would be carried on in the Marāṭhī language and to give effect to this pressing need Śrī Diṅgre and Śrī Karmarkar started a private Marāṭhī Primary School in the Hyderābād Residency Bazār in the year 1901.

In the year 1902, Lord Curzon arrived in Hyderābād and the agreement assigning Berār on lease in perpetuity was signed on 5th November 1902. The manner and method of the agreement shocked public opinion in Hyderābād and created a great feeling of resentment against the Government of India. All these factors tended to sharpen public opinion against the British. When the *Svadeśī* Movement in the then British India started, it was enthusiastically welcomed in Hyderābād. Meetings were held in a number of places in 1906-1907 where *Svadeśī* was preached and the boycott of foreign goods was urged. The preaching of *Svadeśī* was carried on through the institutions like the *Ārya Samāj*, the *Gaṇeś Utsav* and various societies. The arrest, trial and the subsequent deportation of Lokamānya Bāḷ

Gaṅgādhar Ṭiḷak in 1908 gave a great fillip to the movement for *Svadeśī*. Official reports of those days are full of measures taken to check these movements which embraced all communities in the State. The newspapers in Hyderābād became bold and critical and guided and expressed public opinion in this cause.

Lists of the people who had sympathies with the *Svadeśī* Movement and Lokamānya Ṭiḷak's activities were drawn up and a close watch was kept upon them. The official reports preserved in the Central Records Office, Hyderābād teem with such references.

Efforts of the administration were, as will be seen from the above reports, directed to keep the individual spirit abroad in check through proscription of (1) objectionable books, (2) prohibition of newspapers from outside the State, (3) expulsion of outsiders working in the State and (4) strong action against prominent workers in the field.

In July 1908, Lokamānya Ṭiḷak was sentenced to six years rigorous imprisonment. This created great agitation throughout India. Later, on 21st December 1909, Mr. Jackson, the collector of Nāśik was murdered. These two incidents had their repercussions in the Hyderābād State, especially in Marāṭhavāḍā.

As a result of Jackson's murder a strict watch was kept on the educational institutions like the Nūtan Vidyālaya in Gulbergā and the Middle School in Osmānābād. The following is from the report on these two schools submitted in 1910 to the Education Department.

"The report on the Nūtan Vidyālaya contains points of some important information. It says "the School has a Committee of Management under the guidance of several Hindu gentlemen, the principal supporters of which are local Brāhmin pleaders. The chief among them, is one Mr. Viṭhal Rāv, who had the co-operation of one Mr. Keśav Rāv, one of the *vakils* of Hyderābād, along with that of Messrs. Gopāḷ Rāv and Giri Rāv.

It should be remembered that Mr. Keśav Rāv named above once got into troubles with the Residency here, which had addressed to His Highness's Government for his deportation, owing to the active part he took in connection with the subscriptions collected for the Ṭiḷak Defence Fund.

Outwardly the Management has not given an atom of suspicion to the public to think that they were under the political need of opening the School purely for the education of Marāṭhī boys, but one may be led to infer this from the fact that the School came into existence immediately after Mr. B. G. Ṭiḷak was convicted and sentenced by the High Court, Bombay, for his seditious writings in his paper *Kesarī*. It is also left to be considered what motives have guided the Management to open the School of their own in the heart of

CHAPTER 2.

History.

NIZAMS OF HYDERABAD.

Brahmapur where there is a Government School in the vicinity of a distance of a mile from the School. It is noteworthy that the principal members of the Management of the School are Marāthī Brāhmins, who I heard, are of Ṭiḷak sympathisers and might have been carried away by the spirit of bitter antagonism to adopt a definite attitude towards the Imperial Government in favour of their co-religionists and start their own School. But it is very difficult for any visitor to form an opinion for the simple reason that the Members in charge of the Institution are men of tact, skill and wisdom and are capable of challenging any one who may suspect their motives."

The report on Government Middle School, Osmānābād, also contains some hints of political life of Osmānābād. It says that "besides Government Schools, there are four private schools for Hindus and one for Muhammedans, with a total strength of, roughly speaking, 300. Apart from these, the Postmaster, Imperial Post Office, Osmānābād, has, under his tuition, a batch of 10 or 12 Hindu boys. This, I think, is against the Postal Rules, which deserves some action by the Postmaster-General, Bombay. While the matters stood in that way, I heard that there is in contemplation a movement under the guidance of some Hindu citizens of the town, the chief among whom was one Mr. Wal Chand, a Guzarathi worth Rs. 3 to 4 laks. He opened an English School for Hindu and Muhammedan boys on the same lines as are adopted by the members of the Nūtan Vidyāśālā at Gulbergā. If his attempt to open it has been defeated, it was due to the Muhammedans, both officials and non-officials, who have declined to co-operate with him in his movement. Further, this has deterred him from what he intended to do. He has secured a Hindu teacher from Bombay, Matriculate, on Rs. 80 a month and has made a beginning by opening a small school of 10 to 12 boys.

The reason for the existence of so many private Schools in Osmānābād, is, I was made to believe, that the Hindus did not like the curriculum and they wanted reading, writing and a little arithmetic to suit their requirements in Bazār accounts while the Muhammedans complaines that there is no *Quarān-Sariff* reading in the Government Schools. In order to suit the requirements of Muhammedans the present Headmaster, Mr. Nawābuddin has introduced into our Schools a very slight change in the curriculum by adding...... to the studies in the Middle Schools. Regarding the seditious activities indulged in both by the teachers and the pupils, the recent events at Auraṅgābād and Tuljāpūr have a good deal to say. What has occurred at Auraṅgābād has travelled to Osmānābād and what has been done by the District Superintendent of Police at Tuljāpūr in connection with the objectionable newspapers, which he had secured from the Headmaster of Tuljāpūr Government Middle School, must have created sufficient and terrible fear in the minds of the Hindu teachers

and pupils. That some of the Hindu teachers might have sympathised with the sedition mongers is quite possible, but there is not tangible proof at the present stage to substantiate this charge. All that one should do is to closely watch their actions and associations and at the same time taking particular care to give no room to the informants to hide any information...........".[1]

The action by the government against a number of employees and institutions clearly reveals the extent of the *Svadeśī* agitation in Hyderābād.

In 1911, the Nizām Mahboob Ali Khān died and was succeeded by Sir Usmān Ali Khān on 29th August 1911. Soon after, the Prime Minister, Mahārāja Sir Kiśan Perśād Bahādur was replaced by Sālār Juṅg III, who worked for 2 years until his resignation in 1914. The *Svadeśī* Movement continued attracting widespread sympathy in the State. It took various forms, such as lectures, processions, *bhajan maṇḍalīs*, associations, publication of literature eulogising the heroes of the national movement, the printing of pictures on various articles of daily use like dhoties, matchboxes, lockets and buttons.

In 1914, the First World War broke out. It had a profound effect on the country.

In the year 1915, Dr. Aghornāth Chaṭṭopādhyāya died. He had retired from the Nizām College in 1907. His death removed a very strong figure from the public life of Hyderābād. Ever since he came to Hyderābād in 1878 he was connected with all intellectual, social and political activities of the State. He drew round him scholars, politicians, literary writers and social reformers and inspired them to work with zeal in their respective field. The contribution of Dr. Aghornāth to the public awakening in Hyderābād is without a parallel.

It has been remarked above that Śrī Keśav Rāv Koraṭkar and Śrī Wāman Nāīk were, during this period, taking a prominent part in the public activities of the State. In the plague epidemic which became a recurring feature in Hyderābād in those days, the social services of these two leaders and those of institutions like the *Ārya Samāj* were very noticeable. They also used to take interest in the politics of the country and were regularly visiting the sessions of the All-India National Congress. Their connections with educational institutions like the Vivek Vardhinī High School and libraries like the Maraṭhī Grantha Saṅgrahālaya have been referred to in the preceding pages. Interest in the social evils began to be widespread among the enlightened people of the community during this period. In 1913 the Humanitarian League was established with Rāi Bāl Mukund, a retired Judge of the High Court, as the President and Lālji Meghjī and Ganeś Mul as the Secretary and the Joint Secretary, respectively. Rāi Bāl Mukund was the pioneer of reform work among the Harijans in

[1] File No. 66 of 1319 Fasli, Home Secretariat (Government of Hyderabad).

CHAPTER 2. History. NIZAMS OF HYDERABAD.

those days. The Humanitarian League was also joined by Śrī Bhāgya Reddy Varmā, who belonged to the Scheduled Caste and later developed into a social reformer. It was in these circumstances that Śrī Keśav Rāv Koraṭkar and Śrī Wāman Nāīk conceived an idea of holding the social conferences under the auspices of the Hyderābād Social Service League which was established in the year 1915. Accordingly the First Social Conference was held at Kavanah in the district of Nānded in the year 1918 under the chairmanship of Śrī Sadānand Mahārāj. The second conference was held at Hadgāṅv in the Nānded district under the chairmanship of Śrī Keśav Rāv Koraṭkar in 1919. The third conference was held at Nānded in the following year under the chairmanship of Śrī Wāman Nāīk. The conference passed a number of resolutions such as plea for extensive primary education, greater attention to female education, opening of libraries in every tāluka and welfare measures for the depressed classes. These conferences succeeded in attracting the attention of both the Government and the educated classes to the need for measures for social reforms in the State.

To interest people in political reforms an association known as "The Hyderābād State Reforms Association" was established with Śrī Keśav Rāv Koraṭkar as the Vice-Chairman and Śrī Rāghavendra Rāv Śarmā as the Secretary. It was decided to hold a conference under the auspices of the State Reforms Association in 1918 but this could not be done in view of Government refusal. The aims of the Hyderābād State Reforms Association were to bring about a political awakening in the State and fight for the political rights of the people.

It was during this period that journals began to appear in Telugu and Marāṭhī. The *Nilgiri Patrikā* issued from Nalgoṇḍā and *Telugu Patrikā* issued from the district of Wārangal belonged to this period and they marked the beginning of Telugu journalism in Hyderābād. The Marāṭhī weekly *Nizām Vijaya* appeared in 1920 and for three decades contributed greatly to the growth of public opinion in the State.

The Congress Movement which was gaining ground in the rest of the country had its effect in Hyderābād as well. A Congress Committee was formed in Hyderābād with Śrī Wāman Nāīk as the President in 1918. The Montague Chelmsford Report published in 1918 was the subject of strong criticism throughout the country.

The subsequent events like the Rowlatt Acts and the Jālianwālā Bāgh tragedy created a profound effect throughout the country. Added to this was the *Khilāfat* Agitation. Hyderābād too witnessed the effects of the Congress Movement and the *Khilāfat* struggle.

In 1919 the administration in Hyderābād underwent a structural change. On 17th November 1919, the old Cabinet Council was dissolved and the administration of the State was entrusted by the Nizām to an Executive Council with a President.

About the reforms of the Legislative Council, the Nizām issued a *Firmān* on 5th February 1920 (14th *Jamādi-ul-Awwāl* 1338H). The *Firmān* is as follows:—

"Through the *Firmān* of 22nd *Safar* 1338H. (16th November 1919) we established an Executive Council with a view to make the administration of the State more efficient. Through the same *Firmān* it has been stated that the Legislative Council will continue to work under the existing rules until they should be modified. Of the reforms which my revered father had achieved in the State, the establishment of a Legislative Council was an important one. Since the Legislative Council came into existence some minor reforms have been introduced in it, but they are not suitable to the changed circumstances, nor are they of a nature which would achieve the aspirations of our dear subjects and take them on the path of progress. It is hoped that the constitution given to the Executive Council will result in an efficient administration. A good beginning has been made and from the present working of the administration, the correctness of measures taken by us would be apparent. In the further reforms to be undertaken we have thought of a plan to enquire how best the sphere of the Executive Council could be expanded and how healthy development of the Legislative Council could take place so as to make it more useful. For this purpose we did instruct the President of the Executive Council Sir Ali Imām through this *Firmān* to collect information as early as possible to enable further measures to be taken. Keeping in view the social and educational progress achieved by the people, the enquiry should take into consideration the following:—

(1) The number of franchise on an expanded scale.

(2) Direct voting system.

(3) Elections from the Upper Classes.

(4) Protection of the rights of the minorities.

(5) Qualifications for voting.

(6) Nomination of officials.

(7) Powers and functions.

Through this *Firmān* the President of the Legislative Council is authorised to appoint an Enquiry Committee. This Committee should make enquiries on the above lines and submit its report on how best to achieve the above aims to the Executive Council. The necessary orders will be passsed after the Executive Council submits its opinion on the report."

As instructed in the *Firmān,* the President of the Executive Council appointed Rāi Bāl Mukund, an *ex*-Judge of the High Court, for this purpose to enquire and report. The report was submitted by Rāi Bāl Mukund after enquiry after one and a half years, but no action was taken on the report.

CHAPTER 2.

History.

NIZAMS OF HYDERABAD.

While the administrative structure of the State was undergoing a change, the attention of the State was diverted to the *Khilāfat* Agitation and the Congress Movement which were sweeping over the country at this time. Hyderābād too took a prominent part in the movement.

The First World War (1914—1918) brought in its wake further public awakening. The civil disobedience movement of the Congress and the *Khilāfat* agitation saw an unprecedented agitation of public mind in Hyderābād. The government tried to suppress the agitation for reforms. From the beginning of the 20th century a number of public workers had to leave the state. Paṇḍit S. D. Sātwaḷekar, D. A. Tuljāpurkar, Paṇḍit Tārānāth, Rāghavendra Śarmā were some of the public workers who had to leave the state on account of activities not to the liking of the government. The movement to have regional conferences for Marāṭhavāḍa, Telaṅgaṇa and Karṇāṭak was also started in the twenties. Public education focussed its attention on the lack of service opportunity for the majority community of the state since about 90 per cent of the services in the state were held by the Muslims. Agitation also grew against the widespread corruption which prevailed in the state during this period. The result was that a strong British element was introduced in the administration of the state. Partly this was also the effect of the persistent efforts of the Nizām to get back the possession of Berār and to acquire a status of equality with the Government of India.

With the rapidly rising number of educated youth and the struggle for a place in the services, communal agitation began to make itself felt. This took the shape of the *mulkī* and non-*mulkī* agitation and also the struggle between the major communities of the state. While the Hindu community was moving towards reforms in the state, the leaders who influenced the Muslim community began to think in terms of consolidating the privileges already enjoyed by the community. While the government could not prevent the march of public opinion, it was not very keen to see the development of the Congress movement in the state. Under these circumstances communal movements found a ready field in the state. The rise of the *Ittehād-ul-Musalmin* and its militant wing, the *Razākārs* under the leadership first of Bahādur Yār Juṅg, a *Jāgirdār* and then of Kāsim Rajvī was a feature of the period between 1930 and 1940 in the state.

In 1930, Sir William Barton, Resident of Hyderābād, submitted a memorandum containing the following significant observations, "Flung almost completely across the Indian Peninsula, the great state of Hyderābād holds a strategic position of the first importance both from the political and military point of view. In an emergency, it could practically isolate the South from the North"[1]. Though the vanity of the Nizām was tickled

[1] K. M. Munshi, *The End of an Era, Hyderabad Memoirs*, p. XXII.

by fulsome words used in official pronouncements, he was reminded of his subservience whenever an occasion arose. Lord Reading, in his famous letter of March 26, 1926, addressed to the Nizām, refused to treat the Indian Princes as equals, whatever the language of the treaties. According to the Viceroy, responsibility for the defence and internal security of the country gave the paramount power the right to intervene at its discretion in the internal affairs of the State[1]. The establishment of a State Congress was opposed by the government and many obstructions were placed in its functioning. Restrictions on religious and civil liberties agitated public feelings throughout the state. They had their repercussions in other parts of India. The *Satyāgraha* sponsored by *Ārya Samāj* in 1938 for the removal of religious disabilities was a turning point in the history of Hyderābād. In this *Satyāgraha* the government found itself for the first time very much on the defensive. The State Congress, too, offered *Satyāgraha* at this time to achieve its right of establishing itself. Among the leaders of public opinion who emerged into the forefront of the struggle at this time were Śrī Govindrāv Nānal, the pleader from Parbhaṇī, Śrī Digambarrāv Bindu who later became Home Minister in the government of Hyderābād, Dr. Melkoṭe, later Minister for Finance, B. Rāmkṛṣṇa Rāv, later Chief Minister, Śrī Vināyakrāv Koraṭkar, the son of Keśāv Rāv Koraṭkar and later Finance Minister in Hyderābād government, Svāmī Rāmānand Tīrth, Phulcand Gāndhi, later minister in the Hyderābād State, K. V. Raṅgāreḍḍī and others.

In 1937, feeling that some reforms were due in the state, Government appointed a Committee under Divāṇ Bahādur Aravamudu Ayyaṅgār to suggest a scheme of reforms for the state. The terms of reference for the Committee were however only to suggest the setting up of a body through whom government would be in a position to ascertain the wishes of the people. The theory was that the Nizām held his power from God and that he could not surrender his sovereignty to the people. The Committee suggested a very modest scheme for the setting up of assembly, representative of various sections of the people. Even this scheme was opposed tooth and nail by the *Ittehād-ul-Musalmin* and the *Razākārs* led by Bahādur Yār Juṅg, who felt that it would mean a surrender of the right of Muslims to the majority community. In 1938 the great *Satyāgraha* movement in Hyderābād was started. *Mahārāṣṭra Pariṣad* contributed a large share in that struggle. Most of the Working Committee members and other prominent workers of the Mahārāṣṭra Conference joined the *Satyāgraha* movement one after another. This resulted naturally in a virtual effacement of the formal existence of the Conference Committees and their day to day work. The situation remained unaltered for a considerable time even till about the end of 1940. A section of young workers who had joined the State Congress struggle was not willing to revert

[1]. *Ibid.*

back to the provincial plane of the Mahārāṣṭra Conference. They were reluctant to revive their activities of the Mahārāṣṭra Conference. The State Congress was not able to function on account of the continued ban. Thus there was no organizational medium through which people could work unitedly and create popular sanctions behind them. Arrests and imprisonments were not over. Svāmī Rāmānand Tīrth and some of his colleagues had under the advice of Mahātmā Gāndhī started individual *Satyāgraha*. Sjt. Govindās Śroff, Wāghmare and some other active workers from Auraṅgābād were arrested and imprisoned on the ground that they were communists. In the Mahārāṣṭra Conference, therefore, there were few active workers who could successfully carry on its activities.

The second session was decided to be held in the Osmānābād district. People there had decided to hold the session at Lātur. As there was no constitution so long the president was elected by the local Reception Committee of the District. The late Mr. Śrīnivāsrāv Śarmā B.A. Bar-at-law was elected president.

The whole atmosphere was seething with political unrest for a considerable time. There was a deep feeling of resentment and suppression. The restrictions over the civil liberties of the people were becoming unbearable from day-to-day. Young men had begun to think that they must strike hard and assert for the fundamental rights. Vague ideas were entertained about organising a huge popular movement.

There was no press in Hyderābād which would freely ventilate the feelings of the people and advocate their cause. Attempts of securing permission for starting a Marāṭhī newspaper having failed, Mr. Ānandrāv Wāghmare, started his well known "*Marāṭhvāḍā*" from Puṇe and began to propagate his ideas about the new militant nationalism. In Hyderābād throughout the period of 1937 and even in the early part of 1938 there was a wave of communal riots in almost all the important centres of the State. The last riot in the chain was the notorious Dhulpeṭh Riots of Hyderābād which shook the people of their foundations and they lost all belief in the justice and fairplay of the Government. It was generally believed that those who were responsible for maintaining peace and order not only did not suppress the hooligans but actually elated them. The already existing political unrest was heightened to the eleventh degree by the weak and unjust policy of the Government displayed during the riots. That was the background on which the people of Marāṭhvāḍā were gathering at Lātur to hold their second session.

This time also some conditions were laid down by the Government while granting the permission for holding the session. It was stipulated as a condition that before placing any resolutions in the open session they must be sent to the District Collector and his approval should be sought. A copy of the resolutions passed by the Subjects Committee was sent to the District

Collector, who informed the Secretary that he was not prepared to allow two resolutions to be placed in the open session. The first was pertaining to the demand of Civil Liberties and the second was for a demand of a public enquiry Commission regarding the recent chain of riots, enquiring into their causes, remote and immediate, and to propose remedies. This resolution had also condemned those communal riots and had expressed sympathy for the victims both Muslims and Hindus of these riots. After much discussion, the District Officer was prepared to concede to the resolution on Civil Liberties but the second one he could not allow. Probably he had received definite instructions from higher authorities. He was, therefore, unable to give necessary approval. This news was received by the delegates of the Conference with a great feeling of resentment. None was in the mood of submitting to such humiliating conditions. It was, therefore, decided unanimously to read a statement to the open session explaining the situation and to declare that the session would not proceed as a mark of protest against the highhanded policy of the government. Thus the second session of the Mahārāṣṭra Conference ended abruptly.

An informal meeting was held later on, by the delegates and the workers of the Mahārāṣṭra Conference in order to consider the future programme. It was unanimously decided that there was a great necessity of starting a statewide movement for achieving civil liberties. A Sub-committee consisting of Mr. Kāśīnāthrāv Vaidya, Svāmī Rāmānand Tīrth and Mr. Digambarrāv Bindu was appointed to decide the future programme. A working Committee was also elected to carry on the general work of the Conference. Svāmī Rāmānand Tīrth accepted the Secretaryship and completely devoted himself to the cause of Mahārāṣṭra Conference.

During the course of the next year some useful work was turned out by the Conference workers and its Committees. The late Śrī Lakṣmaṇ Rāv Vaḷujkar of Auraṅgābād was the main inspiration and guide of the younger workers. It was mainly through his efforts that several adult schools and literacy centres were opened in the districts. Members were enrolled in thousands and other useful activities were taken up. The All India political situation was deteriorating day by day. It had its repercussions even in Hyderābād. War-time restrictions were freely utilised to suppress political activities. No relief could be seen in the immediate future. The August 1942 movement burst as an avalanche. The state of Hyderābād had its share in this struggle. Thus there was another break in the work of the Mahārāṣṭra Conference.

However, the fourth session was taken at Auraṅgābād in 1943 mainly through the efforts of Mr. Wāghmāre, Śrī Gonvindās Sroff and other young workers of Auraṅgābād who were released after a long imprisonment. The Auraṅgābād session was the

real beginning of the organizational growth of Marāṭhvāḍā. So long, the Mahārāṣṭra Conference had no regular constitution. A constitution was framed after the Pārtur session. It would have ordinarily been passed in the second session at Lātur. The session was, however, given up in protest and the organization had no constitution passed in the open session. The Umrī session could pass it but the main consideration which weighed with the leaders of the conference was about the difficulty of adopting the same ideal which was originally framed at the time of the Latur session. Some of them thought that after the State Congress struggle it was not possible for them to adopt any constitution which had no responsible Government as its ideal. If they had accepted Responsible Government as an ideal in their constitution, they reasonably feared that the Government would automatically ban the organization. Thus the attempt was deferred for the time being and the constitution was adopted in the Auraṅgābād session of 1943. The Conference was presided over by Śrī Śrīdhar Vāman Nāīk, B.A. Bar-at-law. The main political resolutions passed by the Conference are a great landmark in the progress of the people's movement in Marāṭhvāḍā. The main political resolution and the programme, adopted in the session gave a new turn to the whole movement of the Conference.

The next two sessions of 1945 and 1946 were held respectively at Sailu and Lātur. The Sailu session was presided over by Mr. D. G. Bindu and the Lātur session was held with Mr. Ānandrāv Wāghmare in the presidential chair. Both of these sessions show a high level mark of the rising popularity and strength of the organization. Through its various programmes, the organization had caught the imagination of the people and got a huge following from the rural population. Thousands of peasants attended the sessions and other programmes. Even Tālukā Conferences began to be very huge affairs during these days.

Meanwhile the Second World War had broken out and no further progress in the setting up of an Assembly could take place. When the war ended in 1945, the entire country was in the throes of the Quit India Movement. In Hyderābād Bahādur Yār Juṅg had been followed by the extremist leader Kāsim Razvī. Bands of militant *Razākārs* spread all over the state creating a great sense of insecurity among the people. At the end of December 1943 Svāmī Rāmānand Tīrth issued a statement in which he reviewed the political situation in the state and warned the Government to read the signs of the times and grant freely if not what was absolutely desirable at least what was inevitable. The acid test of what was inevitable under the given situation in Hyderābād, he continued, was the lifting of the ban on the State Congress which in fact would wisely be conceding to the elementary civic right of free association and recognition of the right of the people to strive for Responsible Government. He further said "the struggle the Hyderābād State Congress has

passed through in 1938, 1940 and 1942, remains perforce unfulfilled. The Government has not as yet seen its way to effect any change in its policy towards it. It shall, therefore, be the duty of one and all who believe in and are working for a progressive and democratic Hyderābād State to strive to get the ban on the organisation lifted. The State Congress has all along stood and striven for definite principles and has made its indelible mark on the political history of the state. The freedom of the people of the state can only mean the attainment of Responsible Government under the aegis of H.E.H. the Nizām and I am confident that all the democratic forces, individuals and organisations, shall popularise this ideal and mobilise the strength of public opinion behind it, so that the demand of the State Congress is made irresistible". However the state congressmen who were working in the provincial conferences before 1938 re-entered the conferences with a new spirit and a new vision. They gave the organisations a definite political bias. Thenceforward the political organisations became in effect instruments for educating and organising the people for the very political objectives for which the State Congress stood. Although the ideal of Responsible Government was not incorporated in their respective constitutions for a long time, it was propagated through their resolutions and speeches. The minimum political demands of these conferences were for granting civil liberty and lifting of the ban on the State Congress. Thus the illegal State Congress was gathering popular strength behind it as time rolled on. It was evident that the State Congress was in fact banned for having Responsible Government as its ideal although the Government had tried to hide its intentions behind several other objections. In 1940 the seven *satyāgrahis* headed by Svāmī Rāmānand Tīrth had offered themselves for arrest for the vindication of their right to preach the ideal of Responsible Government. Other state congressmen in the provincial conferences practically asserted this right. Mr. Kāśīnāth Rāv Vaidya presiding over the 3rd session of the Mahārāṣṭra Conference held in 1941 at Umrī (Dist. Nānded) pleaded the cause of Responsible Government in his presidential address. The Conference at the same time while rejecting the reforms of 1939 demanded a new reforms scheme based upon Responsible Government.

The first jitters of the intention of the Government to suppress the Conference were already being experienced. The lives of the political workers were already in danger. Threats were being held out to them, their houses were being attacked, they were being shot at and murdered. The brutal murder of Śrī Govindrāv Pānsare, a brilliant and selfless worker of the State Congress at Aśśāpūr in Nānded district by an armed band of two hundred strong, was indeed the work of the anti-democratic and counter-revolutionary forces. There could be no other reason against such a man who throughout his life served the people without making any distinction of caste or community, who was a devotee of non-violence and truth and who worked throughout

CHAPTER 2.

History.

NIZAMS OF HYDERABAD.

his life for the amelioration of the masses. It was an action directed against those who dared to oppose and lay bare the atrocities and corruption of the officials, it was an action against the vanguard of democratic forces and a challenge to the growing aspirations of the people and those who championed them, it was a shot fired at the rising tide of the mass awakening.

This indirect repression was supported by the direct one by the Government. Hundreds of workers on the democratic front were put under arrest, scores were fired upon and worst crimes of rape, loot and arson were perpetrated by the police against the people in places like Macharadpalli, Aknūr, and Sūryapeṭh.

But all this could not deter the democratic forces from their onward march As the hour of India's independence drew nearer, the rabid communal activities of the *Itteḥād-ul-Musalmīn* increased in volume and violence. The State Congress fought valiantly against these elements. Meanwhile the government of Hyderābād which had till now been led by moderates like Sir Mirzā Ismāīl had come into the hands of the *Razākār* supported leaders, who brought the state to a difficult position, through their spirit of adventurism.

INDEPENDENCE AND AFTER.

India won its Independence in 1947. The future of Hyderābād was now to be settled. Public opinion in Hyderābād was overwhelmingly in favour of joining the Indian Union. This was opposed by the leader of the *Razākārs* who now controlled the government. All efforts of moderates like Sir Mirzā Ismāīl and Sir Sultan Ahmad to establish the relation between the Indian Union and Hyderābād in consonance with the realities of the situation were opposed by the *Razākārs*. The movement of the State Congress to force Hyderābād to join the Indian Union was strongly attacked by the communal elements. In the latter struggle thousands went to jail and suffered strongly at the hands of the administration. Due to the activities of the *Razākārs* hundreds of thousands of Hindus had to flee the state and take shelter in numerous camps set up by the sympathetic Indian opinion across the borders. The district of Osmānābād too had its share of public workers who fought and suffered. At last the Government of the Union moved into the Nizām's State and after a brief but brilliant police action put an end to the intolerable conditions prevailing in the State. Soon after, elections were held in the State and a representative government was set up. The State of Hyderābād acceded to the Indian Union.

In 1956, following the reorganisation of states the district of Osmānābād along with the other districts of Marāṭhvāḍā became a part of the then Bombay State and in 1960, of the Mahārāshṭra State with creation of that State.

CHAPTER 3—THE PEOPLE

CHAPTER 3.

The People.

POPULATION.

THE POPULATION OF OSMĀNĀBĀD DISTRICT according to 1961 Census is 1,477,656 (m. 758,235; f. 719,421). It is spread over an area of 14,271.7 km² (5,510.3 sq. miles) and works out to 268 persons per square mile.

Growth of Population.

Since 1901, when the first official Census was taken, there has been a great degree of variation in population of Osmānābād district. The factors contributing to this variation are numerous. A change in the boundaries of the district from time to time, the intermittent famines occurring in the district, opening up of new railway lines, and epidemics are some of them. The following table shows the decade variation in population of the district since 1901.

TABLE No. 1

GROWTH OF POPULATION IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1901-61.

Decade year	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1901 ..	777,929	..	..	392,889	385,040
1911 ..	927,095	+149,166	+19·17	471,947	455,148
1921 ..	890,291	−36,804	−3·97	459,238	431,053
1931 ..	991,367	+101,076	+11·35	510,440	480,927
1941 ..	1,101,515	+110,148	+11·11	567,353	534,162
1951 ..	1,210,041	+108,526	+9·85	621,541	588,500
1961 ..	1,477,656	+267,615	+22·12	758,235	719,421

It will be seen from the above table that during the last 60 years or so, the population of the district has shown an upward trend except for the decade 1911-21. The net increase recorded during the period was 89.95 per cent.

Of the above increase, the decade of 1901 to 1911 alone showed an increase of 19.17 per cent as it was a period of recovery from

CHAPTER 3. The People. POPULATION. Growth of Population.

the severe famines of earlier years. Opening up of a railway line from Bārśī to Lātūr also contributed to this. The decade from 1911 to 1921, however, witnessed a decline in population to the extent of 4 per cent owing to the failure of agricultural seasons and the influenza epidemics of 1918-19. The two subsequent decades viz., 1921—31 and 1931-41 again showed an increase in population of 11.15 per cent and 11.11 per cent, respectively. During the decade 1941—51, the increase was 22.12 per cent. the highest ever attained in the district.

Tahsilwise also, the population showed similar variations. From 1951 to 1961, for instance, Udgīr tahsil recorded the highest variation viz., 27.0 per cent. whereas Tuljāpūr returned the lowest rate of 16.9 per cent. The tahsils of Udgīr, Ausā, Ahmadpūr, Paranda, Nīlaṅgā and Bhūm were above the district average, but the tahsils of Osmānābād, Lātūr, Kalam, Tuljāpūr and Umergā were below it.

With the increase in population, the density of population also increased. From 162 persons per square mile in 1921 it rose to 268 persons per square mile in 1961. However, the district density is lower than the corresponding figure for the State.

TABLE No. 2

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY, TAHSILWISE, OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1961.

Tahsil (1)	Area in square kilometres (2)	Total population (3)	Males (4)	Females (5)	Density per square mile (6)
Ahmadpur	1,578·1	165,138	84,890	80,248	271
Parandā	1,052·6	88,317	45,071	43,246	217
Osmanabād	1,152·0	140,058	71,654	68,404	315
Lātūr	1,087 3	143,007	74,025	68,982	341
Tuljāpūr	1,566·4	120,834	62,569	58,265	200
Kalam	1,226·6	126,839	65,189	61,650	268
Ausā	1,211·6	122,816	63,068	59,748	263
Umergā	1,493·4	162,405	83,491	78,914	282
Nilangā	1,387·5	162,807	82,944	79,863	304
Bhūm Mahal	878·5	72,836	37,113	35,723	215
Udgir	1,637·7	172,599	88,221	84,378	273

The density of population differed from tahsil to tahsil as is shown in table No. 3. These differences were due partly to the disparity in the fertility or productivity of soils in different tahsils and partly to the unequal growth of urbanisation there.

TABLE No. 3

DENSITY OF POPULATION IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT.

	Density per square mile		Percentage of district population in 1961
	1951	1961	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Maharashtra	271	334	..
Osmanabad District	220	268	100·00
1. Ahmadpūr Tahsil	220	271	11·17
2. Parandā Tahsil	176	217	5·98
3. Bhum Mahal	176	215	4·93
4. Osmanabad Tahsil	260	315	9·48
5. Latur Tahsil	284	341	9·68
6. Tuljapur Tahsil	171	200	8·18
7. Kalam Tahsil	224	268	8·58
8. Udgir Tahsil	215	273	11·68
9. Ausa Tahsil	210	263	8·31
10. Umerga Tahsil	233	282	10·99
11. Nilanga Tahsil	248	304	11·02

The district population can be classified into rural and urban population as in table No. 4.

TABLE No. 4

DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION, OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1961.

	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Total	1,477,656	758,235	719,421
Rural	1,321,390	676,437	644,953
Urban	156,266	81,798	74,468

Table No. 5 gives the tahsilwise breakup of males and females as per rural and urban areas.

TABLE No. 5

POPULATION BY TAHSIL (URBAN AND RURAL), OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1961.

Tahsil	Persons			Males			Females		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Ahmadpur	165,138	157,162	7,976	84,890	80,700	4,190	80,248	76,462	3,786
Paranda	88,317	81,594	6,723	45,071	41,606	3,465	43,246	39,988	3,258
Bhum Mahal	72,836	67,361	5,475	37,113	34,267	2,846	35,723	33,094	2,629
Osmanabad	140,058	121,190	18,868	71,654	61,706	9,948	68,404	59,484	8,970
Latur	143,007	102,094	40,913	74,025	52,582	21,443	68,982	49,512	19,470
Tuljapur	120,834	107,093	13,741	62,569	55,447	7,122	58,265	51,646	6,619
Kalam	126,839	119,542	7,297	65,189	61,365	3,824	61,650	58,177	3,473
Udgir	172,599	153,785	18,814	88,221	78,248	9,973	84,378	75,537	8,841
Ausa	122,816	112,809	10,007	63,068	57,980	5,088	59,748	54,829	4,919
Umerga	162,405	144,871	17,534	83,491	74,279	9,212	78,914	70,592	8,322
Nilanga	162,807	153,889	8,918	82,944	78,257	4,687	79,863	75,632	4,231
Total	1,447,656	1,321,390	156,266	758,235	676,437	81,798	719,521	645,053	74,468

Rural Population.

In 1961, there were 1388 inhabited villages with a population of 1,321,390 in Osmānābād district. The average of rural population was 952 per inhabited village. Since 1901, the net increase in rural population has been 82.21 per cent. The rate of increase per decade was not uniform or continuous, but there was a gradual decrease in the percentage since 1911, except for 1961.

Of the total number of villages, 62.22 per cent villages had population of less than 1000. Villages with population between 1000 and 1999 were more in number than villages with either less than 1000 or more than 2000 souls. In 1961, the frequency distribution of villages was as follows.

TABLE No. 6

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES, OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1961.

Villages with population	No. of villages	Percentage of population to total rural population
(1)	(2)	(3)
Less than 500	443	10·21
500—1,000	490	26·98
1,000—2,000	333	34·14
2,000—5,000	114	25·26
5,000 and above	8	3·41

In 1961, the average population per inhabited village was 952 in the district, as already mentioned above. Within the district this average varied from 749 in Paraṇḍā tahsil to 1293 in Umergā tahsil. The number of inhabited villages per 100 sq. miles in 1961 was 26 in the district. This population was 31 for the State. Within the district the proportion of inhabited villages per 100 sq. miles varied from tahsil to tahsil. For example Tuḷjāpūr tahsil had only 18 villages per 100 sq. miles, whereas Nīlaṅgā had 34 for an equal area.

Urban Population.

According to 1961 Census, there were 13 towns in Osmānābād district with a population of 116,266. The frequency distribution of towns (please refer to table No. 7) shows that among these towns only one had population between 20,000 and 50,000, four towns had population between 10,000 and 20,000 and the rest had below 10,000.

CHAPTER 3.

The People.

POPULATION.

Urban Population.

TABLE No. 7

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF TOWNS, OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1961.

Towns with population (1)	No. of towns (2)	Percentage of urban population to total population (3)
Above — 1,00,000	Nil	Nil
50,000— 1,00,000	Nil	Nil
20,000— 50,000	1	26·18
10,000— 20,000	4	36·94
5,000— 10,000	7	33·80
Less than 5,000	1	3·08
Total ..	13	

Though the urban population has increased considerably since 1901, the process of urbanisation in the district is still slow as compared to the State as a whole. The net growth in urban population of the district since 1901 was 196.37 per cent. The 1911 Census showed a decrease in population of the urban areas, but thereafter till 1951 the urban population has gradually increased. From 1951 to 1961, however, there was again a decline in the urban population, due to the declassification of Cākūr, Waśi, Bembli, Wāḍhonā, Guñjoṭi and Lohārā towns as per the revised definition. Had not these towns been declassified, the net increase in urban population would have been 18.23 per cent more than that of 1951.

Among the towns, Lātūr is the most important and the most urbanised town in the whole district. By 1901 the total population of Lātūr was only 10,479. After the introduction of the Bārśī Light Railway, Lātūr developed into an important commercial centre. It is today a big agricultural market and has large ginning and pressing factories. With an increase in its importance, the population of Lātūr increased during the past 60 years by 290.43 per cent.

From the point of view of population the next important town is Osmānābād, the district headquarters. From 1901 to 1961 its population increased by 77.88 per cent. Udgir is yet another town and an important trade centre in the district. For long its population stagnated for want of communications. But it sharply rose by 162.11 per cent after the Bidar-Paraḷī railway line was opened and a number of other new roads were laid joining it to the district headquarters.

CHAPTER 3.

The People.

POPULATION.

Population by age-groups.

Distribution into broad age-groups, the population in the district shows that during the period from 1951 to 1961, the proportion of children below 4 has increased from 13.19 to 14.92 per cent for males and from 13·89 to 15·82 per cent for females. Likewise the proportion of youngsters in the age-group of 0—14 has increased in the case of both males and females. The proportion of old people, however, has gone down. The proportion of persons in the working age-group of 15—59 has decreased for both males and females. The following tables give the distribution of population by age-groups during 1961 in Osmānābād district.

CHAPTER 3.

The People.

POPULATION.

Population by age-groups.

TABLE No. 8

AGE, SEX AND EDUCATION IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT (URBAN), 1961.

Age-group	Total population			Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Educational levels							
								Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Technical diploma not equal to degree		Non-Technical diploma not equal to degree	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
All ages ..	156,266	81,796	74,468	41,027	59,971	19,571	9,614	16,925	4,480	3,418	361	72	1	68	4
0—4 ..	23,383	11,977	11,406	11,977	11,406	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5—9 ..	23,987	12,047	11,940	8,171	9,536	3,788	2,370	88	34	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—14 ..	20,056	10,916	9,140	3,210	5,365	4,678	2,423	3,025	1,351	3	1	..	..	..	..
15—19 ..	14,894	8,398	6,496	1,987	4,164	1,366	1,106	4,609	1,091	435	133	1	..	..	2
20—24 ..	14,170	6,957	7,213	2,023	5,149	1,351	1,136	2,414	793	1,045	129	28	1	9	1
25—29 ..	12,636	6,440	6,196	2,302	4,789	1,510	839	1,697	497	697	53	8	..	14	1
30—34 ..	10,467	5,440	5,027	2,020	4,140	1,408	563	1,419	294	425	23	5	..	..	..
35—44 ..	16,097	8,536	7,561	3,654	6,566	2,336	675	1,834	293	512	18	13	..	5	..
45—59 ..	12,923	7,076	5,847	3,379	5,377	2,031	367	1,296	100	261	3	13	..	28	..
60— ..	7,609	3,994	3,615	2,293	3,455	1,102	134	538	25	40	1	4	..	12	..
Age not stated. ..	44	17	27	11	24	1	1	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..

CHAPTER 3.

The People.
POPULATION.
Population by age-groups.

TABLE No. 9

AGE, SEX AND EDUCATION IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT (RURAL), 1961.

Age-group	Total population			Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Educational levels			
								Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation and above	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
All ages ..	1,321,390	676,437	644,953	508,523	616,121	120,943	24,234	43,117	4,490	3,854	108
0—4 ..	203,446	101,095	102,351	101,095	102,351	..	..	..	..	..	..
5—9 ..	203,778	102,325	101,453	85,326	95,210	16,918	6,231	81	12	..	..
10—14 ..	159,098	83,588	75,510	48,087	66,764	28,865	7,541	6,634	1,201	..	..
15—19 ..	102,895	51,324	51,571	29,769	46,673	11,200	3,507	9,977	1,363	378	28
20—24 ..	116,467	53,177	63,290	31,544	59,365	11,405	2,886	8,569	989	1,659	50
25—29 ..	112,355	57,999	54,356	37,977	52,276	12,977	1,640	6,027	425	1,018	15
30—34 ..	89,128	45,690	43,438	32,278	42,337	9,527	860	3,520	233	365	8
35—44 ..	138,388	72,746	65,642	54,446	64,474	13,724	987	4,310	179	266	2
45—59 ..	121,189	67,173	54,016	52,979	53,502	11,104	435	2,991	78	99	1
60— ..	73,968	40,961	33,007	34,695	32,852	5,207	145	996	10	63	..
Age not stated ..	678	359	319	327	317	16	2	12	..	4	..

CHAPTER 3. The People. POPULATION. Sex-ratio.

Consideration of the proportion of sex-ratios for different age-groups provides an important aspect of the population problem. In this district the sex-ratio of the total population is more than equal for the age-group of 15—34. Rural sex-ratio is higher than the urban sex-ratio for aggregate groups of 0-14 and 15-34. The rural and urban sex-ratios are almost identical for the age-group 35-59. Urban sex-ratio is, however, considerably higher than its rural counterpart, for the older age-group, that is, for 60 years and above.

Since 1901 the sex-ratio of the entire population of the district varied between 939 and 980 as could be seen from the following table.

TABLE No. 10

SEX-RATIOS IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT.

(Number of females per 1,000 male population)

Year (1)	Total (2)	Rural (3)	Urban (4)
1901	980	981	970
1911	964	964	975
1921	939	940	925
1931	942	946	967
1941	941	941	941
1951	947	950	929
1961	949	953	910

Tahsilwise sex-ratio as per 1961 Census varied from 931 in Tuljāpūr tahsil to 963 in Bhūm Mahāl and Nīlaṅgā tahsil. The rural-urban differences in the sex-ratios within the tahsils are still wider than those between averages for different tahsils. Except for Ausa tahsil, the rural sex-ratios are higher than the urban sex-ratios. In the following table the sex-ratios for each tahsil in the district for urban and rural areas are given separately.

TABLE No. 11

SEX-RATIOS IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT IN 1961 FOR EACH TAHSIL.

Tahsil (1)	Total (2)	Rural (3)	Urban (4)
Ahmadpur	945	947	904
Paranda	960	961	940
Bhum (Mahal)	963	966	924
Osmanabad	955	964	897
Latur	932	942	908
Tuljapur	931	931	929
Kalam	946	948	908
Udgir	956	965	886
Ausa	947	946	967
Umerga	945	950	203
Nilanga	963	966	903
Osmanabad District	949	953	910

As in the sex-ratio, a substantial change in the marital status of the people in this district is also visible. The following table shows the distribution of the district population by marital status for males and females separately in 1951 and 1961, respectively.

TABLE No. 12

MARITAL STATUS, OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1961.

(The percentages of population for broad age-groups are shown compared to 1951.)

Year	Age-group	Total	Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or Separated	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1951 ..	0—14	100	97·56	83·83	2·37	15·96	0·07	0·17	..	0·04
	15—34	100	31·13	1·91	66·28	90·65	2·27	6·84	0·32	0·60
	35—54	100	1·66	0·19	88·14	64·44	9·74	34·85	0·46	0·52
	55+	100	1·03	0·15	68·94	20·14	29·75	79·57	0·28	0·14
	All ages ..	100	49·41	35·84	45·12	49·59	5·26	14·25	0·21	0·32
1961 ..	0—14	100	98·53	90·83	1·44	9·01	0·03	0·08	Negligible	0·08
	15—34	100	32·67	3·30	65·24	91·77	1·38	3·72	0·71	1·21
	35—54	100	1·81	0·23	90·13	68·67	7·19	30·29	0·87	0·81
	55+	100	1·12	0·21	73·47	23·57	24·77	75·93	0·64	0·29
	All ages ..	100	52·44	40·56	43·34	47·33	3·79	11·52	0·43	0·59

CHAPTER 3.

The People.

POPULATION.

Marital Status.

The figures for both 1951 and 1961 reveal that during the last decade the proportion of never married has increased both for males and females. The proportion of widowed, on the other hand, has decreased whereas the proportion of divorced or separated has slightly increased. These changes have lowered the proportion of "married" persons. Another important feature of this distribution is that during the last decade there has been visible a rise in the age at marriage. This is partly due to the breaking up of the joint family system and the severe economic conditions prevailing. This necessitated the marriageable people to postpone their marriage till they reach a certain standard in their economic well being. The proportion of never married has increased in age-groups 0-14 and 15-34 both for males and females.

Child-woman ratio.

The child-woman ratio is expressed in terms of children of 0-4 years per 1,000 women of 15-44 years age-group. It is also stated for every married woman of 15-44 years age-group. This ratio is slightly higher for rural areas than for urban ones. When standardised for married women of 15-44 years age-group, it is higher in urban areas. This may indicate either a high fertility or a high survival rate in urban areas. From 1951 to 1961 this ratio has increased from 635 to 730. It may be attributed to a higher birth-rate and somewhat reduced infant mortality. The following table gives the distribution of persons as per this ratio as also the number of widows per 1,000 married women in the age-group 15-44 which is reduced from 138 in 1951 to 98 in 1961.

TABLE No. 13

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AS PER CHILD-WOMAN RATIO, OSMANABAD DISTRICT.

Period	No. of children 0-4 years age-group per 1,000 women of 15—44 years age-group	No. of children 0-4 years age-group per 1,000 married women of 15—44 years age-group	No. of widows per 1,000 married women (both in 15—44 years age-group)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
District Total 1951 ..	635	738	138
District Total 1961 ..	730	826	89
Rural	731	821	89
Urban	720	858	91

Migration.

The incidence of immigration is an important aspect of the population problem. According to the Census of 1961, of the total population 1,477,656 (m. 758,235; f. 719,421), 1,025,874 persons (m. 646,245; f. 379,629) or 69.49 per cent were born in the district of enumeration and 335,491 or 22.70 per cent were born

outside the district but were enumerated within the district at the time of the Census. The percentage of males enumerated is 85.30 and of females only 52.83. The difference between these two proportions is due to the fact that a large number of women married outside the district during this period. This marriage in-migration of females is more pronounced from within the district. Even among persons migrating from outside the State, the females out-number the males because the district is not sufficiently developed industrially so as to attract males from outside in search of a specialized or unskilled job. The following table gives the proportion of population by places of birth in Osmānābād district in 1961.

TABLE No. 14

PROPORTION OF POPULATION BY PLACES OF BIRTH

Particulars	Total Population	In place of enumeration	Elsewhere *in the* district	Outside the district but *in* Maharashtra	Outside Maharashtra
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Persons	1,477,656	1,025,874	335,491	84,980	29,864
Males	758,235	646,245	78,721	23,078	9,553
Females	719,421	379,629	256,770	61,902	20,311
Percentage to total population—					
Persons	100·00	69·49	22·73	5·76	2·02
Males	100·00	85·30	10·39	3·05	1·26
Females	100·00	52·83	35·73	8·61	2·83

Scheduled Castes.

A large percentage of population in this district belongs to Scheduled Castes. According to 1961 Census 13.39 per cent of the total population was enumerated as belonging to Scheduled Castes. Some of them had reported their individual castes; but a few did not do so. Of the total Scheduled Caste population, 93.89 per cent were found in the rural areas of the district while the rest *i.e.*, 6.11 per cent inhabited the urban areas. There were 32 Scheduled Castes in the district, but only 12 of them have been reported in 1961.

Out of the twelve Scheduled Castes reported in the district in 1961 Census, the largest number belonged to Māṅgs (including Māṅg Gāruḍī). Next predominant group is that of Mahārs and the next to it are Cāmbhārs and Ḍhors, respectively. The remaining Scheduled Castes together number 1,440 only which makes less than 0.1 per cent of the total population of the district. The

CHAPTER 3. The People. POPULATION. Scheduled Castes.

smallest group is represented by Beḍā Jaṅgam and Holeyā Dāsārī having less than ten persons each. The following table gives the distribution of population of these Scheduled Castes by urban and rural areas.

TABLE No. 15

SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1961.

Name of Scheduled Caste	Population		Percentage to total population of the district	Percentage of each Scheduled Caste population in	
	Males	Females		Rural areas	Urban areas
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
*All Scheduled Castes	101,019	96,873	13·39	93·89	6·11
(1) Beḍā Jaṅgam ..	4	2	N	100·00	..
(2) Bhaṅgi	292	284	0·04	95·83	4·17
(3) Cāmbhār ..	11,913	11,273	1·57	92·12	7·88
(4) Dakkal	22	19	N	100·00	..
(5) Ḍhor	2,833	2,660	0·37	69·58	30·42
(6) Ellamalwār ..	94	96	0·01	100·00	..
(7) Holeyā	181	233	0·03	93·72	6·28
(8) Holeyā Dāsārī ..	3	4	N	..	100·00
(9) Kolupulvandlu ..	92	91	0·01	70·49	29·51
(10) Mahār	39,057	37,384	5·17	95·47	4·53
(11) Mālā Jaṅgam ..	16	7	N	100·00	..
(12) Māṅg†	46,410	44,745	6·17	94·49	5·51

*Inclusive of persons from the Scheduled Castes who have not reported their individual castes.

†Includes Mang Garudi also.

In regard to the distribution of the components of the Scheduled Castes community between rural and urban areas 30 per cent belonging to the Ḍhors, Holeyā Dasārī and Kolupulvandlu communities are the residents of the urban areas while the rest reside in the rural parts of the district. In regard to other Scheduled Castes, the proportion is more or less the same. Most of the Scheduled Castes either work on their own lands or serve as agricultural labour on other farms or as tenant cultivators. There are few among them who are literates. By tradition they stay in groups which prevents any mobility in respect to the community as a whole. This may perhaps account for the majority of them residing in rural areas of the district.

POPULATION.
Scheduled Castes.

A comparison of the number of Scheduled Castes in 1961 to that in 1951 shows that both in rural as well as urban areas the proportion of population belonging to Scheduled Castes has gone down during the decade. This reduction could be attributed to a large number of persons from the erstwhile Hindu Scheduled Castes returning their religion as Baudha or Nav-Baudha.

Scheduled Tribes.

People belonging to Scheduled Tribes in the district number only 393 according to 1961 Census. They account for 0.03 per cent of the total population of the district. They represent 6 Scheduled Tribes as reported at the time of Census. All of them stay in rural areas. They have almost equal ratio of males and females. Of these tribes, Pardhan has the largest number of population, having 87 males and 88 females. Bhils come next with 71 males and 73 females. Andh tribe is the smallest group with only 2 males and no females to return. The Scheduled Tribe population in the district shows an increase from 151 in 1951 to 393 in 1961.

The Scheduled Tribes is the smallest group in population. They are the most depressed group so far as literacy is concerned. The males are very much behind in literacy, and no female is literate.

Literacy

Of the total population of the district 1,225,642 or 17.05 per cent people are literate, while a great majority are still illiterate. Of the literates, 120,943 males and 24,234 females barely know the three R's and cannot be said to have reached a certain standard of literacy. Amongst those who possess some educational level, the greater percentage is of those who have completed the primary or the basic education. Of these, the males number 43,117 and females only 4,490. The reason might be sought perhaps in orthodoxy and conservative attitude in regard to the female education. The rule of the ex-Nizām which never encouraged female education might also be a contributory factor to the low level of literacy among females.

The number of people who have taken education up to matriculation and above is quite small, viz., 3,962, of whom, 3,854 are males and 108 females.

Within the district the highest literacy rates are in a small pocket around Lātūr town. On the other hand, lowest rates are obtained in the western portion of the district comprising Bhūm mahāl and in the eastern portion comprising parts of Nīlaṅgā, Udgīr and Ausā tahsils. The lowest percentage in this area is due to the lack of proper communications. In the order of literacy Lātūr tahsil with 20.96 per cent of literates stands first and is followed by Paraṇḍā tahsil where literacy is 12.87 per cent.

The rural and urban area-wise distribution of literate population indicates that among rural areas Umargā tahsil ranks first with 16.98 per cent. Among urban areas Osmānābād tahsil has the highest rates both for males as well as for females.

CHAPTER 3.

The People.

POPULATION.

Literacy.

Considered from the point of the growth of literacy in the district, the literacy percentage has increased almost seven-fold during the past 60 years, that is, from 1901 to 1961. In this the percentage of literacy for females has shown substantial improvement especially during the decade from 1951 to 1961. Male literacy has risen from 18.61 in 1951 to 27.52 in 1961. This may be attributed to the liberal educational policy and extension of various facilities to the people under the literacy schemes implemented during the Five-Year Plans. The scheme of compulsory education introduced in the district in 1953 also helped to increase the percentage of literacy considerably.

The highest percentage viz., 24.15 is recorded against the age-group of 15-34. Of these, males are predominantly more in number than the females, the percentages being 40.58 and 7.87, respectively. Next to this comes the age-group of 5-14. With the percentage of literacy as 20.95 the percentage of literacy for males is 30.68 in this group and that for females is 10.69. Percentage of literacy for the older group, that is for those who are 60 years of age and above is still lower, as the literacy drive has been of recent origin only.

When classified according to the rural and urban areas, the literacy percentage shows a higher proportion for the urban as against the rural areas for the simple reason that in the urban areas the facilities for education are more and wide spread. For the age-group 5-14, for example the percentage of literacy for rural areas is only 18.60 as against 40.33 in urban areas. So also in regard to the age-groups 15-34 and 35-59, for which the literacy percentages have been 21.06 and 13.74 for rural areas and 49.06 and 34.61 for the urban areas, respectively.

The average literacy rates are the highest in the age-group of 15-34 in the case of males. This indicates that literacy rates have improved only recently and that there has not been any persistent educational activity over a long period. In the case of females, too, the high figure for 5-14 indicates that female education has received attention only recently.

The spread of literacy during recent years can also be seen from the number of schools which has gone on multiplying every year in urban and rural areas of the district but more particularly so in the rural areas.

During the last decade i.e., from 1951 to 1961 there has been a rapid growth in the number of primary schools whose number rose from 500 to 1,224. There were severe restrictions in the ex-Hyderābād State on opening new schools and as a result very few private institutions could work in the district. Now the students from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as also those whose parents' yearly income does not exceed Rs. 1,800 get free education. This has led to the rise in the percentage of literacy and educational level.

POPULATION BY RELIGION.

The religion of the majority of the population of Osmānābād district is Hindu. Out of 1,477,656 peoples in the district during 1961, 1,228,908 people or 83.2 per cent of the total population belonged to Hindu religion. Hindus form 85.2 per cent in rural and 65.9 per cent in the urban areas of the district. Muslims come next, forming 10.11 per cent of the total population. But unlike Hindus, they are having a larger percentage (viz. 27.57) staying in urban areas and a comparatively smaller (viz. 8.05) percentage of the total population in rural areas. Jains and the followers of other religions have similarly a larger proportion in urban areas. The Jains, in fact, are the most urbanised group having 34.04 per cent of its people living in the urban areas. Only Hindus and Buddhists are more numerous in rural than in urban areas. The following table gives the distribution of population by religions in the rural and urban areas of the district.

TABLE No. 16

POPULATION BY RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES, OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1961.

	Urban		Rural	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Hindus	54,322	48,608	578,648	547,330
Sikhs	77	51	159	13
Jains	1,097	886	11,900	1,942
Buddhists	4,221	3,693	41,967	42,105
Zoroastrians	7	5	..	..
Muslims	21,926	21,151	53,043	53,308
Jews	..	..	..	..
Christians	148	74	720	252
Others	..	..	..	3
Total ..	80,798	74,468	686,437	644,953

A comparative position of these religions over a period of the past sixty years indicates that the proportion of Muslims has increased from 9.5 per cent in 1901 to 10.1 per cent in 1961. The proportion of Christians, too, has increased by 0.08 per cent during the same period. In case of Hindus, on the contrary, the proportion has considerably gone down mainly due to the fact that a number of Hindus belonging to backward or Scheduled Castes returned their religion as Baudha or Nav-Baudha. If the Hindus and Nav-Baudhas are grouped together their proportion appears more or less constant over the last 60 years. The percentage of Jains, however, has gone down from 0.7 in 1901 to 0.4 in 1961. The following statement gives the percentages of the people belonging to different religions to the total population :

	1901	*1961*		*1901*	*1961*
Buddhists ..	..	6·23	Jains ..	0·66	0·32
Christians ..	0·01	0·08	Muslims ..	9·52	10·11
Hindus ..	89·80	83·17	Others ..	0·01	0·02

CHAPTER 3. The People. POPULATION BY RELIGION.

The sex-ratio for each religion in Osmānābād district indicates that of all the religions the Muslims are having the highest ratio *viz.*, 993. Buddhist follow next with 992. The reason for this ratio may be attributed to the migration of their males from the district to outside places. The lowest sex-ratio is found among Christians.

LANGUAGES.

Marāṭhī is the principal language and is the mother-tongue of nearly 84 per cent of the population, as per 1961 Census. This proportion was 84.15 in 1951 and 84.22 in 1901. In rural areas Marāṭhī speakers account for 86.9 per cent of the population; whereas in urban areas their proportion is only 59.5 per cent. Urdū has the second largest number of speakers. They make 9.9 per cent of the total population in the district. This is partly due to the fact that the district, which had been subject for a long to the rule of the Nizām, had Urdū as its official language. In a number of schools Urdū was made a compulsory subject. In urban area Urdū is spoken by as much as 27.4 per cent of the population; in rural areas, however, only 7.8 per cent of the people speak it. Kannaḍa ranks third with 2.8 per cent of the population speaking it. The speakers of Bañjārī, Kaikāḍī and Pārdhī are concentrated mostly in rural areas. These are predominantly the languages of the backward class people or tribals who stay in the rural parts of the district. The speakers of Hindi are fairly distributed over rural and urban areas. The following table shows the distribution of languages by urban and rural areas of the district in percentages to total population.

TABLE No. 17

DISTRIBUTION OF LANGUAGES BY RURAL AND URBAN AREAS IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1961.

Language	Percentage to total population			Percentage of each language in	
	Total	Rural	Urban	Rural areas	Urban areas
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(1) Bañjāri	0·92	0·97	0·56	93·52	6·48
(2) Gujarāti	0·16	0·12	0·51	65·71	34·29
(3) Hindi	0·94	0·61	3·71	58·09	41·91
(4) Kaikāḍi	0·05	0·06	0·03	94·49	5·51
(5) Kannaḍa ..	2·78	2·38	6·14	76·66	23·34
(6) Marāthi	83·97	86·86	59·47	92·51	7·49
(7) Pārdhi	0·07	0·07	0·03	95·89	4·11
(8) Telugu	1·10	1·02	1·76	83·06	16·94
(9) Urdū	9·91	7·84	27·43	70·73	29·27
(10) Others	0·10	0·07	0·36	63·10	36·90
All Languages ..	100·00	100·00	100·00	89·42	10·58

The above table shows that the proportion of Marāṭhī speakers had remained more or less the same and also that of the Urdū speakers. No substantial variation is witnessed in the percentages of Gujarātī, Pārdhī, Kaikāḍī and Hindi speakers during the

past sixty years. The proportion of Telugu, on the contrary, increased from 0.55 per cent in 1901 to 1.22 per cent in 1951, but it has decreased to 1.10 per cent in 1961.

The comparative position of the languages as spoken by different people in the district in 1901, 1951 and 1961 is given below.

TABLE No. 18

LANGUAGES IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT

Language	Percentage to total population		
	1901	1951	1961
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Bañjāri	0·15	0·77	0·92
2. Gujarāti	0·15	0·12	0·16
3. Hindi	1·06	0·92	0·94
4. Kaikāḍi	0·07	0·07	0·05
5. Kannaḍa	4·36	3·28	2·78
6. Marāṭhi	84·22	84·15	83·97
7. Pārdhī	0·04	0·09	0·07
8. Telugu	0·55	1·22	1·10
9. Urdū	9·30	9·21	9·91
10. Others	0·10	0·17	0·10
All Languages	100·00	100·00	100·00

Since the merger of the Marāṭhwāḍā region in the Mahārāṣṭra State prominence of Urdū language has considerably diminished. Urdū is no longer compulsory at any stage of Administration or Education and its place is taken by Marāṭhī, the language of the majority of the population. Similarly, the tribal languages, like Vañjārī, Kaikāḍī and Pārdhī which are having no script would gradually fade into insignificance with the spread of education and their place will naturally be taken by other languages.

According to 1961 Census, there were 245,537 occupied residential houses in Osmānābād district accommodating a population of 4,177,656. A house is defined as a structure or a part of a structure (inhabited or vacant or a dwelling, a shop, a shop-*cum*-dwelling or a place of business, workshop, school, etc.) with a separate entrance directly to the street or to a common staircase, courtyard or gate. The following statement gives the tahsilwise distribution of 1,000 Census households living in Census houses

CHAPTER 3. — The People. — HOUSES AND HOUSEHOLDS.

used wholly or partly by types of Census houses in rural areas of the district.

Name of the Tahsil (1)	Dwelling (2)	Shop-*cum*-Dwelling (3)	Workshop-*cum*-Dwelling (4)	Dwelling with other uses (5)
Osmānābād District ..	987	4	7	2
Ahmadpur ..	989	3	6	2
Parāndā ..	986	4	7	2
Bhum ..	987	3	8	2
Osmānābād ..	984	5	9	2
Lātur ..	984	6	8	2
Tuljapur ..	990	3	6	1
Kalam ..	988	5	5	2
Udgir ..	987	5	6	2
Ausa ..	986	3	10	1
Umerga ..	986	3	9	2
Nilanga ..	986	3	6	3

The table indicates that the number of houses used for dwelling purposes is higher in Tuljāpūr tahsil than any other tahsil in th district. The number of houses used only for dwelling purposes in Osmānābād and Lātūr tahsils is somewhat lower as compared to other tahsils. This may be due to the fact that Lātūr town is a commercial centre of great importance and Osmānābād is a district place. The higher proportion of dwelling houses in Tuljāpūr tahsil is due to its importance as a religious centre.

Among urban areas, the number of owned houses used for dwelling purposes is high in Nīlaṅgā tahsil and the number of rented houses used for dwelling purposes is high in Lātūr tahsil. This in fact is due to the trend towards urbanisation. The number of household dwellings in rented houses in Osmānābād is next to that of Lātūr as Osmānābād is a district place and all the district offices are situated there.

A house may accommodate a single household or a number of them as is generally the case in urban areas. A household is defined by 1961 Census as a group of persons who commonly live together in the same house and take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevent any of them from doing so. The number of households per 100 houses in Osmānābād district worked out to 112·94. This proportion is higher

than that of any other district in Aurangābād division where the corresponding proportion is 109.95.

According to the samples taken by the Census of 1961, the percentage proportions of different types of households were as follows: —

	Total	*Rural*	*Urban*
Single member	5·95	5·63	8·61
2-3 members	20·95	20·71	22·92
4—6 members	44·32	44·90	39·51
7—9 members	20·82	20·83	20·73
10 members or more ..	7·96	7·93	8·23
All sizes	100·00	100·00	100·00

It will be seen from the statement that among the different size-groups, households with 4 to 6 members are more common (44.32 per cent) than others, both in the rural and urban areas. On the other hand, the percentage of single-member households is quite small (*viz*., 5.95). In urban areas due to the shortage of accommodation, number of persons are found to postpone their marriages. The same reason, i.e., shortage of accommodation is responsible for maintaining a slightly larger proportion of households with members 10 and above. There is, however, little difference in the percentage distribution of rural and urban households, firstly because, the urban area is comparatively far too small, and secondly, there is little industrialisation in the district. On the whole, it appears that the single and small-size households are more (31.53 per cent) in urban than in rural areas (26.34 per cent). The average size of the households is 5.39 in rural areas and 5.24 in urban areas.

The proportion of owned houses is high in Osmānābād, Nānded and Bhīr districts as compared with the average of Mahārāṣṭra State and Aurangābād division. The following statement gives this proportion: —

Area	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented	Owned	Rented
Osmanabad District.	86	14	89	11	58	42
Aurangabad Division.	85	15	89	11	33	47
Maharashtra State.	72	28	88	12	30	70

The number of houses having no regular rooms is high in Ausā tahsil when compared to other tahsils of the district. Economically Ausā is the poorest of the tahsils in the district. Most of the households in this district are staying in one room.

CHAPTER 3. The People. HOUSES AND HOUSEHOLDS.

The proportion of persons per room is highest in Tuljāpūr tahsil but the number of persons per household is high in Nīlangā tahsil. Number of persons per household is 5.17 in Lātūr town, and it is the lowest among all the urban areas of the district. This is due to the fast disappearance of the joint family system in industrial and commercial urban areas like Lātūr. The total number of persons per room and the total number of households for the rural and urban areas in each tahsil of the district is given in the following statement.

Tahsil-wise distribution of the number of persons per room and household in Osmanabad district as per 1961 Census

		Total No. of persons per room	No. of persons per household
Osmanabad district	Total	3·77	5·38
	Rural	3·82	5·39
	Urban	3·35	5·38
Ahmadpur tahsil	Total	3·37	5·43
	Rural	3·37	5·42
	Urban	3·37	5·56
Paranda tahsil	Total	3·81	5·22
	Rural	3·92	5·18
	Urban	2·89	5·69
Bhum tahsil	Total	3·87	5·32
	Rural	3·93	5·29
	Urban	3·37	5·59
Osmanabad tahsil	Total	3·82	5·41
	Rural	3·97	5·38
	Urban	3·11	5·57
Latur tahsil	Total	3·64	5·25
	Rural	3·74	5·29
	Urban	3·42	5·17
Tuljapur tahsil	Total	4·13	5·35
	Rural	4·27	5·36
	Urban	3·23	5·30
Kalam tahsil	Total	3·60	5·26
	Rural	3·64	5·27
	Urban	3·11	5·19
Udgir tahsil	Total	3·62	5·52
	Rural	3·64	5·48
	Urban	3·53	5·81

		Total No. of persons per room	No. of persons per household
Ausa tahsil	Total	3·96	5·38
	Rural	4·04	5·43
	Urban	3·21	4·93
Umerga tahsil	Total	3·93	5·38
	Rural	3·97	5·41
	Urban	3·63	5·14
Nilanga tahsil	Total	4·00	5·55
	Rural	4·00	5·53
	Urban	3·85	5·97

The pattern of household is not the same everywhere. Generally it is the male who is the head of the household, but in some cases where he is quite old or incapable or in case where the elder members in the family are females a female may become the head. Similarly, the proportion of married persons in a household is not the same everywhere. The following statement shows the distribution of 1,000 sample households by the type of their composition.

Particulars	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Heads of households	918 04	81·96	920·12	79·88	900·98	99 02
Spouses of heads of households.	2·04	783·59	1·98	788·99	2·53	739·48
Married sons ..	253·02	..	263·20	..	169·75	..
Other married relations.	133·82	459·84	137·05	473·53	107·44	347·76
Never married, widowed and divorced or relations.	1,403·32	1,286·41	1,394·81	1,280·70	1,472·8	1,333·11
Unrelated persons ..	43·49	5·28	41·77	5·04	57·59	7·24

The statement shows that 918.04 males per 1,000 household are heads of households as against only 81.96 females. Married sons are 253.02 of the total males. 1,403.32 males and 1,286.41 females, which incidentally form the largest group, are never married, or widowed or separated. Nearly 783.59 females are spouses of heads of households. High proportion of females in other married relations includes the daughters-in-law and married

CHAPTER 3. The People. Houses and Households.

daughters or sisters of the heads. The proportion of married sons is smaller in urban areas than in rural areas. This indicates that the joint family is replaced by a biological family more in urban areas than in rural areas. Unrelated persons have a higher proportion in urban areas. Domestic servants are included in this category and they appear to be staying with the households more in urban than in rural areas.

TABLE No. 19

COMPOSITION OF SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS, DISTRICT OSMANABAD.

Total	Total No. of Sample House-holds	Total Sample Households Population			Heads of Households	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
District Total ..	54,513	292,779	150,114	142,665	50,045	4,468
Rural	48,575	261,677	134,015	127,662	44,695	3,880
Urban	5,938	31,102	16,099	15,003	5,350	588

Total	Spouses of Heads of Households		Married Relations		
	Males	Females	Sons	Other Males	Other Females
(1)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
District Total .	111	42,716	13,793	7,295	25,067
Rural	96	38,325	12,785	6,657	23,002
Urban	15	4,391	1,008	638	2,065

Total	Never married, widowed and divorced or separated relations		Unrelated persons	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
District Total	76,499	70,126	2,371	288
Rural	67,753	62,210	2,029	245
Urban	8,746	7,916	342	43

Housing in general, particularly in towns and cities, has undergone considerable change during the last hundred years or so. This is in consonance with changes in social customs, economic conditions and sense of safety of the people, so also with the better knowledge and appreciation on their part of sanitary and hygienic principles and of various new and improved building materials.

Houses in villages are generally built in a half-hazard manner without proper planning. A house is built usually on a particular site with reference to the convenience of the builder than with any regard for the health and convenience of a neighbour or of the public. In old days due to unsettled conditions and the difficulty of guarding, a house with large windows and doors would have been a rare sight. Old-fashioned sprawling *wadas* with a number of squares inside were built by the well-to-do and rich. Some of these old structures are noticeable in places like Tuljāpūr, but most houses were built with mud and rubble, the better ones with bricks and lime with tiles or iron galvanised sheets for roof. but most of them are just huts or cottages with straw and hay mixed with earth for their roof. Low doorways opening in the courtyard or across and main building in the centre, with verandas all around supported by wooden pillars is a typical type of structure. Most houses are known as *dhaba*-houses. with flat-terraced roofs of clay or salt earth, resting on strong wooden beams which run from wall to wall.

The houses of ordinary peasants and cultivators are built in a skeleton form, the roof being supported on wooden posts and earth filled in between these two to form the wall. Some of these houses up to a foot above the basement are of rubble and mud. The principal room is entered through a low door. Three or four other rooms are used for stores, sleeping and a kitchen. A wall in front shuts in a small courtyard where the washing is done and cooking utensils are cleansed. A cattle-shed is usually in the courtyard or in one of the fields. Smaller houses do not have a fore courtyard. The poorest classes live in little *chhappar* huts with a fence of cotton stalks or branches of trees filled in with earth for walls and a roof thatched with long grass and leaves over a framework of bamboo and twigs of branches. The houses in towns range from small insanitary holes of workers to well-designed and well-constructed bungalows of the rich people.

Whereas the houses in villages are owned by the villagers, in urban areas they are owned by a few owners and are rented to poor people. A section of town dwellers, if it happens to be the ancestral resident of a town, lives in a better class of houses constructed with locally available blackstone or burnt bricks with high plinths with coursed or uncoursed rubble masonry walls plastered with lime and mortar generally painted and floors generally of murum or, as in recent years, of stone paving or

CHAPTER 3. The People. HOUSES AND HOUSEHOLDS.

concrete flooring. The doors and windows are spacious and fixed with bars or metalled jali for safety. The roof generally has timber rafters and local half-cylindrical or mangalore tiles.

Decoration.—There can scarcely be any material which can be called furniture or decoration in poor houses. The poor sleep on floor on coarse blankets and old clothes and mostly earthen and some metal vessels are owned by them. At most for occasional use there may be *cārpāis*. But in better houses bed-steads, chairs, tables, carpets, cup-boards of wood and steel, portraits and pictures are seen. Radios, gramophones and transistors are gradually penetrating even in cottages.

SOCIAL LIFE. Hindus.

Hinduism is the chief faith followed by all castes and classes among Hindus and Islam is followed by all classes among Muslims. There is no caste system among Muslims. They are recognised according to the callings and professions they follow. Sentiments of superiority and inferiority do exist in that community in spite of equality in theory. Among Hindus, the feeling that a particular caste is superior is disappearing, but each caste still believes in its own superiority. Generally all of them get on well with one another. Scheduled castes and tribes are fast coming on par with other communities among Hindus because of the favoured treatment they have been receiving due to their backwardness since India became free.

The joint-family system has been gradually disappearing all over India under the influence of modern civilisation, new education, increasing industrialisation and consequent urbanisation, of the population. Osmānābād cannot be said to be much industrialised and therefore, joint family living still persists in the rural parts. Families with a grandfather as the head and not only sons, but their sons i.e., grand children living together in pursuit of agriculture as their main occupation are by no means a rare sight. Yet the tendency even for agricultural estates to get divided and sub-divided has led to neglect of agriculture and to several members of the family leaving for urban areas in pursuit of jobs in factories, offices and the like, not only in the district itself, but even to distant cities. It may be because agriculture and cottage industries have ceased to be profitable that people leave their ancestral homes or it may be that modern education inculcates ideas of individual freedom and there are new openings to young people which did not exist some decades ago. These influences interact and the joint family system is giving way to small families consisting of husband, wife and their progeny. Modern legislation, too, helps this process. Hindu law divides property equally among sons, and even daughters now are entitled to a share, if the property is ancestral.

In the case of self-acquired property, the man has free choice to bequeath it to whomsoever he wills and in the proportion he desires or he can gift it away to any religious, social or charitable

purpose. Once upon a time under the influence of religious superstitions, it was considered to be a spiritual disadvantage to have no male issue and the provision for adopting a son under religious sanction was made. The son was supposed to look after the spiritual and other worldly good of the deceased and also perpetuate his name. Under the influence of modern education, adoption with such ends in view is looked upon with disfavour. People do not attach particular importance either to spiritual good or to perpetuating the family name. There is a purely material reason also that is gradually discouraging adoption. It is that the law courts record numerous cases of widows being ill-treated by adopted sons and this has acted to some extent as a deterrent.

Marriage and Morals.

Marriage has been traditionally regarded as a sacred and inevitable obligation for both man and woman in the centuries old history of Hinduism. It is held a sacrament and not a dissoluble contract. Marriages between members of different *varnas* and castes are looked down upon and as a general rule they are not favoured. Under the influence of modern education, it is realised that the caste system is an inequitable and unjust institution and for the last many decades, social reformers have inveighed against it and made active efforts for its eradication. It is breaking down, but very slowly. In urban and industrialised areas, inter-caste marriages are coming into vogue. Not only different castes, but even sub-castes did not favour intermixture of blood and the comparison and verification of *gotras* and *pravaras* once held very great sway. Those who did not conform to these practices were regarded as sinful persons. Now even sagotra marriages are lawful and valid. Astrological agreement between horoscopes of the bride and the bridegroom has been considered as of importance today even, though not obligatory. The younger set of people looks upon this, with exception, as pure superstition. The four months of the rainy-season are not considered auspicious, but obviously that season is inconvenient for any festive celebration outdoors and that must be at the root of the idea that the rainy days are inauspicious. So the restriction is falling in disuse. Registration of marriages has become compulsory by law and is also found more convenient and less expensive.

All the same, tradition dies hard and in the rural areas of Osmānābād most of the frivolous practices associated with marriages among Hindus continue unabated. Social customs and practices of local significance hold their own. In rural areas marriage celebration is still spread over two or three days and other consequential ceremonies extend to a whole year, particularly the Diwali that follows a marriage. Indeed they do not end till the bride gives birth to a child, which is always preferred to be a male. These non-essentials are getting reduced in number as years pass by under the stress of circumstances attendant on a

CHAPTER 3.

The People.

SOCIAL LIFE.

Hindus.

Marriage and Morals.

less leisurely life all around. They were necessarily overgrowths of a feudal life and a predominantly agricultural civilisation. With the dawn of the current century, tremendous transformation has come over the whole country as a result of a busy life, particularly in urban areas. Most of the non-essentials were just childish, devised to create fun, laughter and merriment for elderly folk.

This change has found expression in the country's legislation also. The law against child marriage was first passed during the British days. It has been known as the Sharda Act which prohibited marriage of girls below 14 years of age. Later amended, it was fixed at 16 and now it is sought to be fixed at 22. Among educated classes, the age limit has already been reached. The justice and desirability of the contractual element even in holy wedlock has been recognised and divorce under certain conditions is now permissible. It has deliberately not been made easy by the law makers. Freedom to marry beyond one's own caste has not only been conceded, but even encouraged by those who look upon the caste system as a potent influence making for disunity in Indian society. The *gotra* barrier has crumbled down as it has been found to be quite fantastic. Marriage between members of sub-castes are coming into general vogue. Inter-caste marriages may not be quite so frequent, but they no longer are sensational. Antagonism to them has positively broken down and no one speaks of ostracism of the contracting parties now.

Marriage customs of the so-called higher castes and lower castes among Hindus are essentially the same. Only the ritual among the former is conducted to the accompaniment of Vedic *mantras* and among the latter by what are called *Purāṇic mantras*. Polyandry does not exist anywhere in Mahārāstra and so not in Osmānābād also. Polygamy was not so infrequent whether among high castes and more notably among the peasantry and even today it is not difficult to come across a peasant proprietor who has taken two or even three validly married wives. For them it is more an economic proposition which secures so much free labour force at their command. All the same since polygamy has been legally banned, it will soon become a relic of the past.

Traditionally, woman everywhere in India has occupied an inferior and dependent status in the social scheme, even though she has carried the burden of home management, rearing of children and being generally a help-mate of man. She has been ordained in Manu's code to be under the control of her father during childhood, that of the husband during youth and of the son during old age. In free and sovereign India, woman has in theory been placed on a footing of equality in every respect and to some extent she has exercised her freedom capably, but the bulk of womanhood continues to be what it has traditionally been. Only a very small section of Indian womanhood is really

economically liberated. But with the age of marriage fairly prolonged, with permission to widows to marry and the limited right of divorce, woman is coming into her own.

Prostitution, Drink, Gambling—Yet just because a number of women are economically and educationally backward and socially persecuted, prostitution still thrives as a means of living, mostly in industrial areas, since they are inveigled into this loathsome, but easy way of earning livelihood. Drinking is not openly practised since Prohibition is the official policy. Gambling also prevails, though in a clandestine manner from place to place and in one form or other, though of course it is illegal.

The Hindu scripture does not recognise widow marriage, the view point being that a true wife must preserve her chastity as much after as before her husband's death. The marriage rites prescribed ordain that the bride must be a virgin and, therefore, there cannot be any rites as such for widow being married. So, even though widow marriages are lawfully permissible among all Hindus in accordance with the Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act, 1856, they are not favoured by the so-called higher castes even now. Many of the lower Hindu castes and tribal people customarily allow the marriage of widows. Even among them it is only permissible, but not favoured. Some consider it disreputable and do not practise it. Among the Liṅgāyats and Jains, too, it is looked down upon.

Divorce.

Communities which allow marriage of widows usually allow divorce. Divorce is permissible if the husband is impotent or insane and if the wife is adulterous. Divorce is generally permitted with the sanction of the caste panchayat and the marriage of a divorced woman is solemnised by the widow marriage form.

According to time-honoured usage, rules of endogamy prohibit marriages between *Sagotras, Sapindas* and *Sapravaras*. Brahmans, as a rule, have *gotras* and *pravaras* handed down to them from generation to generation and they abide by *gotra* and *pravara* exogamy. Marāṭhās claim *Kuli* (stock) and *Devaka* (Marriage guardians), but among them the same is not necessarily a bar to marriage, the restriction being the identity of *Kuli*. Among several Brāhmaṇ communities, *Kuli* and surname are observed as exogamous. Now, even among Brāhmaṇs, *Sagotra* and *Sapravara* marriages have been held valid under the Hindu Marriage Disabilities (Removal) Act of 1946. The prohibited degrees of blood for marriage beyond agnates vary according to custom in the community concerned. Cross-cousin unions are disallowed, but strangely enough union between a brother's daughter and a sister's son is not only tolerated, but it is deliberately sought after among many communities among Hindus, including Sāraswat and Deśastha Brāhmaṇs. Marriage with a wife's sister is allowed and a brother may also marry his brother's wife's sister *i.e.,* sisters can be sisters-in-law.

CHAPTER 3.
The People.
SOCIAL LIFE.
Hindus.
Marriage Ceremony.

All Hindu marriages now conform to what has been described as the *Brāhma* form of marriage, though seven others were presented as legitimate and valid once upon a time. They included even kidnapping of the bride or forcing a marriage on a bride without her consent or that of her guardians. In the prevailing *Brāhma* form, the bride is given to the bridegroom with the approval of the parents or guardians of both for the express purpose of procreation or perpetuating the family tree.

Five different versions of this main concept are noticeable. In what is known as *Salaṅkṛt Kanyādān* bride's father or her representative bedecks her with ornaments, jewellery and may also meet all incidental expenses including travelling expenses of the groom's entourage. Ordinarily each side pays its own expenses, when the bride and groom approve of each other and consent of those interested in them is taken. Presents to be made to each other are left to their choice, but exchange of them is inevitable on the occasion of the wedding. Marriage feasts of friends and relatives can be as many as the purse permits, but there is at least one, expenses of which are shared.

Hunda or dowry is now legally prohibited, but once it was a prestige condition among the so-called high caste Hindus and even now legal restrictions are quite skilfully circumvented while arranging marriage alliances by people who know how to dodge the law's purpose. Hunda is usually given by the bride's side to the bridegroom's side. When the process is reversed, it is called *dej*. In either case it is open to the charge that the bridegroom or the bride is purchased for so much money.

The marriage ritual process consists of a number of stages and they are there because there are no love marriages *i.e.*, marriages by mutual choice. It is the parents or guardians who usually settle marriages. *Māgṇī* is, therefore, the stage among backward communities. Among them it is the father of the groom or some one on his behalf who begins negotiations of a prospective bride's house. Even among the advanced communities, this ritual is theoretically observed at a function held on a day previous to the wedding day by the groom's father requesting the bride's father to give his daughter in marriage. But it is wholly symbolic, because it is the bride's father or guardian who has to approach a prospective groom's father and it is assumed that the need of getting a girl married as soon as possible is greater than getting a boy married.

If there is no initial hitch, the family priests who are usually astrologers come on the scene and compare the horoscopes of the bride and the groom. This practice also is becoming less and less important because faith in astrology is on the decline. If horoscopes agree, terms on which to settle the marriage follow and a betrothal day is fixed. On that day *pānsupārī* is distributed among friends and relatives and the word of marriage alliance

is mutually pledged. The next stage is *Sākharpuḍā,* called in some places *Sākharsāḍī.* On a mutually agreed day, the bridegroom's father or a close relative or his friends go to the bride's house and present her with sweets and a sari and a bodice-cloth and even some ornament. This is done through the agency of one or more *suvāsinīs i.e.,* women with their husbands living. The bride's forehead is marked with *kumkum.* Others are given *pānsupārī* and light refreshments. Some days later, the bride's relatives go to the bridegroom's house for what is known as the *Tilak* or *Tila* ceremony. The groom is given a head dress, some clothes and a ring. This custom does not obtain everywhere. It is obviously a reciprocatory rite and these constitute a betrothal and no party can go back on the mutually pledged word.

When the wedding day approaches, a rite called *Patrikāpujan* is gone through. This consists in worshipping the papers on which the names of the bride and the bridegroom are written by the priests of both parties with God Gaṇeś as witness. Formal invitations are then given to family deities, local gods and goddesses in various temples, and they are invoked to bless the couple. This is done very ceremoniously in a procession of friends and relatives accompanied by women folk to the accompaniment of music. This is called the *Akṣat* ceremony.

A function called *ghāṇā* is held day before the wedding day in which women predominate. It is symbolic of what the bride and the bridegroom are expected to do throughout their life and is performed both at the bride's and the bridegroom's. A turmeric root, some wheat and an areca nut are tied in a piece of unused cloth to the handle of the domestic grinding stone by married and unwidowed women. A little quantity of wheat and turmeric is ground by them while they sing couplets in praise of Gaṇeś and Saraswatī. Two wooden pestles are then tied together with a piece of unused cloth usually a bodice piece, containing a turmeric root, an areca nut and a little wheat. Some quantity of wheat is put in a bamboo basket and rounded with these pestles. The provisions for the marriage ceremony are supposed to be prepared after this ceremony, but usually, they are prepared very much before. The grinding stone and the pestles used for this ceremony are kept in the same position till all functions in connection with the marriage are gone through. Usually this ceremony is performed in the early hours of the morning.

The next item is also not part of the religious ritual, but is insisted upon by the women folk and so universally observed. A party of women, married, but unwidowed from the bridegroom's house goes to the bride's house to the accompaniment of music, taking with them turmeric paste, scented oil and articles of dress. The bride is smeared with oil and turmeric paste and given a hot-water bath. She is presented a new *sāḍī* and a *coḷī.* The remnant of the paste and oil is taken back to the bridegroom's house. This is applied to his body with massage and he

CHAPTER 3. The People. SOCIAL LIFE. Hindus. Marriage Ceremony.

is also given a hot water bath. The bride's father presents him a new dress. He puts it on and accompanied by his father, other relatives and friends, starts in a procession, to the accompaniment of music, for the marriage ceremony, for the bride's house.

A number of propitiatory rites are gone through on the marriage day in both camps. *Maṇḍap-pratiṣṭhā* or *Devaka-pratiṣṭhā* is the first. This includes *Gaṇapati pujana, Puṇya-havācana, Nandiśrāddha* and *Grahamakha.* The whole place is washed with cowdung and water, *Suvāsinis* decorate it with *rāṅgolī* and arrange three seats on the floor, in one line, with sacred cloth, usually woollen. The parents, or who act for them, take bath, put on silk clothes and are seated with their faces eastwards. Then a *prāyaśchitta* (penance) is administered to the bride at her place and to the groom at his place, for not having gone through certain *samskāras,* which ought to have been done before. Fathers of the bride and the groom solemnly declare that the forthcoming marriage is in fulfilment of the debt due to gods and forefathers and continue the performance of religious rites and propagation of the race. This declaration is a recognition of the belief that marriage is a social obligation. Prayers are then offered to Gaṇapati, the family deities, *Mṛtyuñjaya* and the planets by the priests in order that the marriage ceremony should pass off without any impediment. *Gaḍagner* or *Keḷvaṇ i.e.,* congratulatory feasts are offered to the bride and the bridegroom at home as well as by friends and relatives on the eve of the marriage.

A formal declaration of the marriage settlement in the presence of friends and relatives is held on the day previous to the marriage or on the same day at the bride's house. It is called *Vāṅgniśchaya.* The groom's father accompanied by a party of young men and women goes ceremoniously to the bride's house. They are welcomed and seated according to their rank, status and relationship. The bride is dressed in rich clothing and brought to the gathering as if to be viewed by all. The groom's father gives in her hands a coconut, a betel leaf packet and announces three times that he accepts her as his son's wife. The bride's father says he is pleased to hear it. Both of them meet each other in a formal embrace and after the distribution of *pānsupārī* to all, the ceremony is over.

Then comes the marriage hour. The groom is ceremoniously dressed and taken in procession to the bride's house by a party of men and women. His brow is decorated by what is called a *bāśiṅg* or a *muṇḍāvaḷ.* His left cheek is touched with lamp black and he is seated either on a horse-back or in a horse-carriage and now-a-days even in an automobile. Behind the groom is his sister or in the absence of one, a cousin, holding in her hand a lucky lamp and another elderly woman follows her with a copper jar, filled with rice, betel-nut and water, covered with a twig of mango-tree and a coconut set on a heap of rice in

a bamboo basket. Other women follow them. The party halts at a previously fixed place for performing what is called *seemānta pujan i.e.,* cordial welcome on the boundary.

Usually the groom's brother or a cousin goes in advance to the bride's house and informs the bride's camp of the arrival of the groom's party. The bride's people hasten to receive them all after making a suitable present to this informant. On arrival, the bridegroom is received by the bride's house, one or two *suvāsinīs* pour water on the horse's hoofs that the groom rides. He dismounts and is welcomed by the bride's mother at the entrance of the *maṇḍap* with a dish holding two wheat flour lamps who waves them in front of his face and lays them at his feet. Another *suvāsinī* pours a potful of water that is mixed with lime and turmeric on his feet. The bridegroom presents her with a sāḍī and a bodice cloth, the bride's father hands him a coconut and leads him by hand to a place prepared for him to be seated near a *bahule,* a small raised platform. All the guests are received and seated in the marriage hall. Soft music plays on. The family priest keeps a close watch on the *ghaṭikāpātra, i.e.,* water-clock to begin the marriage ceremony so that it should be concluded at the right auspicious moment. While this goes on, the bride is given a bath, dressed in a special bridal dress and seated before what is called *Gaurihara* which consists of Śiva, Pārvatī and Indrāṇī (Indra's consort) and asked to pray and seek their blessings for a happy married life.

A little before the auspicious moment, the bride's father worships the paper on which the *muhurta* has been written. Two small heaps of rice are made near the marriage platform by the priest and a cloth with a central cross-mark is held between the heaps. The groom stands on one and the bride on the other, the former facing west and the latter east. A mixture of rice and *jire* (cumin seeds) is given in the hands of both. Maternal uncles of the bride and the groom stand behind them. The priests stand on either side of the curtain and tell the bride and the groom to look at the lucky cross *i.e.,* the *svastika* on the cloth and pray to their family gods. The priests recite auspicious verses and throw rice reddened with *kumkum* on both. Rice is distributed to all guests which they shower on both at the end of each verse when the auspicious moment is reached, the astrologer claps his palms. This is a signal for all to clap and the musicians to play on their instruments. The curtain is drawn aside and the bride and bridegroom throw the rice-mixture in their hands on each other's head and garland each other.

This is followed by what is called *Madhuparka.* This is a special reception to the bridegroom. The bride's father and mother sit on two *pāṭs* (low stools) in front of the bridegroom who is seated on a little higher seat called *cauraṅga.* They wash his feet, the mother helping in pouring warm water and the father scrubbing. The father gives him flowers and pours on his

right hand a spoonful of honey mixed with curds which is called *Madhuparka*. The bridegroom sips it. If the parents have an elder son-in-law or sons-in-law, they are also offered *Madhuparka* in order of their seniority. The hands of the bride and bridegroom are then joined by the father, a pot of bell-metal is held by the priests under their joined hands and the mother pours water with some silver coins in it over their clasped hands.

This is the process of *Kanyādāna* or giving the girl over to the bridegroom. This is considered to be a highly meritorious act on the part of a Hindu house-holder. This is signified by the chanting in Sanskṛt the benediction.

Kanyā Tarayitu : Puṇyam Vardhatam.—This means, may the daughter save her father and may his merit grow. The father then presents new clothes, ornaments and other articles to the bridegroom. He puts round the bride's neck a lucky necklace called *Maṅgaḷasutra*, made of black glass beads, some gold beads and a locket. God Ganeś is then worshipped and Brāhmaṇs are given *dakṣiṇā*. The couple worships Goddess Lakṣmī, Indrāṇī and Pārvatī. While this worship goes on, the guests in the marriage hall are given *pānsupārī*, coconuts, flowers, sweets, scent and rose-water as witnesses to the wedding. *Saptapadī* is the last marital right which consists in the bride and bridegoom going seven times round the marital fire. When this is done the marriage is valid and duly solemnised. This is followed by *pāṇigrahaṇa* which makes the marriage irrevocable. Marriage wrist-laces, known as *kaṅkanas* are tied to the wrists of the couple. They are shown to the Pole Star or *Dhruvatārā* by the couple as they stand holding each other's hands. This is symbolic of their pledge to stick together forever, through good report and evil report, through sunshine and through storm.

The concluding social event of the ceremony is *varāt* which means a ceremonial homeward return of the bridegroom, accompanied by his bride. This usually takes place on the wedding night or the next. In the old days, when boys and girls of very young age were married, parents and other elders of the family sought considerable fun in making the boy and girl go through a number of frivolous tricks and playful bouts and entertained themselves. With adults as parties to the marriage, all this vulgarity has disappeared. A relic of this is still to be noticed by way of making the couple partake food from the same plate and asking them to feed each other once or twice. After the *varāṭ* one more ceremony of social significance is held at the bridegroom's house. It is the ceremonial welcome extended to the bride by her mother-in-law. It is called *Sunmukhdarśan*, literally, seeing the face of the daughter-in-law. New clothes and ornaments are given to the daughter-in-law and a spoonful of sugar is placed in her mouth by the mother-in-law and other elderly women.

The last religious ceremony is the *Devakotthāpan* or unshrining the *devak*. When this is over, Brāhmaṇs and priests are rewarded for their services. During the marriage celebration all guests are treated to sweet feasts and vegetarian diet, but after the unshrining of the *devak* there is a licence as it were for eating meat and similar indulgences and most people go through them according to their means and often beyond their means.

During the last many years, conditions of life have undergone a tremendous transformation. The marriageable age of both boys and girls has considerably risen not only in urban but even in rural areas of the country which is being gradually but increasingly, industrialised. In this process, the time-honoured leisurely and elaborate rituals, whether religious, social or just customary, are disappearing. So even those associated with the marriage institution have no place in the altered circumstances.

Attempts have been made from time to time, by religious and social reformers to rationalise and abridge even the whole marriage ceremonial considered to be the most important in the life of every man and woman. This has happened to the other less important *sanskāras* also. Some of them have been abolished altogether while some others have been suitably abridged. *Upanayana*, for instance, known better in popular parlance as *muñja* is still being observed, but is quite nominal and assumes more the appearance of a get-together of friends and relatives. The sacred thread that is ceremoniously given to the twice-born when he goes through the *upanayana* ceremony, is retained by mere force of habit. But it has ceased to have any significance and not a few have given it up. Collective *upanayanas* have come into vogue in certain places as a convenience just to record that people have not altogether ceased to care for the nominal initiation of boys into the students stage, with a formal religious ceremony. The only other *sanskāras* that are still observed necessarily are in connection with birth and death and in the case of women with pregnancy.

RELIGION.
Hindus.

In the religious practices and beliefs of the Hindus acts of worship have been always playing a prominent part. In the Vedic times these mainly consisted of *homas* or *devayajñas* (sacrifices) to be performed after an intricate ritual of offering of food and fuel sticks (*samidhās*) into the sacrificial fire. Among the *Brāhmānic* Hindus of modern times the ancient idea of *homa* has been replaced by a highly systematic ritual of image-worship *devapujā* which is followed in the worship of *Brāhmānic* images in Hindu temples and houses. When systematically performed, it consists of an elaborate procedure consisting ordinarily of sixteen *upacaras* (ways of service) to be offered to the images or deities. These images are said to be eight-fold *viz.*, made of stone, wood, iron, sandal-wood or similar paste, drawn (as a picture), made of sand, of precious stone and lastly metal. They could also be of lead and bronze. Among stone the

CHAPTER 3. The People. RELIGION. Hindus.

Sāḷigrām stone and the stone from *Dvārakā* marked with *cakra* (discus) are highly prized in the worship of Viṣṇu, *Bāṇa-liṅgas* from Narmadā and Godāvarī in Śiva worship, metallic stone in Durgā worship crystal for sun-worship and red stone in Gaṇeś worship.

Among the *Brāhmānic* deities popularly worshipped the principal ones are Viṣṇu under various names and in various *avatāras*, Śiva in his various forms, Durgā, Gaṇeś and the Sun. This worship of five *devatās* (deities) when offered in a group is known as *pañcāyatanapūjā*, and according as the worshipper places one or other of the five in the centre, falls in five different arrangements such as: *Viṣṇu-pañcāyatana, Śiva-pañcāyatana, Surya-pañcāyatana, Devī-pañcāyatana* and *Gaṇeśa-pañcāyatana.*

In the *Mahābhārat* and the *Rāmāyaṇ* it is frequently stated that God comes down to earth often for punishing the wicked, for the protection of the good and for the establishment of *dharma.* Accordingly, the popular concept deems Viṣṇu to have descended to earth ten times to preserve the world and its culture in his ten well-known *avatārs*: Matsya (fish), Kurma (tortoise), Varaha (boar), Narsimha (man-lion), Vamana (dwarf), Paraśurāma, Rāma, Kṛṣṇa, Buddha and Kalaṅkī. Of these Rāma and Kṛṣṇa as *avatāras* of Viṣṇu have temples dedicated to them and are worshipped at a number of places.

Śiva worship appears to be the most ancient worship that is still prevalent, so also the worship of the phallic emblem of Śiva. Of the innumerable *liṅga* temples the famous twelve *Jyotirliṅgas* are: Omkāra at Māndhatā, Mahakāla at Ujjayini (modern Ujjain), Tryambak (near Nāśik), Ghṛṣṇeśvara at Ellorā, Nāgnātha (Parbhani district), Bhīmā-Śaṅkara (at the source of Bhīmā river in the Sahyadris), Kedārnāth at Garhwāl, Viśveśvara at Benāras, Somanāth in Saurāṣṭra, Vaijanāth near Paraḷī, Mallikārjuna at Śriśaila, and Rāmeśvara in South India.

The worship of Durgā has prevailed from ancient times, the goddess being known under various names such as Umā, Pārvatī, Devī Ambikā, Gaurī, Caṇḍī, Caṇḍikā, Kālī, Kumārī and Lalitā. The *Devīmahātmya* in the *Mārkaṇḍeyapurāṇa* (chap. 81-83) is the principal sacred text of Durgā worshippers in Northern India. Durgā is also worshipped as *Śaktī*, the influence of which sect has been great throughout India.

Worship.

Besides temples and images, the Hindus regard multiple other objects with veneration and offer them worship. Of these the following ones similar as at many other places, have some importance in this district.

Tree Worship.

A number of trees and plants are considered sacred and of religious importance, *e.g.*, the *bela* (*Aegle marmelos*), the *apṭā* (*Bauhinia racemosa*), the banyan or *vaḍa* (*Ficus bengalensis*), the

pipal, *pimpaḷ* (*Ficus religiosa*), the *umbar* (*Ficus glomerata*), the swallow-wort *ruī* (*Calotropis gigantea*), and the sweet basil *tuḷas* (*Ocimum sanctum*).

The *bela* which is planted near shrines and other holy places is believed to be the home of Pārvatī, the consort of god Sankara. Its leaves are favourite offering to Śiva and Brāhmaṇs gain merit by repeating prayers sitting under its shade. The *bela* is seldom cut. The *apṭā* (*Bauhinia racemosa*) may be worshipped by women on the bright ninth of *Śrāvan*; on *Dasarā* day people give each other *āpṭā* leaves taking them to be of gold. The banyan (*vaḍ*), from its matted air-roots, is believed to be the emblem of Siva who wears matted hair; the fullmoon day of *Jeṣṭha* is particularly sacred to the tree, and with the object of lengthening their husband's and their children's lives married women worship the tree on fullmoon days. The branches of *vaḍ* serve as *samidhās*, a fuel in all fire sacrifices. The *pimpaḷ* (*Ficus religiosa*) is believed to be the emblem of Viṣṇu, and the haunt of *muñjā*, the spirit of a thread-girt and unmarried Brāhmaṇ lad. To quiet the *muñjā*, water is poured on the *pimpaḷ's* roots daily or sometimes during the intercalary months which are sacred to Viṣṇu, and to the performance of after-death rites. High caste Hindu women hold it meritorious to throw flowers, water and sandal-paste on its roots in worship and to walk 108 times or more round it. Some childless persons who trace their misfortune to the influence of some evil spirit cause the *Brāhmānic* thread ceremony performed for a *pimpaḷ* tree and a masonry platform built round its trunk. The tree is on no account uprooted or destroyed and except for sacrifice the wood is not used as fuel. The *umber* or *audumber* (*Ficus glomerata*) is another sacred tree of the Hindus who use its branches as *samidhās* or fuel-sticks, for fire-sacrifices. It is a common belief that a hidden stream runs near every *umber* tree. But the tree is more famous for its being the sacred abode of god Dattatreya and as such it gets a place in the precincts of a Datta temple and has generally a masonry platform constructed round its trunk. The swallow-wort *ruī* or *arka* (San.) is sacred to the Sun. Hindus think it ominous to have to marry a third wife when the former two are dead, and to forestall the evil, a man wishing to marry for the third time, goes through a mock marriage ceremony with a *ruī* bush before he marries a woman who thus becomes the fourth wife. Swallow-wort flowers are the favourite offerings to god Hanumān and the Gaṇapati but cannot be offered to Śiv, Devī, or Viṣṇu. The sweet basil *tuḷas* is held sacred by Hindus of all classes. Almost all *Vaiṣṇavas* have a basil plant in their house, and it is said that a Hindu when sworn by it, will not tell a lie. Before taking their morning meal women pour water in the basil pot, burn a lamp near it, and bow to it. *Tuḷśī* leaves, Viṣṇu's favourite offerings, are believed to have great sin-cleansing power. A basil leaf is put in the mouth of the dead, and the dry wood of the *tuḷśī* plant is always added to the fuel with which a dead body is burnt.

CHAPTER 3.

The People.

RELIGION. Hindus.

Animal Worship.

The cow, as the representative of *Kāmdhenu,* the heavenly cow, the giver of the hearts desire, is the most sacred of all the animals to all *Brāhmānic* Hindus. The five cow-gifts or *pañcagavya,* milk, curds, clarified butter, urine and dung are used in all religious ceremonies as purifying substances. Cow's dung is the favourite wash of the floor of every Hindu house and dung cakes are mostly used as fuel in all sacred fires. The gift of a cow or *godāna* is the noblest of gifts. During the month of *Śrāvaṇa,* if not during the four wet months, women and girls may make it a point to worship every day the cow by applying *kuṅku* and cleaned rice to the cow's forehead, put a flower garland round her neck and feed her with grass. The sight of a cow with a heifer is always considered as lucky.

The bull called *Nandi* is Śiva's carrier, and is held sacred. In a Śiva temple there is always an image of a bull which is worshipped along with Śiva. The Liṅgāyats consider Basava, the propagator of *Liṅgayatism,* as the incarnation of *Nandī.* On the last day of *Śrāvaṇa* when the bullock's labour in the field ceases, the Kuṅbī husbandsmen mark their bullock's brows with red, put red cotton threads round their neck or horns and feed them on select grains and food.

The monkey or ape is sacred to Hindus. In some temples monkeys are tamed and fed by pilgrims as a religious duty. God Hanumān is much sought after by people in distress, and in spite of their ravages monkeys are never killed.

The serpent, generally the cobra or *nāg,* is much dreaded and worshipped by almost all Hindu classes. Serpents are shown as entwining the body of Śiv, their lord, and in Mahādev temple a brass or silver serpent is seen girding the *linga.* The earth is believed to be borne on the hood of a serpent called *Śeṣa* under whose expanded hood Viṣṇu delights to rest with his consort Lakṣmī. The day held most sacred to serpent worship is the bright fifth of *Śrāvaṇa* called *Nāgapañcamī.*

The rat or mouse gets special honour as Gaṇapati's carrier on the Gaṇapati festival day in *Bhādrapada,* when it is worshipped along with Gaṇapati in the hope that its breed will not trouble the inmates of the house.

Tomb Worship.

Tomb-worship, though not widely common gets a prominence in some parts of the district. The few tombs that are worshipped are those raised over (i) the remains of a *satī,* i.e., a woman who burnt herself with her dead husband, of (ii) a Hindu ascetic, and of (iii) a Muslim saint.

Till widow-immolation was legally suppressed by Lord William Bentink in A.D. 1829 the practice of a woman burning herself with the dead body of her husband was common. By sacrificing herself the woman was believed to be taken to heaven and to be united for ever with her husband, and her relatives and friends

specially honoured. This practice of a woman burning herself on her husband's funeral pyre was not confined to particular castes or particular districts. Over the spot where the woman faced self-immolation a masonry platform or *devaḍī*, used to be erected generally by the chief and sometimes by the members of the family. A stone was set on the platform which was sometimes canopied, and on the stone were carved the sun and the moon and the figure of a woman with her right hand lifted. Sometimes a religious grant was made by the chief for the daily worship of the platform on the dark fourteenth of *Āśvin* and for making some worshipful offerings. At present these *satī* memorials are generally found in a neglected or forsaken condition, their history being long forgotten.

Tomb Worship.

The tombs of masonry platforms raised on the river bank over the remains of a Hindu ascetic are called *samādhis* because the ascetic is believed at the time of death to be in a state of mental absorption or *samadhi*. These tombs are raised either by the family of a layman who renounced the world and became an ascetic (*sanyāsi*) a short time before his death, or by the disciples and followers of a man who before death, had long been an ascetic. A stone is set on the platform and on the stone a pair of footprints are carved. These tombs are worshipped by the dead man's family or disciples daily or on some select days and on the anniversary of the ascetic's death. These *samādhis* are sometimes found to have undergone a strange travesty of fate. Some got neglected and forgotton through the passage of time: some are maintained because of their fame as a *Jāgṛut* (vigilant), *sthān* (abode) but some got revived at the instance of a devotee who avows by a visitation or vision (*dṛṣṭānta*) from the dead ascetic. The tomb or *dargāh* of a Muslim saint called *pīr* or *sāī* (*i.e., śahīd* or *martyr*) which is generally shaded by a tamarind tree is visited by many middle and low caste Hindus on high days or when a vow taken in the saints honour is to be fulfilled.

Deities.

The intercession and help of a *pīr* is sought on various occasions. When the object is gained, offerings are made to the tomb as per the nature of the favour and the proclivities of the *pīr*. Coming to the specific deities in the district which are installed in temples, goddesses claim perhaps the largest number. *Śaktī*, or deified energy, is worshipped by all classes of Hindus, as Lakṣmī by the followers of Viṣṇu; and as Pārvatī, Bhavānī or Durgā by the *Śaivas*. *Devi* (goddess) and *Āī* (mother) are the most popular and generalised names under which she is known and worshipped in the district, the goddess greatly feared by the lower classes is Marī-āī believed as she is to cause epidemics and such calamitous troubles.

Other goddesses to whom temples are dedicated in the district are: Ambikādevī, Anubāī, Bhavānī, Bhojāī, Godābāī, Irā, Irādevī, Jagadambā, Kalukābāī, Kāśibāī, Kaṇakeśvarī, Komāī,

CHAPTER 3.

The People.

RELIGION.

Hindus.

Deities.

Lakṣmī, Mahākālī, Malubāī, Mañjuṣī, Muktābāī, Pocimāī, Padmāvati, Pohyācī-āī, Pārvatī, Patjādevī, Rāṇubāī, Reṇukādevī, Satī-āī, Saṭvāī, Ṭhāṇamāī, Tukādevī and Vāghāī. It is to be noted that most Hindu castes have their own special tutelary deities who may have been included in the above list.

Among the male deities-god Hanumān popularly known as Māruti has a temple practically in every village. As a faithful messenger of Rāma he has a place in the *Rāma Pañcayatana,* his figure being shown as standing a little in front and also to the right of Rāma. It is said that it was at the instance of Rāmdās, the contemporary of Tukārām, who sponsored the cause of Māruti—Hanumān that the temples of the deity were raised all over Mahārāṣṭra. Next to Māruti, Mahādeva appears to claim the rank of popularity among the male deities. Rudra or Śiva, though fierce is to be sought in the *Vedas,* not only to preserve man from calamity, but to bestow his blessings on man and beast, which may account for his euphemistic epithets of Śiva or auspicious, Śaṅkar or doer of good, Śambhu or origin of good and Mahādeva or great god. Bhairav is really the terrific aspect of the deity, but is commonly considered as almost a separate god, and as Bhairobā is very much regarded in rural parts of the district. Śiva temples are also found in the district under the following: Ambeśvar, Bhageśvar, Candramaulī, Ḍankeśvar, Dudhadhārī, Haradev, Haranāṭh-Mahādev, Haṭṭeśwar, Jale.śvar, Kailās, Kāñcaneśvar Kandeśvar, Kānheśvar, Kedārnāth, Mudgaleśvar, Kaṇḍikeśvar, Nilkaṇṭha, Nilkaṇṭheśvar, Pāleśvar, Pāpadaṇḍeśvar, Rājarājeśvar, Rāmeśvar, Ratneśvar, Siddheśvar, Somanāth, Someśvar, Viśveśvar, and Vyāghreśvar.

The other deities of the standard Hindu pantheon who have temples dedicated to them in the district are: Bālājī, Datta, Gaṇapati, Kṛṣṇa or Murlidhar, Narshimha, Rāma, Viṣṇu, Lakṣmī Nārāyaṇ and Viṭṭhal or Viṭṭhal-Rukmiṇī. Of those, except for Ganapati, the God of wisdom and of all auspicious beginnings, who is known to have a separate God head of his own and a cult of worshippers known as *Gaṇapatyas,* all other gods are incarnations of the super-god-Viṣṇu. Khaṇḍobā who is supposed to be tutelary or special deity of the Marāṭhās has a number of temples in the district. Temples in which some saints or saint-like persons have found deifications stand by a class of their own. In this category are included *Samādhis, Vrndavana* and *Vira* of the Hindus and *Dargāh* of the Muslims. These evidently enshrine the mortal remains of a holy person or a specific ancestor of some important families of the village or that of a *Svāmi* (head of a religious order or establishment) or that of a *Pir* (Muslim saint). These shrines as found in this district are as follows: Agnibuvā, Ānand Mahārāj, Bairāgibābā, Baḷsājibāvā, Jivabuvā, Gopālgīr, Gorakhnāth, Gosāvibuvā, Kodliṅg, Janārdan Mahārāj, Lahānbuvā, Medhānandbuvā, Nānā Mahārāj, Nemināth Mahārāj, Purṇānand Mahārāj, Ṛṣibuvā, and Tukārāmbuvā.

CHAPTER 3.

The People.

RELIGION.
Hindus.
Deities.

Besides, a number of animistic deities who may be ancestors deified and later worshipped, are to be found located in crude shrines more often represented by stones. They are Fakirobā, Rokḍobā, Santobā, and Tukobā. There are also to be found more locations of spirit-deities such as: Jakhin, Mhasobā, Muñjā, and Vetāḷ which are common to many a village in the district.

CUSTOMS.
Hindus.
Pregnancy and Child birth.

For a newly-wed bride, the prospect of a coming baby is delightful. Perhaps more so to the parents of both the bride and bridegroom. It is, therefore, greeted with pleasure and happiness. A woman without a child is considered an immature and imperfect woman. It is even considered ominous for a woman to be so. Bearing a baby ripens her womanhood and such a woman is respectfully treated. No Hindu woman will consider herself having fulfilled her womanly function if within a reasonable period after marriage she does not become enceinte. When such omens are noticed by the elders, there is joy in the family and everybody further desires that the first arrival should be a male babe. With a view to securing this, a sacrament called *Punsavana* is performed when the bride is in the third or fourth month of pregnancy because the sex of the baby is said to be determined in the fifth month. This *sānskāra* has almost fallen into disuse whether because it has been found ineffective or superfluous. The prospective mother's desires and longings are anticipated and attempted to be satisfied by the elderly members of the husband's family or now by himself as that is considered to contribute to safe delivery and coming of a healthy baby. If a child is born with some undesirable birth marks or congenital defects, they are ascribed to the non-fulfilment of the expectant mother's longings. It is customary for the expectant mother to be sent to her parents for the first delivery. All arrangements including the engagement of a midwife known to the family are made. She looks after the young mother for ten days after the delivery.

The fifth and the sixth day from the child's birth are regarded as full of danger to the new babe and worship therefore is offered to the deities presiding over those days known as *Pāñchavī* and *Saṭhi.* This is prevalent in all rural areas in particular and even Muslims and Christians observe these days though the form of their propitiation of these deities may slightly differ from that of Hindus. The common belief is that conclusive seizures and other forms of child complaints are the work of spirits and they can be warded off by some propitiation. In all Hindu households, the elderly women are very particular about keeping a lamp ceaselessly burning in the delivery room and the mother is never left alone during the first ten days. On the fifth day of childbirth, friends, and relatives are asked for a small tiffin. In the name of the *Panchavi*, a betel-nut, a sword or a sickle are placed on a *pat* and sandal paste and flowers are offered. The mother bows before the goddess with the babe in her arms and prays before the goddess to protect her child from evil spirits.

CHAPTER 3. — The People. CUSTOMS. Hindus. *Pregnancy and Child birth.*

On the sixth day a blank sheet of paper and a reed pen and ink are placed on a mat and the *Saṭhī* or Mother Sixth is worshipped as on the previous day. A few friends are similarly treated to snacks.

During the ten days, the mother is considered as untouchable, only the midwife touching her and ministering to her needs. Her family observes what is known as *Suher* just as a period of mourning is observed in the case of death in the family. Both are known *aśouca* or days of impurity. On the eleventh day the mother and the baby are given a purificatory bath, their clothes are washed and the whole house is purified by *Pañcagavya*. The male members of the family change their old sacred threads for new ones. The midwife is presented with a new *sāḍī*, bodice-cloth and some money as her fee. The mother is now fit to be touched after some sacred water is nominally sprinkled on her body.

Many of these old practices and formalities are becoming extinct because it is becoming more convenient and safer to send expectant mothers to maternity homes, but in this district particularly in the rural areas the old order prevails. The christening of the baby is generally done on the 12th day. Women friends and relatives are invited for the purpose who bring tiny clothes and playthings as presents. Musicians play on sweet and soft instruments, the baby is put in the cradle and named, usually taking into consideration the stars under whose influence it is born. This ceremony is called *barse*. The lobes of the baby's ears are pierced by a fine gold thread, usually by a goldsmith. If the child is subject to a vow, his right nostril is pierced by gold ring placed there. *Cuḍākarma* or the first hair-cut was also considered a necessary sacrament once when the child was about thre years old, but it has died out.

Muñja.

Upanayan, *Vratabandha* and *Mounjibandhana* are the Sanskṛt names, but they have given way in popular parlance to a short and easy word *Muñja*. This is a sacrament originally prescribed for only the three *varṇas viz.*, Brāhman, Kṣatriya and Vaiśya. Whoever can claim to be classed in one of these is entitled to have this sacrament performed. The numerous castes and sub-castes among Hindus instead of the three *varnaṣ*, have often been troubled over which of these is entitled to this and which is not. Even in the case of those who are beyond controversy, the performance has only a nominal importance in that the old significance associated with it has died out for long. In theory it is a purificatory rite initiating a boy into the *Brahmacaryāśrama* or studenthood which was supposed to last for at least twelve years in close association with a preceptor. All that has been happening for centuries, however, is that at the age of eight and up to twelve this ceremony is performed. For some decades boys have been regarded as of school-going age when they complete five years and then really their rudimentary education starts and if a religious ceremony must signify that stage, it should be at that

time. But that is not done. It is customary to perform this ceremony in months starting from *Māgha* to *Jyeṣṭha* with due regard to astrological considerations.

Mounjibandhana means girding the waist of a boy by a thread made from *muñja* grass. This is done with due *vedic* rites by a priest. As has been said already, the religious or cultural significance of the ceremony is purely nominal and it has now become only as a festive occasion for a get-together of families and friends. Preparation for it begins at least four days before the auspicious day for it is fixed. A booth is raised in front of the house and its posts are decorated with plantain trees, mango twigs and flowers. Invitations are sent to friends and relatives. As in the case of marriage, feasts are given to the boy and his parent by friends and relatives which are called *Gadagner* or *Kelvaṇ*. A day or two before the auspicious day, the boy's parents visit temples and friends and personal invitations are sent to friends and relatives. This ceremonial invitation is called *Akṣat*. On the day of the ceremony, *ghāṇā*, *puṇyāhavācan*, placing of the *ghaṭikāpatra* and *nandiśrāddha* are gone through exactly as in the case of marriage. The mother and the boy are anointed and given a hot water bath and a ceremonial cutting of the boy's hair is done. The barber who does it or is supposed to have nominally done it is presented with a turban, cloth, rice and coconut. The boy is again given a bath and has a ceremonial tiffin in his mother's plate after which he is not supposed to take food from the same plate with his mother. Boys of his age called *baṭus* participate in this tiffin and are given *dakṣiṇa*. The boy is bathed again and made ready for the main ceremony.

As the auspicious moment approaches, all the invitees among whom are friends and relatives, gather together and are seated in the booth. The father sits on a *pāṭ* with his face to the east and the boy stands before him facing west. The priests hold a curtain between the two. The boy's sister stands behind him with a lighted lamp and a coconut in her hands. The Brāhmaṇs recite *Maṅgalaṣṭaks i.e.*, verses of blessings and the guests present throw *maṅgālakṣtas* (rice mixed with vermilion) at the boy and his father. At the exact auspicious second previously fixed, the curtain is withdrawn, the guests clap their palms, musicians play with redoubled vigour on their instruments and the boy lays his head at the feet of his father. The father blesses him and seats him on his right thigh. *Pānsupārī*, scent and rose-water are distributed to guests. A new custom to make some present to the boy is coming into vogue. At the time of departing, it is customary to hand a coconut to the guests.

This is followed by the religious ritual. The boy is seated to the father's right. An earthen altar called a *Sthaṇḍila* is traced in front of the father, blades of grass called *darbha* are spread over it and a sacrificial fire is got ready. The priest damps a cotton string in oil and turmeric and ties it round the boy's waist

CHAPTER 3. The People. CUSTOMS. Hindus. *Muñja.*

and gives him a *laṅgoṭi* to wear. He then rolls a *pañcā*, short waist-cloth, round his waist and another round his shoulders. Another cotton string is damped with oil and turmeric and a piece of deer skin is passed into it and it is hung on the left shoulder of the boy in the manner of a sacred thread. Offerings of ghee and sesamum and seven kinds of *samidhā*, sacred fuel sticks, are offered to the sacrificial fire. The boy is asked to pass between the fire and his father, sip three *acamanas* and repeat some vedic texts. Again he passes between the fire and his father and takes his seat on the right of his father. He then rises, makes a bow to the preceptor (*ācārya*) and requests him to initiate him in the *Brahmacaryāśrama*. His request is granted by handing him over a sacred thread or *Yajñopavita* and a staff, *daṇḍā* of paḷasa tree. He is also given general instructions about acquiring knowledge. He is taken out of his house to look at the Sun and offer him a prayer called *Gāyatrī*. After this, the main sacrifice is performed in which prayers are offered to Agni (fire), Indra (Chief of Gods) and Surya (the Sun) to bestow their powers on the boy. The last rite in this *Upanayana* sacrament is *Medhājanana*, conferment of mental and intellectual powers in which prayers are offered to the deity that is believed to preside over Learning. The symbolic act for this is the preparation of a small square heap of earth and planting in it a twig of *paḷasa* tree and worshipping it.

Samavartana which in ancient times meant return of the boy from the preceptor's house after 12 years of study has now become an adjunct to *Upanayana* coming within a few days of it. The boy discards the *muñja*, *i.e.*, the triple waist-cord of the sacred grass and his *laṅgoṭi* and is given new and even costly clothes to put on. He takes up an umbrella and puts on shoes and pretends that he has set out on a journey to Banaras. The priest or his maternal uncle stands in his way and dissuades him from doing so by promising to give his daughter in marriage. Satisfied with this gesture the boy gives up his plan and stays at home.

After-Death Rites.

The custom among Hindus is usually to cremate their dead. However, children under eight years of age are buried. When a person is in his last moments and if he is conscious, he keeps on remembering or repeating the name of God or the particular deity of which he was a devotee. If he be unconscious, other people do it for him. When he is about to breath his last, his head is placed by his eldest son or his wife on his or her lap and Gaṅgā water held holy by all Hindus and usually stored in every home in a small receptacle is put in his mouth with a *Tuḷśī* leaf. It is also customary to put a piece of gold and pearl along-with it. When life is extinct, the news is conveyed to relatives and friends. Most of them try to come for the cremation and if a son or brother is away it is customary to postpone the cremation for even 24 hours.

The relatives and friends who have arrived start preparations for taking the dead body to the cremation ground. Usually, a ladder-like bier is prepared out of bamboos. Two new earthen pots, a large one for water and a small one for fire, *gulāl*, betel leaves and white cloth about 7·5 feet long are procured. Arrangements for sufficient firewood, cowdung cakes and a few dry *Tulśi* plants and sandal-wood pieces are got ready. The dead body is washed and securely tied in the bamboo bier and shrouded with the white cloth, taking care to keep only the face bare. The son or in his absence the nearest relative, who is the chief mourner, takes a bath. Nearest kinsmen and close friends act as the four bier-carriers, the son leading them to the cremation spot. A pile of firewood and cowdung cakes is then laid. The dead body is kept on it and covered with fuel with the *Tulśī* plants and sandalwood pieces. The son, with the help of a friend goes round the fire three times with an earthen pot filled with water and stands at the head of the pyre. Another person breaks the pot with a small stone and the son beats his mouth with the back of his palm. He then joins the other mourners who wait there until the skull bursts and the sound is heard by all.

The stone with which the earthen pot is broken is called *Aśma* which is only a Sanskṛt term for stone. It is carefully preserved for further obsequies as a symbol of the dead of whom water oblations are given on the spot by the nearest and the dearest at a river or tank nearby. The mourners then return home. In the evening, a lighted lamp is kept burning where the deceased breathed his last. If the deceased is a woman with her husband alive, she is decked with flowers, rubbed with turmeric paste and a *kumkum* mark is placed on her head and a handful of rice, a coconut and betel-leaves are placed in her lap. The rest of the procedure is the same. If the deceased belongs to the first three *varnas* among Hindus, the post-mortem rituals are observed to the accompaniment of *vedic* rites known as *Mantrāgnī*. In the other case Brāhmaṇ priests officiate, but without chanting any *vedic mantras*, they just set fire to the pyre, known as *Bhaḍāgnī*. On the third day, the son accompanied by a few friends and relatives visit the cremation ground and collects ashes and whatever bones might have remained from the spot where the dead body was burnt. These are consigned, to a stream or river and those who can afford to do so take them to Nāśik or Prayāg. Prayāg is considered to be the most sacred for devout Hindus, because the Gaṅgā, the Yamunā and the Sarasvati meet there in a confluence which is called the *Triveṇī Saṅgam*.

On the tenth day, all members of the household take a purificatory bath and all clothes are washed. The son of the deceased undergoes *kṣoura i.e.*, a clean shave and a bath. After the bath, the symbolic stone is washed with cowdung and rice oblations are offered to it in the cremation ground. Presents of money and articles of common use like clothes, shoes, an umbrella and a cow are given to Brāhmaṇs. The normal expectation of the son

CHAPTER 3.
The People.
CUSTOMS.
Hindus.
After Death Rites.

and others is that when oblations are offered in open space, crows should come and dispose of them. If this does not happen soon enough, the belief is that the deceased desires those who are left behind to give him some assurance or other regarding something or the other. That done, the crow touches the oblations, but often it fails to do so. If it takes too long, an artificial crow made of *kuśa* grass is made to touch the oblations by the priest. After this procedure is complete, the mourners return home.

On the eleventh day, all members of the household take *Pancagavya* and sprinkle it all over the house. This is a liquid mixture made of cow's milk, curds, urine, ghee and dung. New sacred threads are worn. On the 12th. day, ritual known as *Sapiṇḍi Śrāddha* is held. By virtue of this ritual, the deceased is gathered to his previous three ancestors i.e., father, grandfather and great grandfather. On the 13th day, a *śrāddha* is performed in the name of the dead. Kinsmen and friends are asked for dinner. After this, the *śrāddha* is supposed to be performed every year on the day on which the deceased died. But of late, under modern influences the old ritual is not necessarily gone through. But in the name of the deceased, some charity is made out of greatful feelings. Those who can afford it even found prizes and scholarships or pay poor students fees or feed them.

Position of Hindu Women.

Recent legal enactments have considerably affected the position of Hindu women. Equality of the sexes in general has been guaranteed by the Constitution of the Indian Union and women are not prevented from participating in any field of activity in the civil life of the country. They can practise any profession, hold any office and even inherit property in their own right. A Hindu widow could take another husband among the so-called lower castes by usage, but the Hindu law, in theory placed a ban on widow marriage so far as the higher Hindu communities were concerned. The Widow Remarriage Act of 1853, however, removed the disabilities, even though during the last 100 years, widow marriages have not been solemnised in very large numbers among these communities. The right of divorce was not there at all, because Hindu marriage, in theory, is indissoluble, but legislation in this behalf has allowed divorce to any Hindu wife on certain conditions and for sufficient cause. It is still encumbered with many restrictions testifying to the fact that divorce is not considered quite right. There is provision, however, for legal separation on sufficient cause being shown, at almost any time. Divorce has been quite common, however, among the so-called lower castes. With the spread of education among women and their having come out to take jobs in offices, on a footing of equality with men, divorce cases have begun to figure more frequently than before.

The natural disabilities to which a woman's status is heir, has, however, led to the existence of some traffic in women for ages with the attendent evils and according to some sociologists,

Position of Hindu Women.

necessity of prostitution. To this are allied, though in a clandestine way the evils of drink and gambling. But Osmānābād district is fairly free from them. Prohibition has been legally established all over the Mahārāṣṭra State, though its breaches are found to be rather too many. Breaches of so many sections of the Penal Code are there from day to day, but they are not considered as a menace to the maintenance of peace, order and good government. In the same way are treated the breaches of the prohibition law. Gambling has never caused even that much trouble. Yet enlightened public opinion is always in favour of measures for enforcement of anti-drink and anti-gambling legislation. The demand is for more drastic and stringent enforcement.

MUSLIMS.
Classes.

The Muslim population in the district may be roughly arranged under two main groups, *viz.*, those belonging to the four chief or regular classes commonly known as Sayyads, Śaikhs, Moghals and Paṭhāṇs, and those belonging to a number of other special communities with an occupational tradition which persists through the surnames they continue to use.

The Sayyads claim that they are descended from Ali by Fātimā, daughter of Muhammad. They mark their high birth, among men, by placing the title *Sayyad* or *Mir* before, or *Śāh* after, and among women by the title Begum after their names. Sayyads follow all callings. The others who claim that they are direct descendants from Muhammad, and who form the great bulk of the community are Śaikhs. The word Śaikh is a general form of courtesy corresponding with the English esquire, and in India includes the descendants of local converts as well as foreigners.

The men have the title Śaikh or Muhammad placed before their names and the women, *Bibī* after theirs. Some of them are Śiāhs, but the majority are Sunnis. They follow all callings and are found in every grade of life. The Mughals are chiefly Husaini Sayyads and Śiāhs. They have a fair complexion, dress like Deccan Muslims, seclude their women, and are employed as cultivators and paṭels. Some may place the title of Mirzā before their names and add Beg and the woman Khānum to their names.

Paṭhāṇs are of Afghaṇ origin; the men add *Khān* to their names and the women *Khatun* or *Khātu*. The descendants of old settlers, like the representatives of other foreign Muslims, they have in most cases by intermixture with other classes lost their peculiarities of features and character. Almost all the Paṭhāṇs in the Deccan are either Mahdavis of the Niazī tribe. or Sunnis of the Mundozoi tribe, but there are also several Śaikhs among them. The unlettered among them may carry their religious fervour to fanaticism.

The other Muslims in the district follow various professions and are found to have sometimes formed a kind of community of their own mostly confined to Hindu Śimpīs. The *Khaḍias* or

CHAPTER 3.

The People

MUSLIMS.

Classes.

brick-layers are local converts, speak Urdū and form a distii community of their own. The *Nālbandas* intermarry with otl Muslims and may have come from Bijāpūr centuries ago. Oth Muslim craftsmen communities are *Saikalgars* or armoure *Tāmbatgars* or lac bangle makers, *Takaras* or bakers a repairers of mill-stones, and *Kagasas* or manufacturers of pap With the disappearance of their crafts, these communities ha lost their separate community existence.

In the class of "landholders", husbandsmen and cattle-breed are found large landholders who are the descendants of milita chiefs and other followers of the Muhammedan invaders of t Deccan, who obtained grants of land for services rendered. (them some *Deśmukhs* and *Deśpāṇḍes* are the descendants Hindus who became Muhammedans in the times of Auraṅgz to preserve their office. There are gardeners or *Bāghbā* (Hindustani and Dakhani) who work in gardens, and as wholesa and retail vendors of vegetables. The *Multānis* are husbandsm and cattle-breeders, and are the descendants of the camp followe who supplied the Moghal armies with provisions.

A number of Muslims depend on government or private s vice, and mostly they are religious men and mendicants. Th are Śaikhs and Khadims attached to *dargāhs*, mosques, etc. the past a Muhammedan saint would generally settle down some spot which he made the centre of his missionary activitie and sometimes during life-time, but more frequently aft his death, a mausoleum or a simple way-side shrine was erect to his memory, the necessary funds being collected and endo ment and *inam* lands obtained by his disciples. The descendan of the saint became priests of the shrine and inheritors of tl endowment. In this class also may be included functionari such as *mujāvar*, *mutavalli*, *khatib*, *mullā*, *maulavī* and *kāzi* wl are generally attached to Muslim religious buildings such *masjids* and *idgāhs*.

There exists also an avowed class of Muslim religious menc cants or beggars generally known as *fakirs*. According to the occupations and means of subsistence they could be divided a (1) traders, (2) craftsmen, (3) landholders and husbandsmen, ar government and private servants. As their names suggest son of them are partly of foreign descent and others are mainly Hinc converts.

Of the Muslim traders in the district, the traders *par excellen* are the *Bohorās* who like the other trading communities Khojās, Memons, etc., are mainly descendants of Hindu cover to Islām. They comprise four main divisions, *viz.*, Sunni, Aliy Daudi and Sulemānī and approach nearest to the Śiāhs i religious opinion. The men make and sell tin articles, pot vessels, etc., and are engaged in all sorts of trades, but chiefly i iron and hardware.

CHAPTER 3.

The People.

MUSLIMS.

Classes.

The craftsman communities among Muslims of the district are: Attārs, Kumbhārs, Jarās, Kasāis, Kaḍiās, Momnas, Nālbands, Saikalgars, Tāmbaṭgars, Lohārs, Maniyārs, Sutārs, Kagasas, Darzis and Raṅgārīs.

The *Attārs* or *Gandhis* were known to extract perfumes from flowers, and manufacture *surmā,* dentifrice, hair-oils and cosmetics, which they used to sell. Attārs from Kanoj, Kāthiawad, and Baroda, visit the district in the fair season. The local Attārs wear after converted Hindus, and dress like Deccan Muslims. The *Bhonekars or* Muhammedan *Kumbhārs* make earthen pots. Some of them are from upper India, but the majority are Hindu converts. The *Jarās* or *Dhauldhoyas,* are a mixed class who wash out the sweepings of gold and silver. There are Hindustani and Deccani *Gāī Kasāīas* or beef butchers. They intermarry and also follow other occupations such as cultivation and weaving. The *Khāṭiks* or mutton butchers are local converts, and neither eat nor intermarry with beef butchers, sell mutton, but not beef, and their chief customers are Hindus. There are also cultivators and grainsellers among them. *Momnas* or *Jolahas* are weavers of *dhotīs, sāḍīs,* turbans, scarves, and other coarse cloth. They are descendants of Hindus of many castes, converted to the Śiāh form of faith. The *Raṅgāris* are Muhammedan dyers. There are a few Muslim Darzis or tailors, but the craft is (1) *Beśaras, i.e.,* those beyond the law and (2) *Baśaras, i.e.,* those under the law. The former have no wives or families and are nomadic in their ways of living. The *Baśaras,* on the other hand have wives and homes and follow the normal religious routine. Of the religious mendicants noticed in the district the Darveshis and the Nakṣā-bandis belong to the 'law-abiding' class, and the Kalandars to the 'lawless' one. The Darveśīs, literally religious beggars, are a class of wandering bear and tiger showmen. They are Sunnis of the *Hanāfi* school, but are not religious. They marry among themselves or with any other religious beggars and form a separate community and have a headman or *Sargiro* to settle social disputes. Nakṣābandis are the followers of a saint named Khajā Bahā-ud-din Nakṣāband and move about singly holding in their hand a stout-wicked flaming unshaded brass lamp, and chanting that saint's praises. Kalandars wander about begging and are very sturdy and troublesome in their demands. They shave the whole body, the searing of the eyebrows being one of the most important initiatory rite.

CUSTOMS.

Muslims.

The ritualistic and ceremonial customs of the Muslims chiefly concerned with incidents in life such as pregnancy, birth, marriage and death, are given below.

Pregnancy and Child birth.

Muslims, believe like the Hindus in the immortality given by children especially male children and dread at the prospect of dying issueless. So after a year or two of married life, if their union is not blessed by an issue, some Muslim women resort to remedies to obtain children. Saints, living or dead, are appealed

CHAPTER 3.
The People.
CUSTOMS.
Muslims.
Pregnancy and Child birth.

to, the former to bless by giving charms or medicines to the wife who yearns to be a mother. The charms given by exorcists consist of mystic and powerful names of God written on a piece of paper which is to be washed in rose-water and drunk. The exorcists have also to help after conception to secure that the issue may be male. During pregnancy the lady has to abide by several restrictions. Greatest care is taken that no baneful influences interfere with a safe delivery. She must not go out of doors, especially on new-moons and Thursdays, and on all days at sunset, must avoid groves and the sea and river side. She must avoid marriage or death ceremonies, must not pass under the city gates, and must cross no river or sea. During the period of pregnancy all the usual adornment of the person otherwise considered necessary may be laid aside and looked upon as forbidden.

In villages a ceremony called *satvasa* at the end of the seventh month of pregnancy is held when the couples are made to sit together and womenfolk sing songs and make for a few hours.

For her first delivery the wife generally goes to her father's house and stays there till her confinement is over. Boy or girl, the new born child is laid in bamboo *sio* or winnowing fan while the more pressing needs of its mother are being ministered to. That its Creator's name may be the first word it hears, the father or any male Muslim present, as soon as the child is bathed, repeats in its ear the call to prayer, *azan* beginning with the words *Alla-ho-Akbar* · God is great. To accustom the child to noise, a copper or brass dish is sometimes struck at his ear before the father repeats to him the *takbir* or call to prayer; similarly to harden the child, cold water is sprinkled over him before his bath. As soon as the first bath is over, pieces of black thread are wound lightly round the child's wrists and ankles as its first armour against the evil eye. Every morning and evening frankincense and *rai-ispand*, that is mustard and henna seed, is passed seven or nine times over the mother and the child from head to foot and thrown into fire place and burned. Village Muslims, particularly husbandmen, worship on the fifth day the goddess Satvāī, Mother Sixth, who is supposed to register the destiny of the child on the sixth night after birth. On the sixth day, mother and child are given full bath and dressed in clean clothes. A dinner as a mark of thanks giving is given and also distributed. Usually the child is given a name on the first day, if not, on the sixth. For selecting the name of the child the father or grandfather or other male relatives open the *Korāṇ* at a venture and the first letter of the first word of the third line is the initial of the child's name. The class of names recommended by the Prophet are the slave or servant of Allāh or servant of the most Merciful, Abdullāh or Abd-ur-Rehamān. Parents who have lost children or whose children do not live give curious names showing deformity or the most abject humility. The rite of *akika* or

sacrifice which is purely a Muslim ceremony is observed on the seventh, fourteenth or twenty-first day after birth. It consists of two synchronal parts, the shaving of the child's head and the killing of a goat or two. At the same time the father of the child or some one specially named by him, at a given sign as the barber passes the razor along the head of the child, draws a knife across the goat's throat.

Circumcision.

The child's first birthday *sālgirāh* is the next time for merry making. The rich generally celebrate the occasion with a feast. The *bismillāh,* the taking of the name of God, ceremony takes place when the boy or girl reaches the age of four years four months and four days. The *suntā* or circumcision ceremony distinguishing the Muslim from the Hindu comes at the age of six or seven. Among the higher classes the recovery of the child from the operation is sometimes celebrated with great rejoicing. Similarly when the boy or girl keep their first *Ramzān* fast, it becomes a matter of rejoicing among the people of upper and middle classes.

Muslims have no ceremony to observe when a girl attains puberty.

MARRIAGE AND MORALS.
Muslims.
Marriage Ceremony.

With the Muslims, marriage is a contract for the fulfilment of social obligations in the family. Boys between the ages of 16 and 22 and the girls between ten and eighteen are generally married. When their son reaches manhood, parents may consult professional match makers and get information about the girl likely to make a good match for their son. Any courtship before the marriage is unknown to Muslims although sometimes a casual view of the girl by the boy from a distance may be connived at. Caste endogamy and observation of some Hindu marriage customs still prevail in rural areas among the uneducated; otherwise, during the last thirty years Muslim marriages take place without observing endogamous restrictions and with much simplified ceremonies.

The formal negotiations of marriage start with *magni* when the bridegroom's people ask for the bride's hand and the *mehr* (financial settlement) is made then and there. Well-to-do families have a betrothal a year or six months before marriage. The marriage proper starts with the *mañjha* ceremony (formal sitting of the bride) which lasts for three days, during which at night *rajjaks* or songs in the praise of Allāh are sung to the music of drums by the women of the family. A ceremony of turmeric-rubbing may take place which is followed by a *biyāpari* feast in which incense is burnt in the name of Allāh. Next comes the *mehendi* or henna ceremony in which the leaves of henna plant are presented to the bride along the wedding gifts and after which the leaves are used for staining her hands and feet.

The chief ceremony is the *nikāh,* an Arabic word meaning conjunction or union and is understood in the sense of contract.

CHAPTER 3.
The People.
MARRIAGE AND MORALS.
Muslims.
Marriage Ceremony.

Two male witnesses must bear testimony to the celebration of the *nikāh* or marriage. Those witnesses directly approach the bride and, after repeating the name of the bridegroom and his age ask her whether she is willing to accept him in marriage or not. After hearing personally what the bride has to say they declare all that before the *kāzī* and the assembled guests. The *kāzī* thereupon makes the bridegroom and the bride's father or *Vali* (lawful guardian) sit facing each other, and making each hold the other's right hand, registers the marriage in a special marriage register. The sum stipulated for the girl's dowry (*mehr*) is entered, and the bridegroom declares before all present that he has chosen her as his wife with the said sum of dowry. The bride's father also declares that he gives the daughter to the bridegroom in marriage with due lawful ceremonies and with a certain sum as dowry. This over, the father-in-law and son-in-law embrace each other, and dates and sweets are distributed and the assembled are treated to *Śerbat* or sweet cold drinks. A musical entertainment by *quwals* (a band of male singers who usually recite verses in Urdū) generally follows. About dawn the bride's brother calls the bridegroom to the women's apartment where the *jalwā* ceremony is performed. The ceremony is meant to acquaint the couple with each other. They are made to see each other's face in a mirror and if literate to read together the chapter of peace from *Koraṇ*. The last ceremony is of leave taking when the bride goes away with the bridegroom to his home. On each of the first four Fridays or *cār jumagis* after marriage, the bride and the bridegroom are asked to dine at the bride's father's house.

Among Muslims polygamy is permitted to the number of four wives, but is rare in practice. Marriage is prohibited to the ordinary relations, but not between first cousins. A man cannot marry his foster-mother or foster-sister unless the foster-brother and sister are nursed by the same woman at intervals widely separated. Sister's daughter is under the incest taboo. A man may not marry his wife's sister during the wife's life-time unless she has been divorced. A Muslim cannot marry a polytheist, but he may marry a Jewess or a Christian.

Divorce.

Divorce among the Muslims is at the option of the husband, but is rare in practice among the gentler classes. A man may divorce his wife at his own will and *Korāṇ* demands no justification from the husband for divorcing his wife. However while divorcing, the husband has to pay the wife. her *mehr* if it has not already been paid. A woman can claim divorce on the grounds of ill-treatment, insufficiency of maintenance and sterility on the part of the husband. Muhamedan law recognises various kinds of *talākas* or divorces. Of the three main forms, the two namely, *talāk-i-ahsan* and *talāk-i-rajai* are reversible. In *talāk-i-husn* which is irreversible, the husband pronounces three different sentences of divorcement in as many months ; the wife cannot be

taken back until she had been married and divorced by another man. After divorce a woman cannot marry for three months called the *iddat* or a term during which the husband is bound to maintain her.

Cases where women have asked for divorce are rare. The woman has to apply to the *kāzī* for the divorce and the divorce claimed by her is called *khala* which in Muhammedan Law is the repudiation of a wife at her own desire when she forfeits her *mehr* dower. Among lower classes particularly no social disgrace is attached to a divorced man or woman and they find no difficulty in securing new partners. Widow remarriage is freely practised and young widows always remarry. Generally, a man marrying for the first time does not marry a widow; however, there is no objection to girls marrying widowers even when the former are marrying for the first time.

Death and Funeral.

To a Muslim on the point of death the *Sura-e-Yasim,* the chapter of the *Korān* telling of death and the glorious future of the true believer, is recited in a low voice and *kalamā* or the religious formula *Lā-ulāh-il-lailah Mahamūd ur Rasul-ul-lāh* is repeated so that the dying person may also repeat it. The creed and prayer for forgiveness are repeated and a few drops of honey are put into the mouth. After death, the eyes and mouth are closed and arrangement for the funeral is made without loss of time. The body is laid on a wooden platform carefully washed and perfumed and covered with a scented shroud of white cloth. The body of male is bathed by males and that of a female by females. The male dead body is dressed in a *Kafan i.e.,* unstitched garment consisting of a *kafnī* and a loincloth; in the case of woman an *odhaṇī* (scarf) is added to the *kafnī.* If the death happens at night, the body is not taken away till dawn. Otherwise, no sooner is it shrouded and friends and relatives have taken their last look it is laid on a bier called *janaza* (a cot like wooden structure), lifted on the bearer's shoulders and borne away, the company of men rising the cry *Lā ilāha illallāh.* Before the bier is being lifted, the mother generally says, "I withdraw all the claims upon you as a nurse", and if desired the wife or others also withdraw their claims. Upon the bier is a shawl, of green or of other dark colour for men and of red for women. The *janazā* bearers repeat the *Kalamā* as they walk and change their shoulders. The grave is either where the deceased has asked to be buried or in the common burial ground provided for the community. At the mosque the bier is set down in the outer court, the mourners wash, and standing in a row, repeat the funeral prayer *Allā-ho Akbar*: God is great. Thence they move to the ready dug grave, and if the body is carried directly to the graveyard, the last prayers are offered in the open near the graveyard. The body is then lowered in the grave, the head to the north and leaning to the right side so that the face turns towards Meccā. They lay clods of consecrated earth close to the

CHAPTER 3. The People. MARRIAGE AND MORALS. Muslims. *Death and Funeral.*

body, and the mourners fill the grave with earth. When it is closed, the learned among the present usually the *Peś Imām*, recites portions of the *Korāṇ* and all present pray for the peace of the soul of the departed. Thence they retire to the house of the deceased and standing at the door repeat a prayer for the soul of the dead, and all, but near relatives and friends who stay to dine, go to their houses. The duty of helping at funerals and of praying for the soul of the dead is solemnly enjoined on all Muslims and carefully observed by them.

Although not sanctioned by the religion, on the morning of the third day after a death of feast called *Ziarat* is held. A sermon *waiz* is then preached by a *Maulavī*. After the recitation an offering of flowers and scent is carried to the grave. The custom of observing the tenth and fortieth days, the fourth month, the sixth month, the ninth month, and the last day of the first year by giving choice dinners to relatives and friends has now practically disappeared. Once in a year on a particular day, the Muslims offer prayers, distribute alms to the poor and feed the orphans in remembrance of their dead. They also visit the graveyard on that day.

RELIGION. Muslims.

The Muhammedans in the district, as elsewhere, belong to the two leading forms of Muslim faith, the Sunni and Śiāh, the former being found in far greater a number than the latter. The main point of difference between the two divisions is that the Sunnis consider Abubaker, Umar and Usmān as the lawful successors of the Prophet, while the Śiāhs espouse the cause of Ali the fourth *Khalifā* and his sons Hasan and Hussain. In consequence the Śiāhs omit from the *Korāṇ* certain passages alleged to have been written by Usmān and add a chapter in praise of Ali. They pray three instead of five times a day and in praying hold their hands open by their sides instead of folding them below the breast. Except these and a few other particulars, the belief and customs of the two sects are the same.

Beliefs.

There are five fundamental points of Islām *viz.,* (1) the profession of faith, that "there is no God but one and Muhammad is the Prophet of God"; (2) charity, (3) pilgrimage to Meccā: (4) the fast of the *Ramzān*; and (5) prayer. The Muhammedan religion is thus divided into two branches, faith, and practice. Faith comprises belief in God, in his Angels, prophet, the revelation of *Korāṇ,* the resurrection of the dead, the day of judgment, the God's absolute decrees. Practice includes prayer, charity, fasting during *Ramzān* and pilgrimage to Meccā. Muslim worship consists of a number of bows, and prostrations accompanied with prayers and verses from the *Korāṇ*. Each of the five daily prayers has its separate form and on Fridays and on the days of *Ramzān* and *Bakr* festivals, the reading of the prayer is accompanied by a sermon. The funeral prayer is simply repeating several times the words *Allāho-Akbar* that is God is great. At the fast-breaking festival *Id-ul-Fitr* commonly known as the

Ramzān Id, men form a procession and escort the *Kāzī* or other Muslims of high position to the *Idgāh,* most of them repeating mentally the glorification of the name of Allāh in the following words: *Allāh-O-Akbar, Allāh-O-Akbar, Lā-Ilāha Illallāho Allāh-O-Akbar wa lillahil hamd.* Great is Allāh, Great is Allāh, there is no name as great as Allāh; great is Allāh, unto Him be all praise.

Muslims are on the whole careful to observe the chief rules of their faith. Though very few attend the mosque five times a day, the Friday service is well attended and almost all join the *Ramzān Id* and *Bakr Id* prayers.

Shrines.

Muslims have three kinds of religious buildings; mosques or *masjids; namāzgārhs* or *idgāhs* where the *id* or festival prayers are uttered and, for the Śiāhs private mourning chapels *imamvadas,* where the praises of their early religious leaders or *imams* are read and their elegies sung.

In the district especially at Osmanabad Muslims are well supplied with mosques. But almost all the mosques are old, and now-a-days partly from want of means and partly from lack of zeal, few new mosques are built. In the ordinary mosque, a small flight of stone steps leads through a stone gateway, bearing in verse the date of its building, into a paved and cement lined court from forty yards long and about twenty wide. In the court is a pond about twenty feet square, its sides lined with stone seats. At one end of the court are two rooms, one the *hammām* or bath-room, the other the room of the beadle *mullā* or *mujāwar.* Opposite the gate is the place of prayer, a cement-lined brick pavement raised about a foot above the level of the court. It is open to the east and closed on the other three sides covered by a roof. About the middle of the west or Meccā wall is an arched niche *mehrab,* and close by a wooden or masonry pulpit *nimbar,* raised four or five steps from the ground and against the wall near the pulpit, a wooden staff *asa,* which according to old custom, the preacher holds in his hand or leans on. To meet the cost of repairs, lighting and the beadle's pay most mosques have a small endowment, the rent of lands, houses or shops, the funds being entrusted to the *mutavalli* or guardian, a member of the congregation.

The *Idgāh* also called *Namāzgarh* or prayer place used only by Sunnis, is generally built outside a town. It consists of a pavement of stone or cement raised three or four feet above the level of the ground. Along the west facing east is a wall with a small turret at each end. In the middle three to five steps rise from the pavement and from the pulpit, from which, on the *Ramzān-Id* and *Bakr-Id* festivals, after the prayers are over sermons are preached.

Imāmvāḍās or the leaders enclosures are used only by Śiāhs, Here, during the early days of Muharram, the model of the Karbalā shrine is kept and some chapter of some book commemorating the heroic sufferings and noble courage of the martyrs of Karbalā is read.

CHAPTER 3.

The People.
RELIGION.
Muslims.
Shrines.

Religious affairs of the Muslims are managed by several religious officers. Besides the beadle mujavar, and the mosque guardian mutavalli, five other officers, namely, the priest mulla, the preacher khatib among the Śiāhs the singer of elegies marsiahkhan, the law professor and doctor of divinity maulavi, and the Civil Judge Kazi, are entrusted with religious duties. Of these the priest or mulla is the lowest. Any man becomes a mulla and he is appointed on application to the warden of the mosque. The mulla's duties as the servant of the mosque are, calling to prayer five times a day, acting as imam or leader of the prayer, and where there is no beadle, keeping the mosque clean.

Besides these duties the mulla acts as a schoolmaster to the school *maktab* often located in a shed in the mosque enclosure, and as a dealer in charms.*

The singer of elegies marsiahkhan is found only among Śiāhs. Together with some knowledge of Persian and Hindustani, he must have a good voice and a taste for music. At the Muharram time, from the first to the fourteenth day he sings elegies in honour of Hasan, Hussain and other martyrs of Karbalā. He composes his elegies for the occasion and sings them or recites them at the Imamvadas.

The preacher or Khatib does the duty of reading the sermon *Khutba* on Fridays and feast-days except in cities and towns where generally the Kazi or Judge does the work.

The law doctor maulavi is in many respects the most important and prosperous of Muslim religious officers. Except a few who have a name for learning, the maulavis are the representatives of the great preachers and holy men who came to the Deccan during fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. In honour of most of these saints, their representatives hold a yearly meeting or urus. Some maulavis who are descendants of the early missionaries follow the profession of spiritual guides pirzadas and spend several months of the year doing little beyond preaching an occasional sermon or reading prayers. Some may act also as curers of diseases with charms and amulets. Sometimes a maulavi possesses in addition to his other religious accomplishments that of knowing the whole of *Koran* by heart and has the title of Hafiz prefixed to his name. As a rule the people treat a Hafiz with much consideration.

Under the Muhammedan rule, the Kazi was the civil and criminal judge. Now except that he leads the public prayers on the days of the Ramzan and Bakr feasts, he is little more than a registrar of marriages and divorce.

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*As a dealer in charms, the *mulla* writes verses of the Koran, to be bound round the arms, or hung on the neck, to ward off or scare diseases, or to ward off evil spirits or the influence of the evil eye and dreams.

In the matter of clothes, however, a strange uniformity is getting established between not only villages and towns of this district but as between a district and a district and State and State, particularly in respect of male apparel. Fashions cropping up among urbanites spread all over the country in a short time as if contagiously.

The child is initiated to wear its swaddling cloth *lungota* consisting of a triangular piece of cloth tied around its waist so as to cover the buttocks and the front. *Topre, Kunci* and *Angade* or *jhable* follow it as the traditional pieces of clothing. When the baby grows two or three years old, *bandi* or *peti* (sleeveless jacket), *sadra* or *pehran* (shirt) for the upper part and *cāddi, tuman* or *colna* for the lower part are sewn for the use of boys and *parkar* (petticoat), *caddi* (drawers) *polka* (bodice) and *jhaga* (frock) for the use of girls. In towns, girls persist in the use of frock even up to the age of 14 or more which is generally the time for adopting the wear of *sadi* and *coli* in the rural parts. Boys up to the age of 12 continue to wear short pants and a shirt and may then adopt the dhoti which is fast getting into disuse, the loose pyjama replacing it.

Male dress.—The dhoti, as an article of wear for adult males, still persists chiefly in rural and on a lesser scale even in urban areas. The standard Brāhmānic mode of wearing it among Marāṭhī speaking people is to have its hind pleats, neatly and properly done from its portion which is on the left side of the wearer and the front pleats from the right side surplus portion carefully smoothed and a few of them are taken up and tucked över the already tucked up bunch at the navel. The peasant and lower class people wear a shorter dhoti and have but a few puckers in front and behind, their ends hanging and gluttering loose, for making the dhoti a fit wear for manual work, its front pleats are drawn up between the legs and tucked behind.

The ordinary dress of the upper class Hindu men indoors consists of a dhoti of fine texture and a *sadra* or *pairan.* A well-to-do Marāṭhā usually wears indoors a *tuman* or *lengha* and a *pairan* of white muslin. While going out a gentleman puts on a shirt or a *sadra* over a muslin or knitted underwear, sometimes a waist-coat and over it a coat, a cap or a *rumal* (head scarf) and on ceremonial occasions a *sapha* or *patka* of silk. Of late a Nehru shirt with or without a *kabja* and a Gandhi cap has become the common dress.

The dress ensemble of young urbanites consists of all the items of dress of the western type, outdoor dress displaying various combinations. What is called a bush-shirt and a pant, white but more usually coloured, has almost become a uniform. Coat and trousers are preserved for special occasions, with a neck-tie and socks and shoes. Among the urbanites, the dhoti is becoming almost rare. It has also become quite fashionable to go bear-headed about anywhere.

CHAPTER 3.

The People.

HOME LIFE.

Hindus.

Dress.

Female dress.—The traditional dress of Hindu women in the district is the full Marāṭhā *sadi* of eight or nine yards and a short-sleeved bodice reaching the waist covering both the back and the breasts, the ends being tied in front. This *sadi* which is known as *lugada* in Mahārāṣṭra is coarse or fine, embroidered, printed with silk or jari borders and ends in any gay colour according to taste and means. Apart from the two lengthwise borders known as *kanth* or *kinar,* it has also two breadthwise borders (*padars*) at the two ends, of which one is more decorated than the other. The mode of wearing the *sadi* favoured by women of Brāhmaṇ and similar communities is with the hind pleats tucked into the waist at the back centre. Women of the Marāṭhā and other communities allow the *sadi* to hang from the waist straight like a skirt with pleats clustered in front and draw its end which covers the bosom and the back over the head. Some of them, particularly when working in the fields, tuck the hanging front pleats at the back centre. *Sadis* of five or six yards in length have become fashionable during the last two or three decades among young ladies in urban centres and even in rural areas. These *sadis* are worn sylindrically over a *parkar* or *ghagra.* The use of blouses, *polkas,* jumpers, with an underwear of brassiers has become quite common. New types of *colis* in the form of blouses with low-cut necks and close-fitting sleeves have also come in fashion now-a-days.

Ornaments.

All classes among Hindus wear ornaments and not a little amount of capital is thus unproductively locked up either in the owner's or the pawn-broker's hands. Ornaments differing in types and styles as used by men and women, boys and girls, are worn on the head, ears and nose, arms, wrists, fingers, legs and toes, across the shoulder and around the neck and waist. Some are meant for daily wear and others for occasional ceremonial wear. They differ according to the tradition of a community and economic and social status of the wearer.

It is no more fashionable for persons to display ornaments on their person. Still it is not yet quite a rare sight for a sowkar to sport an carring called *bhikbali,* rings inset with jewels, and necklaces called *kanthi* or *goph.* Men confine themselves to a ring and a *katdora* of gold or silver. A boy's ornaments in a rich family may be bangles of gold, *sankhli* or *sarpoli* around the neck.

Women of all communities wear ornaments made of gold, silver and even jewels according to the status and means. Silver anklets called *vāḷās, sāṅkhaḷīs* and *paijaṇs,* necklaces known as *bormāḷ, putaḷyāñcī māḷ, moharāñcī māḷ, sarī* and *gaḷesar,* nose rings called *naths,* ear-rings known as *karṇafulīs* or *kuḍyā* and rings round fingers often inset with jewels, are worn by them.

There has been a considerable change in the ornaments worn by women during the last fifty years. Few and select ornaments

of delicate and artistic shape are now being preferred to the old heavy and crude ones. Ornaments in the hair are generally getting out of fashion, brooches and *phulen* of fancy shapes replacing the old *mood, agraphul, bindi, bijoryā, naga-gonde,* etc. Precious stones and pearls are being preferred to gold ornaments, while girls go in for ear-rings of various types and shapes. *Maṅgaḷsutras* of various types, the black beads being strung together in different patterns of gold chain-work are coming into vogue. Besides the *maṅgaḷsutra* which has an all-time sanctity besides it being an ornament, *candrahāra, ekdāṇī, kolhāpurī sāj, mohanmāḷ, capalahār, bakuḷīhāra, pohāhār* are the other necklaces that have come into fashion. Similarly, the heavy waist ornaments like *goṭh* and *paṭalyā* are being replaced by light-weight bangles of various patterns and designs. *Vāṅkyā* and *bājubandas* are also undergoing similar changes.

Muslims.
Dress.

Next to Hindus, Muslims are the largest community in this district. So far as male dress among the younger set of people of Hindus and Muslims goes, there is not much to distinguish in it as worn by either. Among the elderly people a flowing turban is a distinguishing mark of Muslim head dress, often also the *fer* cap. The small flat Moghal turban known at *nastalik* is worn by respectable Sayyads, landed proprietors and Government servants. Lowly, people prefer red as the colour to white. Village Muslims do not differ much from their Hindu brethren, both speaking a corrupt Urdū or Marāṭhī. Both Hindus and Muslims scarcely walk bare-footed. Sandals, shoes are common. Some sport a curl-toed and high heeled north India shoe known as *caḍhāv* especially to go with *survār* and *śervānī*.

Ornaments.

Muslim women of rich families dress in the *oḍhaṇī* or head-scarf, the *kurtā* or short sleeveless shirt and some *aṅgiās* or short-sleeved bodices worked in gold or silver thread. Light pyjamas are also worn. Except widows who have to be content with white, women usually dress in red, yellow, green, crimson and other light colours. The only ornaments worn by men of the upper and respectable Muslim families are gold or diamond finger rings. Others use gold and silver according to means. Women among Muslims are fond of gold and silver ornaments, like gold necklaces, nose-rings, ear-rings, bracelets and anklets. Except their nose-rings and necklaces, the ornaments of most local Muslim women are of silver. The *gaḷesar* or gold-and-glass beads marriage necklace is put on during the marriage night and is never taken off till the husband's death—clearly a remnant of Hindu custom. When a girl is married, her parents give at least one gold nose-ring and a set of ear-rings of gold among well-to-do and of silver finger rings among the poor.

Food.

The staple food of all in this district is jowar bread. Wheat and rice are consumed in smaller quantities. Pulses in popular use are *tur* (pigeon pea), *harbharā* (gram), *mug* (green gram), *uḍid* (black gram) and *vāl* (spiked dolichos) and some local pulses. Edible oils in use are those extracted from *karḍāī*

(safflower) *bhuimug* (groundnut) and *javas* (linseed). Locally found leafy, green vegetables in common use are *Aḷu* (*colocasia antiquorum*), leafy stalks and leaves like *Ambāḍī* (Deccan hemp), *Cākvat* (*chemopodium album*), *Cukā* (*Rumex Resicaris*) and *Methī* (fenugreek). Fruity vegetables consumed are *deoḍānger* (pumpkin), *bhuīkohoḷā* (ash-gourd), *vāluk* (cucumber) and *dudhībhopḷā* (bottle-gourd). Condiments in usual use are *mirci* (chillis), *mirī* (pepper), *kothimbir* (coriander) and *lasuṇ* (garlic).

Hindus, Brāhmins, Jains, Liṅgāyats and some Marāṭhās under a solemnly taken vow, eschew animal food as a religiously enjoined custom. Other communities are usually vegetarian but may occasionally take meat or fish. Most Hindus consider it sinful to eat beef. Muslims are meat-eaters, though few can afford it. An animal becomes lawful food for a Muslim, if it is butchered by cutting the throat and repeating at the time the words "*Bismillāh, Allā Ho Akbar*". Fish may be taken without being killed in this manner. Cloven-footed animals, birds that pick up food with their bills and fish with scales are lawful but not birds or beasts of prey. Swine's flesh is especially prohibited.

Hindus generally eat two meals a day, the first between 10 and 12 in the morning and the second between 8 and 10 at night. Tea with some snacks in the morning and tiffin in the afternoon is of late usual in the case of townspeople. For the morning meal, a family in good circumstances generally has a jowar bread served with ghee or butter and *capāti* or *poḷī*, *i.e.*, bread of wheat flour served with ghee and sugar, *varaṇ*, *i.e.*, cooked split pulses and a curry of pulses mixed with spices of various kinds, one or two kinds of vegetables, pickles and other similar preparations to season the food. Some may begin their meal with a small quantity of rice of fine quality served with *varaṇ* and ghee or have it served as the last course or taken with milk, curds or butter-milk. In the family of a trader or merchant in modest circumstances rice and wheat are scarce and so also free use of ghee and other milk products and the vegetable they use may be of a cheaper variety. The diet of poorer classes of artisans and workmen in towns and labourers in fields consists of jowar bread and rice and wheat on occasions, cooked vegetables and split pulse and *cuṭney* made of garlic, chillis and salt used as appetiser almost daily. Habitually they take three meals a day: a light breakfast or *nyāhārī* consisting of *bhākrī*, *cuṭney* and plain water, a lunch consisting of jowar or millet bread, cooked vegetables and split pulse and the supper or evening meal consisting of bread, rice, vegetables and milk, butter milk or curds. Occasionally they eat eggs, fowl meat and other flesh like mutton but very few can afford that luxury except on festive days like *Dasarā* and *Hoḷī*.

Special dishes or feast menus differ according to caste, status and economic circumstances. They are *puraṇpoḷī* or rolls of sugar and dough and stuffed cakes, sweet balls or *lādus*, sugar and rice cooked in ghee and seasoned with saffron, called *sākharbhāt*,

CHAPTER 3.

The People.

HOME LIFE.

Food.

Bāsundī or boiled thick milk with sugar and spices, *lāpśī* of flour boiled with sugar and milk and clarified butter. *Shrikhaṇḍa* is a favourite dish made of dehydrated curds, sugar, saffron which is served with *purīs*. Special holiday dishes for *kunbīs* and other agricultural communities are *puranpoḷīs* or wheat cakes with boiled pulse and molasses and fried cakes or *tekīs* and boiled rice flour mixed with molasses called *guḷavaṇī*.

Muslims have no objection to non-vegetarian food but few can afford it. Rich Muslims take three meals a day: a breakfast of tea or coffee with some sweets or snacks; a mid-day meal of unleavened bread or *capātī*, minced meat or *khimā* or *kofta*, cream, vegetables and sometimes rice and tea or *sarbat*: at about 7 p.m. an evening meal of jowar bread, rice and pulse cooked together called *kicaḍī* or meat *pulav* with clarified butter and some kind of meat curry. A dish made of curds, mangoes, lemons or plantains is the concluding course. A middle class Muslim takes a cup of tea in the morning with some bread or biscuits, at about 11 a.m., *naśtā* or unleavened bread of jowar or wheat and mutton with or without vegetables or cream and between 8 and 9 at night a *khānā* of wheat or jowar bread, boiled rice, mutton soup or *dāḷ*, a vegetable curry of gram flour and turmeric. A meat dish is generally accompanied by a vegetable dish and *cuṭney*. *Dal* curry is used with *pulāv*. Before beginning to eat, they wash their hands and mouth. Food is served in copper plates tinned on both sides. Generally all members of a family eat from the same big plate, sitting around it on the ground with folded legs.

At public dinners of all Muslims, rich or poor, the chief dish is *biryāṇī, i.e.*, rice boiled with fried mutton, clarified butter and spices. There may also be *jardā, i.e.*, rice boiled with clarified butter, sugar, saffron, almonds, cardamoms, cloves, pepper, cinnamon. There may be *pulāv, i.e.*, rice boiled with mutton, clarified butter and spices. Occasions for such dinner are marriage, death, *bismillah* or initiation and sacrifice or *akika*.

COMMUNITY LIFE.

Feasts and Festivals.

Hindus.

The Hindus observe a variety of fasts, feasts and festivals throughout the year. Kept as they are primarily with a religious spirit, all could be called holidays. But they may be distinguished from one another as *saṇas, utsavs, jayantis* or *puṇyatithīs, jatrās* or religious fairs and *upavāsas* or fasts.

Guḍhīpāḍvā or the Śālivāhan Śaka new year's day, Rām-navmī, Hanuman-Jayanti, Akṣayatṛtīyā, Āṣāḍhī Ekādaśī, Nāgapañcamī, Rākhī-Purṇimā, Gokuḷaṣṭamī, Poḷā, Gaṇeś-Caturthī, Navarātra, Dasarā, Divāḷī, Kartikī-Ekādaśī, Makara Saṅkrānti, Mahāśivarātrī and Hoḷī are some of the most prominent among them.

On Guḍhīpāḍvā day, a guḍhī i.e., a decorated bamboo pole is hoisted by a householder in front of his house and worshipped as a goddess with an offering of *puranpoḷī*. Rāmanavmī, which comes eight days later in the month of Caitra, is the birth day

CHAPTER 3. The People. COMMUNITY LIFE. Feasts and Festivals. *Hindus.*

of Rāma, incarnation of Viṣṇu. Exactly at 12 noon the *haridās* in a Rāma temple announces his birth by tossing *gulāl.* A special idol of Rāma is then cradled amidst birth-day festivity. The devout observe a fast on this day. Seven days later on a full-moon day, exactly at sunrise is announced the birth of Hanumān in a similar way in a Hanumān temple. Some women observe this also as a fasting day. Akṣayatritīyā, 3rd day in the month of Vaiśākha is considered as one of the most lucky days of the year and so field activities are begun by cultivators on this day as a prelude to work during the rainy season. Gods are worshipped and an earthen water-pot, a bamboo fan, fruits etc. are given to the priest so that the dead ancestors in heaven may not suffer from the rigours of summer heat. Āṣaḍhī Ekādaśī, the 11th day in the month of Āṣaḍha, is the beginning of Cāturmāsa (holy season) and is observed as a day of fast by all and prayers are offered. Followers of the Vārkarī cult who make it a point to visit the temple of Viṭhobā of Paṇḍharpūr initiate their pilgrimage on this day. Nāgapañcamī, the 5th day of Śrāvaṇa, is held sacred to serpents and in many a Hindu house a *nāga,* i.e., cobra is worshipped and a feast enjoyed. In the afternoon, village women dress up in their best and go to an anthill, where a cobra is supposed to have his abode, and lay near it milk and sugar, after prayers, with dance and song. Activities like digging and ploughing are suspended as they are likely to hurt reptiles and the day is spent in merry-making, sport and games. Rākhī-purṇimā, the 15th of Śrāvaṇa, is also known as Nāralī-purṇimā. On this day some sections of Brāhmaṇs renew their sacred thread. Gokulaṣṭamī the eighth day in the latter half of Śrāvaṇa is observed as the birthday of the 8th incarnation of Viṣṇu, Kṛṣṇa, and celebrated in the same way as that of Rāma. Next day, the *dahī-haṇḍī* festival is held when young boys play Kṛṣṇa and his playmates. Poḷā comes on the new moon day and is also known as Bendur. It is dedicated to the peasant's friend and helpmate, the bullock. Oxen have full rest on that day. Their horns are decorated with tinsel and red. Garlands and flowers are put round their necks. They are fed with jaggery and taken out in a procession. Ganeś Caturthī, fourth day of Bhādrapad, is observed in honour of God Gaṇeś, when a painted clay image of the deity, specially bought for the day, is worshipped and a *naivedya* of *modaks* is offered. The image is kept in the house from one and a half to ten days and sometimes even 21 days as may be the tradition in the family and then ceremonially immersed in a tank or river. A special feature of the worship in towns, in recent times, is that it is worshipped on a community scale by public contributions and with the added attraction of religious and semi-social programmes held each day during the festival. Conjoined with the Gaṇeś festival on the third and fourth day after the Caturthī, women hold a feast for three days in honour of Pārvatī or Gaurī, mother of Gaṇeś. The image of Gaurī consists of a head piece of brass or clay adorned with ornaments and dressed in a sāḍī, etc. It is dismantled on the Gaurīvisarjana day. Navarātra and Dasarā

form the beginning and sequel consisting of the first nine and the tenth day of the first half of Āśvin. It is a ten-day festival in honour of Durgā. The first nine days are known as Navarātra. On the first day, the ceremony of *ghaṭasthāpanā* or the invocation of the goddess to be present in the *ghaṭa* is performed. A brass pot containing water, a copper-coin and a betel-nut, with its mouth covered with mango leaves and a coconut, is set amidst handfuls of rice spread on a wooden stool. The pot thus decked represents the goddess and is daily worshipped for nine days. Throughout the period, a Brāhmaṇ priest reads the Saptaśatī hymns in praise of the goddess and on the night of the ninth day, a homa, sacred fire, is kindled in the temples of the goddess and usual offering of clarified butter, Samidhās, etc. are made. On the morning of the tenth or Dasarā day, Hindus take an early bath, worship their religious books, household gods, implements of work and in the afternoon, they don holiday attire and walk in procession to the temples where they worship the Samī or Āpṭā tree and after offering its leaves to the goddess distribute them among their friends and relatives calling them gold. Dasarā is considered highly auspicious for the undertaking of any new work or business and children also, commencing their studies, generally attend school for the first time on this day. Since the temple of Tuljā Bhavānī is situated in this district and the deity is the deity of the whole of Mahārāṣṭra, this festival is particularly notable in this district.

Divāḷī or Deepāvalī signifying a feast of lights starts from the 13th day of the latter half of Āśvin and lasts for five days. The festival is held in honour of the victory of God Viṣṇu over the demon known as Narakāsura and is really a combination of four or five festivals viz., Dhanatrayodaśī, Narakacaturdaśī, Lakṣmi-pujan, Baḷīpratipadā and Bhāubeej. On the first day, women take a scented bath, on the second, men do so, on the third, Goddess Lakṣmī is worshipped, on the fourth is a new year's day of the Vikrama era and on the fifth sisters honour their brothers and they adore them. During this period, every evening, earthen lamps, now-a-days, electric lamps, are lighted on the frontage of doors as also in every nook and corner inside.

On the eleventh day of Kārtika, the *cāturmāsa* period comes to an end and it is observed as a fasting day by many. The day following is known as Tuḷaśīvivāha when the basil plant is married to Viṣṇu. With this day opens the marriage season of the Hindus, The next important holiday is the Makara Sankrāntī, the day on which the sun enters the Makara Rāśī or the Zodiac Sign of Capricorn. It is marked with a feast in the forenoon and in the evening, men and women, in new clothes visit relatives and friends and offer tilguḷ or halvā (sweetened sesame) as greetings of the season. This is followed a month later by Mahāśivarātrī, the 13th day of the latter half of the month of Māgha, which is a fasting day for all devotees of Śiva. The night is spent in singing devotional songs and the next morning, after worshipping the

CHAPTER 3. The People. COMMUNITY LIFE. Feasts and Festivals. *Hindus.*

God all partake a feast. Hoḷī or Śiṁgā is a festival much more eagerly awaited in rural areas than in cities. It begins from the 5th day in Phālgun and lasts till the 5th day in the latter half called Raṅgpañcamī. Boys from all localities of a village gather together at the place fixed for the Hoḷī and thence go from house to house to collect fire-wood and cowdung cakes. Bonfires are lit from the 10th day but the biggest comes off on the 15th day called Hoḷīpurṇīmā. The next day is known as Dhuḷvaḍ, on which day there used to be boisterous and vulgar indulgence when there used to be exchange of mud-slinging and wayward pranks. But these practices have now almost disappeared even in rural areas and sport events have replaced them. On Raṅgpañcamī the sacred fire of the Hoḷī is put out and people indulge in sprinkling coloured water on the person of one another.

Vratas and *utsavas,* i.e., penances and fasts are taken care of more by women than men. There occur, during the course of a year, a number of religious observances of the kind in which women devotedly engage themselves. The rite of Ṛṣipañcamī falls on the 5th day of Bhādrapad and is observed as a fast to make amends for sins committed unknowingly. On that day nothing is eaten that is not grown wholly by the human hand. On the Haritālikā day i.e., on the 3rd day of Bhādrapad, women worship clay idols of Pārvatī and Sakhī (her friend) and Śivaliṅga for the whole day. Similarly on the fourth day in the second half of each month known as Saṅkaṣṭī Caturthī i.e., trouble clearing fourth, women fast all day and take food on sighting the moon that night. During the four rainy months there is no end to the religious resolves that they make and keep. Fasts for 16 Mondays are such a *vrata.* On the Vaṭasāvitrī day which falls on the 15th day of Jyeṣṭha, there is a worship of the banyan tree or its boughs for securing long life to husbands and death during one's husband's life time. Maṅgaḷāgaurī is a ceremony performed by married girls for the first five years of their marriage every Tuesday in the month of Śrāvaṇa. In the month of Caitra, starting from the bright 3rd and on a convenient day, Brāhmaṇ Suvāsinīs hold in their homes the ceremony of Haḷadkuṅku in honour of the goddess Gaurī who is worshipped with special decorations. The third day of Vaiśākh is the last day for celebrating Haḷadkuṅku when the goddess is supposed to be departing to her mother's house (*māher*).

All days of the week are dedicated to some planet or the other and to placate the evil influence of a planet as also to please the governing deity, a day is observed as a partial fast by many. Thus Mondays are sacred to the moon and Śiva, Thursday to the planet *Guru* (Jupiter) and the deity known as Dattātreya. Saturday is observed as a fast by many to appease Saturn. A period under the evil influence of this planet is called *Sāḍesāti,* when a person affected by it eats nothing but *uḍīd* or black gram on Saturday, visits Hanumān's temple, offers *uḍīd,* red lead, leaves and flowers of *Rui* and pours on the image some oil.

CHAPTER 3.

The People.

COMMUNITY LIFE.

Feasts and Festivals.

Muslims.

Islām in its puritanical stand-point enjoins on its followers observation of a few religious festivals but in association of the tendencies of Hindus, Muslims in this district have several occasions for celebrating a variety of festivities. Their year begins with *Muharrum.* But the tragedy at Karbalā has converted it into a month of mourning for all Muslims, especially Śiās among them. Now *Muharrum* is celebrated as the anniversary of the martyrdom of Hussain. Many Muslims prepare *tajiyās* or *tāboots* out of bamboo and tinsel which are the copies of the shrine of Imām of Karbalā. They are kept in their homes for several days and on the ninth night they are taken in procession through main thoroughfares. As the *tāboots* pass, men and women belonging to both Hindu and Muslim communities throw themselves prostrate before them in fulfilment of the vows they have taken. On the 10th day, with much show and noise, the owners of the shrines take them out in a procession for immersion in a lake or river. The *Akkan-cār-Śambāh* also called *Chelā Budh* is celebrated on the last Wednesday of the month of *Safar* when Muslims go for picknicking in gardens or open spaces. The *Wafat* or the day of the Prophet's death *Id-e-Milād* falls on the 12th day of the month of *Rabi-ul-Awwāl* and among the Sunnis, it is the greatest day of the year, next only to the *Ids.* Another day of festival is the 17th day of the month of *Maulād* or birthday of the Prophet. On the 14th evening of *Śāābān* comes the night of record *Śāb-e-Barāt* or All Souls' Day. On this night, the fates of the unborn souls are held to be registered in Heaven. *Ramzān* is the ninth month of fast for Muslims. At the end of the *Ramzān* fast, *i.e.*, the first day of *Śawwāl,* the 10th month, comes the fast-breaking festival known as *Id-ul-Fitr* commonly known as *Ramzān Id.* This feast is one of the greatest Muslim festivals, the second great feast being the feast of sacrifice *Id-uz-Jahā Kurbān* also known as *Bakr-Id* which falls on the 10th day of *Zil-Hijjā,* the 12th month of the Muslim year.

Jains.

The Jains (*Śrāvaks*) keep most of the Brāhmānic holidays and besides observe the yearly 'Sacred Season' known as *Panchusan.* Among the *Śvetāmbaras* it begins with the twelfth of *Śrāvaṇ Vad* and ends with the fifth of *Bhādrapad Śud.* Among the *Digambaras* the 'Sacred Season' lasts for fifteen days beginning from the fifth of *Bhādrapad Vad.* A strict *Śvetāmbar* ought to fast during the whole *Panchusan* week but in rare instances the rule is observed and almost all fast on the last day. During this week the *Śvetāmbaras* generally do not work and both men and women flock several times during the day to the temples where the *Sādhus* read and explain the *Kalpasutras,* one of the religious books of the Jains. Besides hearing the scriptures read to them, many prefer every day in the evening during the *Panchusan* week the *parikramaṇ* ceremony which is something like a confession by a body of persons. Next in importance to the *Panchusan* is the *Siddhacakra Pujā* or saint-wheel, which is performed twice a year in *Caitra* and *Āśvin* and lasts for nine days beginning on the seventh and ending on fullmoon day.

CHAPTER 3.

The People.

COMMUNITY LIFE.

Feasts and Festivals.

Lingāyats.

The Lingāyats observe the second of *Vaiśākh* as *Basava-Jayanti*, the birth-anniversary day of Basava as a day of rejoicing and feast. According to the books, Basava removed feasts, penance and pilgrimage, rosaries and holy water, and reverence for cows, but this change probably never affects his followers. At present all Lingāyats in the District fast on *Sivratra* or Śiva's night on the thirteenth of *Māgh-Vad,* and on *Nāgapañcamī,* the fifth of *Śrāvaṇ Sud,* and follow their fasts with a feast. On Mondays in *Śrāvaṇ* they keep partial fasts, that is, they only take one evening meal.

Scheduled Castes and Others.

Calling themselves Hindus, the Scheduled Castes observe all the chief Hindu holidays and festivals, though actual details of the ceremonials may sometimes differ a great deal from those of the caste Hindus. Some may have their own festivals in addition. As devotees of god Khaṇḍobā of Jejurī they observe *Campā Ṣaṣṭhī* occurring on the sixth of *Mārgaśiraṣ Śud* with great religious fervour. *Vāghbaras* coming on the twelfth of both dark and bright half of *Kārttik* is observed by Mahādev Kolīs and others with special observances. Many agricultural communities observe 'field rites'. A landholder on the Tuesday before he begins to plant his crop kills a fowl and sprinkles its blood over the field and offers the field spirit a coconut and he-goat or fowl.

GAMES AND ENTERTAINMENT.

The forms of games and recreational activities in Osmānābād do not differ basically from those current in neighbouring districts of Mahārāṣṭra like Bhīr, Śolāpūr and Ahmadnagar. Religious expositions and entertainments such as *Purāṇa, Pravacana, Kathā* and *Kirtan* are popular every where and because of *Tuljāpūr* Bhavānī temple in the district, the tradition promises to stay on. *Bhajan* or chanting the religious poetical composition of the Marāṭhā saints in chorus is quite popular among all the Hindu communities including the Harijans. Several *Bhajan* teams are found all over the district.

Major Indian games such as *kabaḍḍī* and *hu-tu-tu, kho-kho, laṅgaḍī* are played not only in rural areas but urban also, all of them being popular among school-going boys and girls. Standardised rules of games are now being observed. *Viṭī-dāṇḍū* and *lagoryā* are also there. Marbles, top and kite are seasonal and occasional. Tag and chase games such as *andhaḷī kośimbīr* and *lapaṇḍāv* are more popular among girls. But *bhātuklī* (house-keeping), *sāgargoṭe* and *phugḍyā* are their specialities. Among popular indoor games are *buddhi-baḷāñcā ḍāv* or chess, *patte* or playing cards and *soṅgaṭyā.* Now-a-days carrom is replacing all these.

Recreational activities, popular with the rural population in the district are cart-racing, fights between rams, cocks and buffaloes and betting on them, the *tamāśā* so popular in Mahārāṣṭra everywhere and semi-religious dances and expositions such as *gondhaḷ* and *bhāruḍ*. Indian gymnasiums known as *tālim-*

khānās or *ākhāḍās* for training athletes and wrestlers are to be found from village to village. Wrestling bouts and *dangals* are held on festival days like *Nāgpañcamī*, *Janmāṣṭamī*, *Nāraḷī-purṇimā* and *hoḷī* and they are much enjoyed by large crowds of people.

Well-organised recreation centres like cinema and drama theatres are to be found in some tahsil places like Tuljāpūr and Lātūr. Under the auspices of the Development Blocks, *Bālvāḍīs* and *Mahilā maṇḍaḷs* make some arrangement for collective recreation by the introduction of volley ball, badminton, etc. But generally speaking, this district is backward even in these things. But whenever any theatrical troupes visit rural areas, the people are eager to see their plays.

As a result of the growth in the availability of water from the bunds constructed against rivers Dudhnā at Khāsāpūr and at Cāndaṇī in Paraṇḍā tahsil, at Terṇā near the village Ter, at Harṇī near Kāṭegāṅv, at Kurnur near Naḷdurg and several other tanks in various places have transformed the agricultural scene in this district. Several areas now grow two crops and several of them are growing sugarcane. A sugar factory run co-operatively by sugarcane cultivators strikes a new path in an acknowledgedly backward district. Similar activity is looked forward to in the field of oil mills which will crush groundnut.

Displacement of cultivators from Pimpaḷvāḍī, Wākḍī, Dahi-ṭhāṇā and Brahmagāṅv because nearly 1,600 acres will be submerged under water on account of the Cāndaṇī bund will take place. But they are being rehabilitated elsewhere. Rural development programmes as they are implemented are bound to transform the people from conditions of poverty into those of prosperity. The three Five Year Plans have done much already in this behalf and the Fourth one will do more.

CHAPTER 4—AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

AGRICULTURAL POPULATION.

IT IS THE AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY, WITH SERVICES ANCILLARY TO IT, that still winds the clock of economic take off in the district and remains as the mainstay of livelihood of the people of Osmanabad district. It is needless to say that any understanding or explanation of most of the economic activities in the district requires close association of agriculture. At present it engages about 83.52 per cent of the working population in the district.

In 1911, the class of agriculturists in the district was divided by the then census authorities under three heads, *viz.*, (a) Ordinary cultivators, (b) Growers of special products and market-gardening, and (c) Forestry. The class of ordinary cultivators was again sub-divided into (1) Rent-receivers, (2) Cultivators, (3) Agents and Managers, and (4) Farm servants and Field-labourers. In 1911, a remarkable decrease in the number of persons grouped as ordinary cultivators was recorded in the district while the category of rent-receivers showed a surprising increase. This meant that the land in this period passed from the hands of the cultivators to those of rent-receivers. As a result, a class of big landlords having control over a large acreage under the plough came into existence and the gap between the landlords and the actual cultivating class widened. The Census of 1911 recorded 491,506 persons as supported by agriculture in the district. The proportion of this agricultural population to district population was 773 to 1,000. Of this, the workers and dependents, formed 53 and 47 per cent respectively.

In 1951, as compared to other districts of the ex-Hyderabad State the district had the highest proportion of persons, *viz.*, 805 out of every 1,000 persons, principally sustained by agriculture. Among all classes, whether agricultural or non-agricultural, the class of owner cultivators in the district, it ranged between 450 and 500 out of every 1,000 of the population. The class of tenant cultivators was, on the other hand, by no means conspicuous. In fact, it could claim only 50 to 75 among every 1,000 persons in the district. The class of agricultural labourers was again one of the major classes in the district and accounted for 225 to 250 out of every 1,000 of its population. The class of agricultural rent receivers was, however, numerically not very significant. It accounted for slightly higher than 40 among every 1,000 of the district population. It was thus the least numerous among all other agricultural classes.

CHAPTER 4.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

AGRICULTURAL POPULATION.

The percentage of population supported mainly by agriculture, however, increased from 80.50 per cent in 1951 to 83.52 per cent in 1961. This rise can be attributed to the general increase in the population of the district. It is also due to the lack of a proportional increase in the alternate occupations that could absorb the population from the agricultural sector.

RAINFALL.

The rainfall in the district still determines the pattern of crop cultivation. The quantum of rainfall and its vagaries require adjustment of agricultural operations. It also influences the culturable practices. Either of its extremes, *viz.*, heavy precipitation or its complete absence leads respectively either to 'wet' famine or to drought. The district usually gets rains mainly from the south-west monsoons. It is, however, not evenly distributed in the district. Latur, Udgir, Ahmadpur, Tuljapur and Osmanabad tahsils get higher rainfall than Parenda tahsil and Bhum mahal. The Fact-Finding Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay in 1960 had then reported that rainfall was not dependable in the Parenda and Anala circles of Parenda tahsil and in the whole of Bhum mahal and they were likely to be affected by scarcity conditions. The committee then estimated the frequency of scarcity conditions in those areas once in every ten years. The following table gives the average rainfall obtaining in the district since 1901.

TABLE No. 1

AVERAGE RAINFALL IN MILLIMETRES IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT

Station (1)	No. of years of data (2)		April (3)	May (4)	June (5)	July (6)	August (7)	September (8)
Osmanabad .. (1905-6 to 1960-61)	56	R. F.	17·06	23·23	132·09	176·92	156·13	188·71
		R. D.	1·57	2·29	8·41	11·95	10·82	10·59
Parenda .. .. (1950-51 to 1960-61)	11	R. F.	10·19	25·22	99·79	197·27	116·09	210·72
		R. D.	1·27	2·46	6·36	8·00	8·27	9·91
Kalam .. .. (1950-51 to 1960-61)	11	R. F.	10·29	30·87	130·81	193·31	146·36	134·41
		R. D.	0·64	2·18	7·82	9·91	8·18	9·64
Tuljapur .. .. (1950-51 to 1960-61)	11	R. F.	20·91	36·63	150·42	270·75	196·99	210·74
		R. D.	1·46	2·18	7·91	12·73	10·00	11·27
Ahmadpur .. .. (1956-57 to 1960-61)	5	R. F.	19·81	27·17	96·65	279·52	235·22	176·65
		R. D.	2·20	2·00	6·80	14·20	12·00	10·20
Udgir .. .. .. (1956-57 to 1960-61)	5	R. F.	8·99	45·19	182·76	400·40	247·32	142·08
		R. D.	1·20	3·40	10·20	13·60	12·00	10·00

R. F. indicates rainfall in millimetres.

R. D. indicates average number of rainy days.

TABLE No. 1—*contd.*

Station (1)	No. of years of data (2)		October (9)	November (10)	December (11)	January (12)	February (13)	March (14)
Osmanabad .. .. (1905-6 to 1960-61)	56	R. F.	53·62	129·30	6·72	4·52	3·42	20·73
		R. D.	3·68	1·41	0·46	0·27	0·32	0·73
Parenda .. .. (1950-51 to 1960-61)	11	R. F.	83·08	22·49	3·86	0·21	4·83	44·94
		R. D.	5·56	0·73	0·18	..	0·27	0·18
Kalam .. .. (1950-51 to 1960-61)	11	R. F.	70·08	18·87	1·22	..	1·64	9·03
		R. D.	3·82	1·18	0·18	..	0·09	0·27
Tuljapur .. .. (1950-51 to 1960-61)	11	R. F.	98·19	18·23	3·81	0·12	3·24	29·72
		R. D.	5·27	0·73	0·18	..	0·27	0·82
Ahmadpur .. .. (1956-57 to 1960-61)	5	R. F.	56·77	30·37	..	..	..	6·86
		R. D.	5·00	1·00	..	..	..	1·00
Udgir .. .. .. (1956-57 to 1960-61)	5	R. F.	66·10	18·16	..	..	..	18·92
		R. D.	3·20	2·00	..	..	..	0·80

R. F. indicates rainfall in millimetres.

R. D. indicates average number of rainy days.

AGRICULTURAL SEASONS.

The agricultural industry in the district as in other areas of the State is still predominantly seasonal. This seasonal nature is mostly due to the natural factors such as weather, monsoon rains etc. that exercise a paramount influence on the agricultural activities. However, this can be changed by more irrigational facilities. The district is ill-equipped with irrigation facilities. The proportion of gross irrigated area to the gross cropped area was only 4.77 per cent in 1959-60. Naturally the cultivated land in the district singles out in a *jirayat* or dry crop category. The further classification of land into *kharif* and *rabi* is subject to the pattern of crops *vis-a-vis* the monsoon rains. The early monsoon crops are called *kharif* and the late monsoon crops as *rabi*. The *kharif* season starts in June-July and ends in September-October. The *rabi* season opens in November and ends in March.

The district has more cultivated land under *kharif* than *rabi* crops. The *kharif* crops grown in the district comprise mainly *kharif* jowar, cotton, groundnut, *tur* and *mug* while *rabi* crops include the cultivation of wheat, *rabi* jowar, gram and linseed. Thus jowar is grown in both the seasons. The district has, however, a much larger area under *rabi* jowar. Sugarcane on the other hand is a perennial crop and it is being increasingly grown in the district. In the western tahsils of Parenda and Tuljapur and Bhum mahal, *rabi* crops are predominant.

SOILS.

The district in general has fairly levelled to slightly sloping lands in the central and south central parts. The general slope is from two main directions, *i.e.*, from north-east and from north-west towards central zone of deep black soils. However, slight undulations do occur as per local conditions.

Soil formation.

The main factor that is responsible for the development of different kinds of soils enumerated below, is the topography of the district. The cropping pattern has been predominantly influenced by the climate and the total quantity and distribution of rainfall. Most of the southern and south-western parts of the district receive on an average 63.500 mm (25″) to 76.200 mm (30″) of rainfall while in the northern central and north eastern parts it varies between 76.200 mm (30″) and 88.900 mm (35″). The characteristics of the soil and the physico-chemical properties of the profiles studied are discussed briefly in what follows.

Shallow Soils (0″ – 9″).

These soils in general are located mostly in the north-east part of the district. Some small patches also occur in the western and north-western parts of the district. These soils are light brown to dark gray brown in colour, loamy to clayloam in texture with granular to subangular blocky in structure with 1—3 per cent slope. However, some patches of medium soils are also seen as a result of deposition. High sheet erosion is observed resulting in exposure of rocks and disintegrated murum at places.

CHAPTER 4.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

SOILS.

Soil. formation.

Shallow Soils (0"–9").

Soils are tending towards alkaline in reaction. The PH varies from 7.97 to 8.7. The total soluble salts are less than 0.34 per cent. Calcium carbonate varies from 2.6 to 9.7 per cent which is fair to moderate. The exchangeable calcium varies from 39.0 to 48.5 m.e. per cent. The exchangeable Mg. varies from 8.0 to 24.0 m.e. per cent, the higher proportion not being desirable. Exchangeable Na+K is less than 3.5 m.e. per cent.

The total nitrogen contents of the soils are fairly low, round about 0.05 per cent. The organic matter is low to moderately low ranging between 0.38 per cent and 0.93 per cent. The available phosphate is from moderate to moderately high varying from 17.85 per cent to 38.46 per cent mgm. The available potash is also fair to moderate varying from 14.91 to 26.88 mgm. per cent.

Thus it will be seen that the soils are deficient in nitrogen and organic matter contents and will give better yields on the application of the same with provisions of adequate water-supply.

Medium Soils (9"–18").

These soils are located near Washi, Bhum and Khasapur in the western part of the district, round about Yermala, and up to Osmanabad in the central portion and Nilanga and Chahur in the north-east and south-east parts, respectively. Total percentage of this type of soil in the district comes to about 15 to 20 per cent.

The soil are clay loam to clayey in texture with subangular blocky to blocky in structure with dark brown to dark gray brown in colour.

The soils are alkaline in reaction with PH 8.08 to 8.53. The total soluble salts are less than 0.4 per cent. The calcium carbonate varies from 2.4 to 9.7 per cent which is fair to moderate. The organic matter contents are low to fair varying from 0.77 to 1.53 per cent.

The exchangeable calcium varies from 24.5 to 56.0 m.e. per cent. The exchangeable magnesium varies from 8.0 to 24.0 m.e. per cent which is not a desirable feature when the magnesium contents are on the high side. The exchangeable sodium and potassium together vary from 1.5 to 4.0 m.e. per cent. The total nitrogen is round about 0.056 per cent which is also low. The available phosphate is fair to moderate ranging between 17.85 and 38.45 mgm. per cent. The available potash varies from 14.92 to 26.30 mgm. per cent. Thus it will be seen that the soils are deficient in nitrogen and organic matter contents and need the application of the same for better yields.

Medium Deep Soils (18"–36").

These types of soils are scattered and found in the north-west and northern areas and also eastern parts of north central zone in the district. The soils are clay loam to clayey in texture, granular to subangular blocky in structure and the lower zones of the profile show angular blocky to massive structure also. The soil colour varies from dark gray brown to very dark brown. The soils are alkaline in reaction, the PH ranging between 8.38 and 8.89. The total soluble salts vary between 0.29 per cent and

Medium Deep Soils (18"–36").

0.51 per cent which should be taken into consideration if the lands are to be irrigated. The calcium carbonate is fair to moderate ranging between 4.1 and 9.2 per cent. The organic matter contents are fair to moderate ranging round about 1.15 per cent. The exchangeable calcium varies from 31.5 m.e. per cent to 55.0 m.e. per cent. The exchangeable magnesium varies from 7.0 to 20.0 m.e. per cent which is not desirable when present in higher proportion. The exchangeable Na/K varies from 1.5 to 11.5 m.e. per cent which is also high and will require careful management if the soils are to be irrigated. The total nitrogen content varies from 0.045 to 0.057 per cent which is low. The available phosphate is from fair to moderate, 8.89 to 12.34 mgm. per cent. The K_2O available is also moderate to moderately high 24.07 to 30.92 mgm. per cent.

Thus, it will be seen that the lands are deficient in nitrogen contents and need to be supplied with nitrogenous fertilisers. Moreover due to the high clay percentage (up to 60 per cent), high magnesium and Na/K, the provision of subsoil drainage is essential in case the lands are to be irrigated.

Deep Soils (above 36").

These soils are generally seen in the south—central zone in the district and in the river valleys of Terna and Manjara. However local deep soils are also seen in south-west, north-central and south-central portions and in some other local patches also.

The soils are clayey in texture and subangular blocky to blocky in structure. The lower zones of the profile show compact to massive structure. The colour varies from dark gray brown to very dark gray. The soils are alkaline in reaction and PH varies from 8.65 to 8.89. The total soluble salts are fairly high and vary from 0.4 to 0.51 per cent. This should be taken into consideration if the lands are to be irrigated. The calcium carbonate contents vary from fair to moderate, *i.e.*, 6.7 to 15.8 per cent. The organic matter contents vary from 1.10 to 1.34 per cent. The exchangeable calcium varies from 44.5 to 60.0 m.e. per cent and the exchangeable magnesium varies from 10.0 to 21.5 m.e. per cent while the exchangeable sodium and potassium together range from 2.0 to 11.5 m.e. per cent. The high exchangeable magnesium and Na. are objectionable.

The total nitrogen which is low varies from 0.046 to 0.069 per cent. The available phosphate is from moderate to moderately high *i.e.*, 16.05 to 43.07 mgm. per cent. The available potash is also moderate to moderately high, ranging from 20.8 to 31.72 mgm. per cent. Thus it will be seen that soils are deficient in nitrogen and need supplementary doses of nitrogenous manures and fertilisers for better crops.

The deep clayey nature of the soil along with high exchangeable magnesium and sodium coupled with slightly high amount of total soluble salts, necessitate provision of drains in the areas that are proposed to be brought under irrigation.

CHAPTER 4. Agriculture and Irrigation. SOILS. Soil formation.

TABLE No. 2

ANALYSIS OF SOIL PROFILE AT VILLAGE SOMANATHPUR (UDGIR TAHSIL)

Locality Survey No. 11.
Profile No. 1.
Relief—Undulating.
Slope—2%.
Erosion—Highly eroded.
Surface condition—sand and gravels present.

Drainage—Good.
Sub-soil water table—25 ft.
Vegetation—Babhul and Mango trees.
Land-use—cultivated.
General remarks—Jowar and Tur crops are harvested.

Horizon (1)	Thickness (2)	Colour (3)	Texture (4)	Structure (5)	Consistency (6)	Miscellaneous concretions, roots, moistness, etc. (7)	Sample depth (8)	Remarks (9)
I ..	9"	Very dark gray brown 10 yr. 3/2.	Clay ..	Blocky .. Below 9" hard rock present.	Moderately hard.	Plant roots present, murum, concretions, slightly moist.	0"—9" ..	..

TABLE No. 3

ANALYSIS OF SOIL PROFILE AT VILLAGE TULJAPUR (TULJAPUR TAHSIL)

Locality Survey No. 135.
Profile No. 2.
Relief—Levelled.
Shape—less than 1%.
Erosion—slight erosion.
Surface condition—

Drainage—Good.
Sub-soil water table—15'.
Vegetation—Mango, Bor and Babhul trees.
Land-use—cultivated.
General remark—Jowar crop grown.

Horizon	Thickness	Colour	Texture	Structure	Consistency	Miscellaneous concretions, roots, moistness ,etc.	Sample depth	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
I ..	0"—15" ..	Very dark gray brown 10 yr. 3/2.	Clay	Blocky .. Murum below 15"	Friable, slightly sticky.	Few lime nodules and sand particles, plant roots.	0"—9" .. 9"—15".	

TABLE No. 4

ANALYSIS OF SOIL PROFILE AT VILLAGE TULJAPUR (TULJAPUR TAHSIL)

Locality Survey No. 137.
Profile No. 3.
Relief—Levelled.
Slope—1%.
Erosion—Slightly eroded.

Drainage—Good.
Sub-soil water table—15'.
Vegetation—Nim, Babhul, Mango trees, etc.
Land-use—cultivated.
General remark—*Rabi* jowar crop.

Horizon	Thickness	Colour	Texture	Structure	Consistency	Miscellaneous Concretions, roots, moistness, etc.	Sample depth	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
I ..	12" ..	Dark gray brown 10 yr. 4/2.	Clay loam ..	Blocky ..	Loose and friable.	Limes and sand particles present, few plant roots.	0"—12" ..	
II ..	9" ..	Very dark gray brown 10yr. 3/2.	Clay loam ..	Blocky ..	Loose and friable.	Limes and sand particles present, few plant roots.	12"—21" ..	
III ..	7" ..	Very dark gray brown 10 yr. 3/2.	Clay ..	Blocky .. Murum below 28"	Loose and friable.	Limes and sand particles present, few plant roots.	21"—28" ..	

TABLE No. 5

ANALYSIS OF SOIL PROFILE AT VILLAGE LATUR (LATUR TAHSIL)

Locality Survey No. 290.
Profile No. 4.
Relief—Undulating.
Slope—sloping from west to east.
Erosion—slight.
Surface condition—

Drainage—Good.
Sub-soil water table—25′.
Vegetation—Mango, Nim and Babhul trees.
Land-use—*Kharif* jowar crop standing.
General remark—Cultivated.

Horizon	Thickness	Colour	Texture	Structure	Consistency	Miscellaneous Concretions, roots, moistness, etc.	Sample depth	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
I ..	11″ ..	Dark gray brown 10 yr. 4/2.	Clayey loam ..	Blocky ..	Hard ..	Plant roots present throughout the profile, Dry.	0″—11″ ..	Sand and lime nodules throughout the profiles.
II ..	10″ ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Friable ..	Little moist ..	11″—21″ ..	
III ..	7″ ..	Very dark gray brown.	Do. ..	Do. Below 28″ murum.	Do. ..	Moist ..	21″—28″ ..	

TABLE No. 6

ANALYSIS OF SOIL PROFILE AT VILLAGE UMARGA (UMARGA TAHSIL)

Locality Survey No. 296.
Profile No. 5.
Relief—Plain (Levelled).
Slope—sloping from west to east.
Erosion—slight sheet.
Surface Condition—Ha.

Drainage—Good.
Sub-soil water table—25′.
Vegetation—Babhul trees round about.
Land-use—*Rabi* jowar standing with strips of gram and safflower.
General remark—Cultivated.

Horizon (1)	Thickness (2)	Colour (3)	Texture (4)	Structure (5)	Consistency (6)	Miscellaneous concretions, roots, moistness, etc. (7)	Sample depth (8)	Remarks (9)
I ..	11″ ..	Very dark gray brown 10 yr. 3/2.	Clay loam ..	Granular ..	Loose and friable.	..	0″—11″ ..	Sand lime nodules, roots throughout the profile.
II ..	23″	Do. ..	Do. ..	Structureless	Do. ..	Sand layer ..	11″—25″ 25″—34′ ..	Profile is moist from top to bottom.
III ..	16″ ..	Dark brown 10 yr. 4/3	Sandy clay ..	Do. ..	Sticky ..	..	34″—39″ 39″—50″	
IV ..	10″ ..	Do. ..	Clayey ..	Massive .. Below 60″ murum.	Do. ..	..	50″—60″	

TABLE No. 7

ANALYSIS OF SOIL PROFILE AT VILLAGE GOVARDHANWADI (OSMANABAD TAHSIL).

Locality Survey No. 11.
Profile No. 6.
Relief—Levelled.
Erosion—Moderately eroded.

Vegetation—Babhul and Mango trees.
Drainage condition—Fair.
Sub-soil water table—25′.
General remark—Land under cultivation.

Horizon (1)	Thickness (2)	Colour (3)	Texture (4)	Structure (5)	Consistency (6)	Miscellaneous concretions, roots, moistness, etc. (7)	Sample depth (8)	Remarks (9)
I ..	9″ ..	Black 10 yr. 2/1	Clayey ..	Blocky ..	Moderately hard.	Slightly moist, lime nodules and white concretions are present up to 22″.	0″—9″ ..	Moisture increasing with depth, roots upto 30″.
II ..	13″ ..	Black 10 yr. 2/1	Clayey ..	Blocky ..	Loose and friable.	Slightly moist, lime nodules and white concretions are present up to 22″.	9″—22″	
III ..	7″ ..	Very dark gray 10 yr. 3/1.	Clayey ..	Blocky ..	Loose and friable.	Slightly moist, lime nodules and white concretions are present up to 22″.	22″—29″	
IV ..	14″ ..	Dark brown 10 yr. 3/3.	Clayey ..	Blocky ..	Compact ..	Slightly moist, lime nodules and white concretions are present up to 22″.	29″—43″	
V ..	17″ ..	Dark yellowish brown 10 yr. 3/4.	Clayey ..	Blocky ..	Compact ..	Sand concretions present.	43″—60″	

CHAPTER 4. Agriculture and Irrigation. SOILS. Soil formation.

TABLE No. 8

ANALYSIS OF SOIL SAMPLES IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT

Profile No.	Depth	Mechanical analysis							P H.	T.S.S.
		CaCo3 %	Organic matter %	Moisture %	Coarse sand %	Fine sand %	Silt %	Clay %		%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	0"—9" ..	4·6	0·93	8·65	5·57	0·25	38·50	47·50	8·40	0·29
2	0"—9" ..	3·2	0·85	9·45	0·96	4·27	20·00	61·25	8·74	0·34
	9"—15" ..	3·2	0·35	9·85	0·94	1·44	21·75	62·00	8·74	0·34
3	0"—9" ..	3·4	0·65	9·50	2·02	6·30	21·75	58·75	8·74	0·34
	0"—12" ..	3·1	1·12	6·85	2·14	8·57	21·75	56·50	8·74	0·37
	12"—21" ..	3·2	0·85	8·80	1·95	6·65	20·50	57·75	8·74	0·34
	21"—28" ..	3·2	0·65	8·65	8·18	7·32	21·75	52·25	8·72	0·37
4	0"—9" ..	6·8	1·12	7·70	6·65	3·08	31·00	43·75	8·74	0·29
	0"—11" ..	6·7	1·12	7·70	6·00	3·48	30·25	44·75	8·75	0·31
	11"—21" ..	6·2	1·14	7·85	7·06	2·25	38·50	37·00	8·74	0·34
	21"—28" ..	6·2	1·14	8·00	5·08	1·83	23·75	54·50	8·75	0·26

CHAPTER 4.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

SOILS.

Soil formation.

5	0″—9″	..	4·7	1·15	8·30	1·36	4·74	24·75	35·00	8·51	0·43
	0″—11″	..	4·9	1·13	7·15	2·91	5·41	24·00	54·50	8·66	0·29
	11″—25″	..	5·2	1·11	7·95	7·98	2·76	39·75	35·25	8·69	0·34
	25″—34″	..	5·5	1·11	7·60	9·33	6·46	29·75	40·25	8·50	0·31
	34″—39″	..	5·6	1·11	6·10	22·80	2·64	30·75	22·00	8·54	0·29
	39″—50″	..	4·8	1·11	7·40	5·20	11·99	14·75	54·75	8·38	0·34
	50″—60″	..	5·2	1·11	7·60	3·60	0·24	21·00	1·25	8·36	0·47
6	0″—9″	..	5·9	1·27	11·60	3·89	0·19	19·25	8·00	8·26	0·35
	9″—22″	..	4·1	1·11	11·25	3·74	0·05	21·75	58·00	8·19	0·38
	22″—29″	..	4·1	1·11	11·35	1·62	0·07	21·75	59·00	8·16	0·38
	29″—43″	..	4·6	0·91	11·90	2·14	0·70	19·50	60·25	8·16	0·35
	43″—60″	.	5·0	1·01	11·65	3·67	1·42	26·50	30·75	8·14	0·38

TABLE No. 8—*contd.*

ANALYSIS OF SOIL SAMPLES IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT—*contd.*

Profile	Depth	Floc volume				Av. P_2O_5 mgm %	Av. K_2O mgm %	Total N_2 %	Ex. bases m.e. %		
		D.W.	KCL.	Diff.	Insta. of structure				Ca	Mg.	Na/K
(1)	(2)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
1	0″—9″ ..	18·0	16·5	1·5	9·09	53·19	14·91	0·050	64·0	8·0	2·5
2	0″—9″ ..	20·5	19·0	1·5	7·89	15·53	18·41	0·049	48·5	16·0	2·0
	9″—15″ ..	41·5	20·0	1·5	7·50				49·0	15·0	2·0
3	0″—9″ ..	19·5	16·5	3·0	18·18	18·59	19·56	0·048	46·0	11·5	1·0
	0″—12″ ..	19·0	15·5	3·5	22·28				46·0	11·5	1·0
	12″—21″ ..	20·5	19·5	1·0	5·12				47·5	12·5	3·0
	21″—28″ ..	19·0	18·0	1·0	5·50				46·5	11·0	2·5
4	0″—9″ ..	23·0	19·5	3·5	17·94	43·47	31·72	0·069	45·5	17·5	2·0
	0″—11″ ..	24·0	19·5	4·5	23·07				43·5	17·5	2·0
	11″—21″ ..	23·0	19·5	3·5	17·94						2·5
	21″—28″ ..	23·5	20·0	3·5	17·50				34·0	19·0	2·5

5	0″—9″ ..	25·0	21·0	4·0	22·25	8·89	30·92	0·056	55·0	7·0	3·0
	0″—11″ ..	21·0	18·0	2·5	13·88				63·0	10·0	3·0
	11″—25″ ..	19·6	17·5	2·0	11·42				61·5	11·0	1·5
	25″—34″ ..	20·0	17·0	3·0	17·64				60·0	13·0	2·0
	34″—39″ ..	17·5	16·0	1·5	9·37				56·0	14·5	1·5
	39″—50″ ..	21·5	19·0	2·5	13·50				54·0	19·0	2·0
	50″—60″ ..	22·5	19·0	3·5	19·42				51·5	19·0	1·5
6	0″—9″ ..	19·0	18·5	0·6	2·70	20·83	27·27	0·054	54·5	14·5	2·0
	9″—22″ ..	19·0	18·5	0·5	2·70				55·0	14·5	1·5
	22″—29″ ..	19·0	18·5	0·5	2·70				51·0	18·5	1·0
	29″—43″ ..	20·5	20·0	0·5	2·50				45·0	19·5	3·0
	43″—60″ ..	21·0	19·5	1·5	2·69				41·0	21·0	2·5

CHAPTER 4.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

LAND UTILISATION.

The total area of the district can be classified into cultivated and uncultivated land excluding the fallow lands. In 1962-63, the total geographical area of the district was 14,02,736.373 hectares (34,66,234 acres). Out of this area, the area under forests, land put to non-agricultural uses, barren and uncultivated land, permanent pastures and other grazing lands, lands under miscellaneous trees, crops, groves and cultivable waste was grouped as land not available for cultivation. It amounted to 7.72 per cent of the total area. The fallow lands which usually consist of current fallows and other fallows, constituted 15.40 per cent of the total geographical area in that year. This percentage of fallow lands as compared to that in 1958-59 was less by 4.71 per cent. This indicates that in 1962-63 the net area sown in the district showed an increase from 72.17 per cent to 76.88 per cent of the total area of the district. In spite of this increase in the area under cultivation there still remains a vast area which could be brought under cultivation. This is evident from the fact that only 76.88 per cent out of 92.28 per cent of cultivable land was put to cultivation.

Even though the proportion of the cultivable area is more in the district than in the State as a whole the proportion of the net area under cultivation is smaller. This shows the general tendency of keeping lands fallow for a year or more and also in rotation with the intention to obtain better crops. Thus the farmers in the district are still to get accustomed to the practice of cultivating the same land for both the seasons, *viz.*, *kharif* and *rabi*. This will be evident from the proportion of the area sown more than once which was 4.02 per cent in 1961-62. Compared with other tahsils in the district there is a great tendency in Nilanga tahsil to utilise the same land for growing the crops more than once in the same year. It is followed by the Umarga, Osmanabad, Parenda, Kalam and Latur tahsils in that order of priority in regard to the practice of taking double crops in the same land in a year. In Ahmadpur, Bhum, Tuljapur, Udgir and Ausa tahsils practically no land is sown more than once in a year.

In 1962-63, forests covered 0.09 per cent of the total geographical area, the same percentage as was in 1960-61. The district had only 17.483 km^2 (6.75 square miles) of forests. They are mainly in Tuljapur, Kalam, Osmanabad and Udgir tahsils. These forests have not yet been declared as reserved forests but are treated as unclassed forests.

It would be interesting to compare the statistics of land utilisation for the year 1901 which does not show any remarkable change in the pattern in the subsequent period of over 60 years.

TABLE No. 9

TAHSIL-WISE LAND UTILISATION IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1956-57 TO 1961-62

(Figures in hectares)*

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Geographical area (3)	Forests (4)	Barren and unculturable land (5)	Land put to non-agricultural uses (6)	Culturable waste (7)
Osmanabad ..	1956-57 ..	119,541·015 (295,163)	..	282·690 (698)	1,975·995 (4,879)	1,346·220 (3,324)
	1957-58 ..	119,541·015 (295,163)	..	282·690 (698)	1,975·995 (4,879)	1,346·220 (3,324)
	1958-59 ..	119,541·015 (295,163)	..	282·690 (698)	1,975·995 (4,879)	1,346·220 (3,324)
	1959-60 ..	119,541·015 (295,163)	..	282·690 (698)	1,975·995 (4,879)	1,346·220 (3,324)
	1960-61 ..	119,541·015 (295,163)	..	282·690 (698)	1,975·995 (4,879)	1,346·220 (3,324)
	1961-62 ..	119,541·015 (295,163)	..	282·690 (698)	1,975·995 (4,879)	1,575·855 (3,891)
Tuljapur ..	1956-57 ..	152,496·675 (376,535)	652·850 (1,612)	675·945 (1,669)	2,487·105 (6,141)	1,852·065 (4,573)
	1957-58 ..	152,496·675 (376,535)	652·850 (1,612)	675·945 (1,669)	2,487·105 (6,141)	1,852·065 (4,573)
	1958-59 ..	152,496·675 (376,535)	652·850 (1,612)	675·945 (1,669)	2,487·105 (6,141)	1,852·065 (4,573)
	1959-60 ..	152,496·675 (376,535)	652·850 (1,612)	432·945 (1,069)	2,487·105 (6,141)	1,852·065 (4,573)
	1960-61 ..	152,496·675 (376,535)	652·850 (1,612)	675·945 (1,669)	2,487·105 (6,141)	1,852·065 (4,573)
	1961-62 ..	152,496·675 (376,535)	652·850 (1,612)	675·945 (1,669)	2,487·105 (6,141)	1,852·065 (4,573)

*Figures in brackets show area in acres.

TABLE No. 9—*contd.*

TAHSIL-WISE LAND UTILISATION IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1956-57 TO 1961-62—*contd.*

(Figures in hectares)*

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Permanent pastures and other grazing lands (8)		Land under miscellaneous trees, crops and groves not included in area sown (9)		Current fallows (10)		Other fallows (11)	
Osmanabad ..	1956-57 ..	3,275·235	(8,087)	17·820	(44)	11,000·205	(27,161)	9,176·490	(22,658)
	1957-58 ..	3,275·235	(8,087)	17·820	(44)	8,024·670	(19,814)	21,317·175	(52,635)
	1958-59 ..	3,275·235	(8,087)	17·820	(44)	30,682·395	(75,759)	..	
	1959-60 ..	3,275·235	(8,087)	17·820	(44)	3,497·985	(8,637)	21,317·175	(52,635)
	1960-61 ..	3,275·235	(8,087)	17·820	(44)	24,367·230	(60,166)	4,540·860	(11,212)
	1961-62 ..	3,045·600	(7,520)	17·820	(44)	21,253·590	(52,478)	4,754·700	(11,740)
Tuljapur ..	1956-57 ..	3,226·230	(7,966)	18·630	(46)	1,265·625	(3,125)	43,669·935	(107,827)
	1957-58 ..	3,226·230	(7,966)	18·630	(46)	161·190	(398)	32,775·030	(80,926)
	1958-59 ..	3,226·230	(7,966)	18·630	(46)	35,406·720	(87,424)	4,529·246	(11,992)
	1959-60 ..	3,226·230	(7,966)	18·630	(46)	36,851·760	(90,992)	4,532·760	(11,192)
	1960-61 ..	3,226·230	(7,966)	18·630	(46)	35,661·465	(88,053)	4,532·760	(11,192)
	1961-62 ..	3,226·230	(7,966)	18·630	(46)	34,170·255	(84,371)	4,621·860	(11,412)

*Figures in brackets show area in acres.

TABLE No. 9—*contd.*

TAHSIL-WISE LAND UTILISATION IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1956-57 TO 1961-62—*contd.*

(Figures in hectares)*

Tahsil	Year	Net area sown		Area sown more than once		Total cropped area		Total uncultivated area	
(1)	(2)	(12)		(13)		(14)		(15)	
Osmanabad ..	1956-57 ..	92,466·360	(228,312)	1,007·640	(2,488)	93,474·000	(230,800)	27,074·655	(66,851)
	1957-58 ..	91,325·880	(225,496)	3,124·170	(7,714)	94,450·050	(233,210)	36,239·805	(89,481)
	1958-59 ..	81,960·660	(202,372)	3,123·765	(7,713)	85,084·425	(210·085)	37,580·355	(92,791)
	1959-60 ..	120,227·895	(296,859)	3,826·845	(9,449)	91,776·240	(226,608)	31,713·120	(78,304)
	1960-61 ..	83,734·965	(206,753)	2,816·775	(6,955)	86,551·740	(213,708)	35,806·050	(88,410)
	1961-62 ..	86,634·765	(213,913)	5,137·425	(12,685)	91,772·190	(226,598)	32,906·250	(81,250)
Tuljapur ..	1956-57 ..	98,648·780	(243,576)	1,266·840	(3,128)	99,915·120	(246,704)	53,848·395	(132,959)
	1957-58 ..	91,325·880	(225,496)	3,124·170	(7,714)	94,450·050	(233,210)	44,819·055	(110,331)
	1958-59 ..	103,320·360	(255,112)	..		103,320·360	(255,112)	49,176·315	(121,423)
	1959-60 ..	102,199·320	(252,344)	..		102,199·320	(252,344)	50,054·355	(123,591)
	1960-61 ..	103,389·615	(255,283)	..		103,358·025	(255,205)	49,107·060	(121,252)
	1961-62 ..	104,791·725	(258,745)	..		104,791·725	(258,745)	47,704·950	(117,790)

*Figures in brackets show area in acres.

TABLE No. 9—*contd.*

TAHSIL-WISE LAND UTILISATION IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1956-57 TO 1961-62—*contd.*

(Figures in hectares)*

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Geographical area (3)	Forests (4)	Barren and unculturable land (5)	Land put to non-agricultural uses (6)	Culturable waste (7)
Parenda ..	1956-57 ..	105,608·205 (260,761)	..	22·275 (55)	2,225·880 (5,496)	2,157·435 (5,327)
	1957-58 ..	105,608·205 (260,761)	..	22·275 (55)	2,205·630 (5,446)	2,157·435 (5,327)
	1958-59 ..	105,608·205 (260,761)	..	22·275 (55)	2,205·630 (5,446)	2,157·435 (5,327)
	1959-60 ..	105,608·205 (260,761)	..	22·275 (55)	2,205·630 (5,446)	2,157·435 (5,327)
	1960-61 ..	105,608·205 (260,761)	..	22·275 (55)	2,205·630 (5,446)	2,157·435 (5,327)
	1961-62 ..	105,608·205 (260,761)	..	22·275 (55)	2,205·630 (5,446)	2,157·435 (5,327)
Bhum ..	1956-57 ..	88,778·835 (219,207)	..	4,684·230 (11,566)	2,559·195 (6,319)	323·190 (798)
	1957-58 ..	88,778·835 (219,207)	..	4,684·230 (11,566)	2,559·195 (6,319)	323·190 (798)
	1958-59 ..	88,778·835 (219,207)	..	4,684·230 (11,566)	2,559·195 (6,319)	323·190 (798)
	1959-60 ..	88,778·835 (219,207)	..	4,684·230 (11,566)	2,559·195 (6,319)	323·190 (798)
	1960-61 ..	88,778·835 (219,207)	..	4,684·230 (11,566)	2,559·195 (6,319)	323·190 (798)
	1961-62 ..	88,778·835 (219,207)	..	4,684·230 (11,566)	2,559·195 (6,319)	323·190 (798)

*Figures in brackets show area in acres.

TABLE No. 9—*contd.*

TAHSIL-WISE LAND UTILISATION IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1956-57 TO 1961-62—*contd.*

(Figures in hectares)*

Tahsil	Year	Permanent pastures and other grazing land		Land under miscellaneous trees, crops and groves not included in area sown		Current fallows		Other fallows	
(1)	(2)	(8)		(9)		(10)		(11)	
Parenda ..	1956-57 ..	1,387·530	(3,426)	..		13,694·265	(33,813)	..	
	1957-58 ..	1,387·530	(3,426)	..		15,988·185	(39,477)	14,800·320	(36,544)
	1958-59 ..	1,387·530	(3,426)	..		17,596·440	(43,448)	..	
	1959-60 ..	1,387·530	(3,426)	..		10,078·830	(24,886)	..	
	1960-61 ..	1,387·530	(3,426)	..		7,685·685	(18,977)	9,305·685	(22,977)
	1961-62 ..	1,387·530	(3,426)	..		7,548·795	(18,639)	8,901·900	(21,980)
Bhum ..	1956-57 ..	2,701·350	(6,670)	116·235	(287)	..		21,528·585	(53,157)
	1957-58 ..	2,701·350	(6,670)	116·235	(287)	17,830·125	(44,029)	1,563·300	(3,860)
	1958-59 ..	2,701·350	(6,670)	116·235	(287)	13,637·970	(33,674)	..	
	1959-60 ..	2,701·350	(6,670)	116·235	(287)	13,145·895	(32,459)	..	
	1960-61 ..	2,701·350	(6,670)	116·235	(287)	118,567·395	(292,759)	4,087·260	(10,092)
	1961-62 ..	2,701·350	(6,670)	116·235	(287)	12,614·940	(31,148)	4,186·080	(10,336)

*Figures in brackets show area in acres.

TABLE No. 9—*contd.*

TAHSIL-WISE LAND UTILISATION IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1956-57 TO 1961-62—*contd.*

(Figures in hectares*)

Tahsil	Year	Net area sown		Area sown more than once		Total cropped area		Total uncultivated area	
(1)	(2)	(12)		(13)		(14)		(15)	
Parenda ..	1956-57 ..	86,141·070	(212,694)	1,573·830	(3,886)	87,714·900	(216,580)	19,487·385	(48,117)
	1957-58 ..	102,784·140	(253,788)	..		102,784·140	(253,788)	36,561·375	(90,275)
	1958-59 ..	82,238·895	(203,059)	1,073·250	(2,650)	83,312·145	(205,709)	23,369·310	(57,702)
	1959-60 ..	89,756·505	(221,621)	2,142,045	(5,289)	91,898·550	(226,910)	15,932·700	(39,340)
	1960-61 ..	82,843·965	(204,553)	4,095·765	(10,113)	86,929·605	(214,641)	22,764·240	(56,208)
	1961-62 ..	83,384·640	(205,888)	4,234·275	(10,455)	87,486·885	(216,017)	22,223·565	(54,873)
Bhum ..	1956-57 ..	56,866·050	(140,410)	2,099·520	(5,184)	58,965·570	(145,594)	35,962·785	(88,797)
	1957-58 ..	60,843·150	(150,230)	1,274·535	(3,147)	62,117·685	(153,377)	29,777·625	(73,535)
	1958-59 ..	64,756·665	(159,893)	1,436·535	(3,547)	66,193·200	(163,440)	24,022·170	(59,314)
	1959-60 ..	65,248·740	(161,108)	1,927·395	(4,759)	67,176·135	(165,867)	23,530·095	(58,099)
	1960-61 ..	62,457·480	(154,216)	49·815	(123)	62,507·295	(154,339)	133,038·855	(328,491)
	1961-62 ..	61,593·615	(152,083)	..		61,725·645	(152,409)	27,185·220	(67,124)

*Figures in brackets show area in acres.

TABLE No. 9—*contd.*

TAHSIL-WISE LAND UTILISATION IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1956-57 TO 1961-62—*contd.*

(Figures in hectares)*

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Geographical area (3)	Forests (4)	Barren and unculturable land (5)	Land put to non-agricultural uses (6)	Culturable waste (7)
Kalam ..	1956—57 ..	122,843·385 (303,317)	506·250 (1,250)	233·280 (576)	429·300 (1,060)	515·160 (1,272)
	1957—58 ..	122,843·385 (303,317)	506·250 (1,250)	233·280 (576)	429·300 (1,060)	515·160 (1,272)
	1958—59 ..	122,843·385 (303,317)	506·250 (1,250)	233·280 (576)	429·300 (1,060)	515·160 (1,272)
	1959—60 ..	122,843·385 (303,317)	506·250 (1,250)	233·280 (576)	429·300 (1,060)	515·160 (1,272)
	1960—61 ..	122,843·385 (303,317)	506·250 (1,250)	233·280 (576)	429·300 (1,060)	515·160 (1,272)
	1961—62 ..	122,843·385 (303,317)	506·250 (1,250)	233·280 (576)	429·300 (1,060)	1,304·100 (3,220)
Latur	1956—57 ..	99,972·035 (246,847)	..	460·080 (1,136)	2,394·765 (5,913)	608·310 (1,502)
	1957—58 ..	99,972·035 (246,847)	..	460·080 (1,136)	2,394·765 (5,913)	608·310 (1,502)
	1958—59 ..	99,972·035 (246,847)	..	460·080 (1,136)	2,394·765 (5,913)	608·310 (1,502)
	1959—60 ..	99,972·035 (246,847)	..	460·080 (1,136)	2,394·765 (5,913)	608·310 (1,502)
	1960—61 ..	99,972·035 (246,847)	..	460·080 (1,136)	2,394·765 (5,913)	608·310 (1,502)
	1961—62 ..	99,972·035 (246,847)	..	460·080 (1,136)	2,394·765 (5,913)	625·725 (1,545)

*Figures in brackets show area in acres.

TABLE No. 9—*contd.*

TAHSIL-WISE LAND UTILISATION IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1956-57 TO 1961-62—*contd.*

(Figures in hectares)*

Tahsil	Year	Permanent pastures and other grazing lands		Land under miscellaneous trees, crops and groves not included in area shown		Current fallows		Other fallows	
(1)	(2)	(8)		(9)		(10)		(11)	
Kalam ..	1956-57 ..	3,856·005	(9,521)	40·905	(101)	23,733·405	(58,601)	3,130·245	(7,729)
	1957-58 ..	3,856·005	(9,521)	40·905	(101)	14,500·620	(35,804)	23,012·100	(56,820)
	1958-59 ..	3,856·005	(9,521)	40·905	(101)	36,574·740	(90,308)	..	
	1959-60 ..	3,856·005	(9,521)	40·905	(101)	30,865·860	(76,212)	..	
	1960-61 ..	3,856·005	(9,521)	40·905	(101)	26,594·730	(65,666)	..	
	1961-62 ..	3,856·005	(9,521)	49·410	(122)	20,301·030	(50,126)	6,279·120	(15,504)
Latur ..	1956-57 ..	1,641·060	(4,052)	..		..		15,092·730	(37,266)
	1957-58 ..	1,641·060	(4,052)	..		7,432·965	(18,353)	..	
	1958-59 ..	1,641·060	(4,052)	..		9,589·185	(23,677)	5,019·975	(12,395)
	1959-60 ..	1,641·060	(4,052)	..		7,239·375	(17,875)	5,019·975	(12,395)
	1960-61 ..	1,641·060	(4,052)	..		9,546·660	(23,572)	..	
	1961-62 ..	1,538·595	(3,799)	..		8,877·195	(21,919)	231·660	(572)

*Figures in brackets show area in acres.

TABLE No. 9—*contd.*

TAHSIL-WISE LAND UTILISATION IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1956-57 TO 1961-62—*contd.*

(Figures in hectares)*

Tahsil	Year	Net area sown		Area sown more than once		Total cropped area		Total uncultivated area	
(1)	(2)	(12)		(13)		(14)		(15)	
Kalam ..	1956-57 ..	90,398·835	(223,207)	3,198·690	(7,898)	93,597·525	(231,105)	32,444·550	(80,110)
	1957-58 ..	76,420·260	(188,692)	12,105·450	(29,890)	88,525·710	(218,582)	43,093·620	(106,404)
	1958-59 ..	80,651·295	(199,139)	6,212·700	(15,340)	86,863·995	(214,479)	42,155·640	(104,088)
	1959-60 ..	86,396·625	(213,325)	5,999·670	(14,814)	92,396·295	(228,139)	36,446·760	(89,992)
	1960-61 ..	90,667·755	(223,871)	6,572·340	(16,228)	97,172·460	(239,932)	32,175·630	(79,446)
	1961-62 ..	89,884·890	(221,938)	6,165·315	(15,223)	96,050·205	(237,161)	32,958·495	(81,379)
Latur ..	1956-57 ..	79,776·090	(196,978)	266·895	(659)	80,042·985	(197,637)	20,196·945	(49,869)
	1957-58 ..	80,368·200	(198,440)	2,315·385	(5,717)	82,683·585	(204,157)	12,537·180	(30,956)
	1958-59 ..	80,259·660	(198,172)	2,315·385	(5,717)	82,575·045	(203,889)	19,713·375	(48,675)
	1959-60 ..	82,609·470	(203,974)	1,566·945	(3,869)	84,176·415	(207,843)	17,363·565	(42,873)
	1960-61 ..	85,322·160	(210,672)	1,456·380	(3,596)	86,778·540	(214,268)	14,650·875	(75
	1961-62 ..	85,845·015	(211,963)	1,895·400	(4,680)	87,740·415	(216,643)	14,128·020	(34,884)

*Figures in brackets show area in acres.

TABLE No. 9—*contd.*

TAHSIL-WISE LAND UTILISATION IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1956-57 TO 1961-62—*contd.*

(Figures in hectares)*

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Geographical area (3)	Forests (4)	Barren and unculturable land (5)	Land put to non-agricultural uses (6)	Culturable waste (7)
Ausa	1956-57 ..	120,466·440 (297,448)	..	668·655 (1,651)	2,627·235 (6,487)	1,194·750 (2,950)
	1957-58 ..	120,466·440 (297,448)	..	668·655 (1,651)	2,627·235 (6,487)	1,194·750 (2,950)
	1958-59 ..	120,466·440 (297,448)	..	668·655 (1,651)	2,627·235 (6,487)	1,194·750 (2,950)
	1959-60 ..	120,466·440 (297,448)	..	668·655 (1,651)	2,627·235 (6,487)	1,194·750 (2,950)
	1960-61 ..	120,466·440 (297,448)	..	668·655 (1,651)	2,627·235 (6,487)	1,194·750 (2,950)
	1961-62 ..	120,466·440 (297,448)	..	668·655 (1,651)	2,627·235 (6,487)	1,394·820 (3,444)
Umarga ..	1956-57 ..	146,608·380 (361,996)	..	2,359·935 (5,827)	3,780·270 (9,334)	2,505·735 (6,187)
	1957-58 ..	146,608·380 (361,996)	..	2,359·935 (5,827)	3,780·270 (9,334)	2,505·735 (6,187)
	1958-59 ..	146,608·380 (361,996)	..	2,359·935 (5,827)	3,780·270 (9,334)	2,505·735 (6,187)
	1959-60 ..	146,608·380 (361,996)	..	2,359·935 (5,827)	3,780·270 (9,334)	2,505·735 (6,187)
	1960-61 ..	146,608·380 (361,996)	..	2,359·935 (5,827)	3,780·270 (9,334)	2,505·735 (6,187)
	1961-62 ..	146,608·380 (361,996)	..	1,845·180 (4,556)	3,780·270 (9,334)	2,784·375 (6,875)

*Figures in brackets show area in acres.

TABLE No. 9—*contd.*

TAHSIL-WISE LAND UTILISATION IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1956-57 TO 1961-62—*contd.*

(Figures in hectares)*

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Permanent pastures and other grazing lands (8)		Land under miscellaneous trees, crops and groves not included in area sown (9)		Current fallows (10)		Other fallows (11)	
Ausa ..	1956-57 ..	2,140·020	(5,284)	100·035	(247)	7,432·965	(18,353)	6,461·370	(15,954)
	1957-58 ..	2,140·020	(5,284)	100·035	(247)	11,482·560	(28,352)	19,835·280	(48,976)
	1958-59 ..	2,140·020	(5,284)	100·035	(247)	1,120·230	(2,766)	10,107·180	(24,956)
	1959-60 ..	2,140·020	(5,284)	100·035	(247)	1,497·285	(3,697)	9,945·180	(24,556)
	1960-61 ..	2,140·020	(5,284)	100·035	(247)	11,514·960	(28,432)	9,314·190	(22,998)
	1961-62 ..	2,241·270	(5,534)	100·035	(247)	12,064·140	(29,788)	9,089·820	(22,444)
Umarga ..	1956-57 ..	2,302·020	(5,684)	..		15,786·495	(38,979)	31,198·365	(77,033)
	1957-58 ..	2,302·020	(5,684)	..		31,854·465	(78,653)	11,617·830	(28,686)
	1958-59 ..	2,302·020	(5,684)	..		33,397·920	(82,464)	1,061·505	(2,621)
	1959-60 ..	2,302·020	(5,684)	..		22,258·800	(54,960)	106·920	(264)
	1960-61 ..	2,302·020	(5,684)	..		23,187·870	57,254)	1,666·170	(4,114)
	1961-62 ..	2,084·130	(5,146)	..		..		1,645·920	(4,064)

*Figures in brackets show area in acres.

CHAPTER 4. Agriculture and Irrigation. LAND UTILISATION.

TABLE No. 9—*contd.*

TAHSIL-WISE LAND UTILISATION IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1956-57 TO 1961-62—*contd.*

(Figures in hectares)*

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Net area sown (12)		Area sown more than once (13)		Total cropped area (14)		Total uncultivated area (15)	
Ausa ..	1956-57 ..	99,841·410	(246,522)	40·500	(100)	99,881·910	(246,622)	20,625·030	(50,926)
	1957-58 ..	86,437·500	(213,500)	..		86,467·500	(213,500)	38,048·535	(93,947)
	1958-59 ..	102,508·335	(253,107)	..		102,508·335	(253,107)	17,958·105	(44,341)
	1959-60 ..	102,293·280	(252,576)	..		102,301·380	(252,596)	18,173·160	(44,872)
	1960-61 ..	92,906·595	(229,399)	..		92,882·295	(229,339)	27,559·845	(68,049)
	1961-62 ..	92,278·440	(227,848)	..		92,278·440	(227,848)	28,185·975	(69,595)
Umarga ..	1956-57 ..	128,762·055	(317,931)	5,117·580	(12,636)	133,879·635	(330,567)	42,146·325	(104,065)
	1957-58 ..	112,560·030	(277,926)	982·935	(2,427)	113,542·965	(280,353)	38,352·285	(94,697)
	1958-59 ..	102,744·450	(253,690)	6,691·410	(16,522)	109,435·860	(270,212)	43,863·930	(108,306)
	1959-60 ..	101,200·995	(249,879)	6,133·320	(15,144)	107,334·315	(265,023)	44,452·800	(109,760)
	1960-61 ..	111,735·450	(275,890)	6,260·895	(15,459)	117,953·010	(291,242)	34,872·930	(86,106)
	1961-62 ..	99,130·635	(244,767)	6,381·990	(15,758)	117,662·625	(290,525)	35,327·745	(87,229)

*Figures in brackets show area in acres.

TABLE No. 9—*contd.*

TAHSIL-WISE LAND UTILISATION IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1956-57 TO 1961-62—*contd.*

(Figures in hectares)*

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Geographical area (3)	Forest (4)	Barren and uncultuiable land (5)	Land put to non-agricultural uses (6)	Culturable Waste (7)
Udgir ..	1956-57 ..	151,375·230 (373,766)	100·035 (247)	1,459·620 (3,604)	3,451·005 (8,521)	1,519·155 (3,751)
	1957-58 ..	151,375·230 (373,766)	100·035 (247)	1,459·620 (3,604)	3,451·005 (8,521)	1,519·155 (3,751)
	1958-59 ..	151,375·230 (373,766)	100·035 (247)	1,459·620 (3,604)	3,451·005 (8,521)	1,519·155 (3,751)
	1959-60 ..	151,375·230 (373,766)	100·035 (247)	1,459·620 (3,604)	3,451·005 (8,521)	1,519·155 (3,751)
	1960-61 ..	151,375·230 (373,766)	100·035 (247)	1,459·620 (3,604)	3,451·005 (8,521)	1,519·155 (3,751)
	1961-62 ..	151,375·230 (373,766)	100·035 (247)	1,459·620 (3,604)	3,451·005 (8,521)	1,599·750 (3,950)
Nilanga ..	1956-57 ..	136,973·835 (338,207)	..	1,233·630 (3,046)	2,661·660 (6,572)	1,500·525 (3,705)
	1957-58 ..	136,973·835 (338,207)	..	1,233·630 (3,046)	2,661·660 (6,572)	1,500·525 (3,705)
	1958-59 ..	136,973·835 (338,207)	..	1,379·430 (3,406)	2,661·660 (6,572)	1,257·525 (3,105)
	1959-60 ..	136,973·835 (338,207)	..	1,233·630 (3,046)	2,661·660 (6,572)	1,500·525 (3,705)
	1960-61 ..	136,973·835 (338,207)	..	1,233·630 (3,046)	2,661·660 (6,572)	1,500·525 (3,705)
	1961-62 ..	136,973·835 (338,207)	..	1,233·630 (3,046)	2,661·660 (6,572)	1,500·525 (3,705)

*Figures in brackets show area in acres.

CHAPTER 4.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

LAND UTILISATION.

TABLE No. 9—*contd.*

TAHSIL-WISE LAND UTILISATION IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1956-57 TO 1961-62—*contd.*

(Figures in hectares)*

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Permanent pastures and other grazing lands (8)		Land under miscellaneous trees, crops and groves not included in area sown (9)		Current fallows (10)		Other fallows (11)	
Udgir ..	1956-57 ..	6,571·935	(16,227)	2,536·110	(6,262)	180,681·435	(446,127)	15,711·975	(38,795)
	1957-58 ..	6,571·935	(16,227)	2,536·110	(6,262)	..		44,203·320	(109,144)
	1958-59 ..	6,571·935	(16,227)	2,536·110	(6,262)	33,279·660	(82,172)	259·200	(640)
	1959-60 ..	6,571·935	(16,227)	2,536·110	(6,262)	31,983·660	(78,972)	358·830	(886)
	1960-61 ..	6,571·935	(16,227)	2,536·110	(6,262)	30,785·670	(76,014)	358·830	(886)
	1961-62 ..	4,968·135	(12,267)	2,768·985	(6,837)	29,249·100	(72,220)	358·830	(886)
Nilanga ..	1956-57 ..	3,500·415	(8,643)	1,890·540	(4,668)	4,244·400	(10,480)	4,253·310	(10,502)
	1957-58 ..	3,500·415	(8,643)	1,890·540	(4,668)	..		33,033·825	(81,565)
	1958-59 ..	3,520·665	(8,693)	1,890·540	(4,668)	17,320·635	(42,767)	280·260	(692)
	1959-60 ..	3,500·415	(8,643)	1,890·540	(4,668)	33,336·765	(82,313)	280·260	(692)
	1960-61 ..	3,500·415	(8,643)	1,890·540	(4,668)	16,844·355	(41,591)	280·260	(692)
	1961-62 ..	3,500·415	(8,643)	1,890·540	(4,668)	16,866·225	(41,645)	280·260	(692)

*Figures in brackets show area in acres.

TABLE No. 9—*contd.*

TAHSIL-WISE LAND UTILISATION IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1956-57 TO 1961-62—*contd.*

(Figures in hectares)*

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Net area sown (12)		Area sown more than once (13)		Total cropped area (14)		Total uncultivated area (15)	
Udgir ..	1956-57 ..	101,957·535	(251,747)	2,331·585	(5,757)	104,289·120	(257,504)	212,031·270	(523,534)
	1957-58 ..	75,747·555	(187,031)	78·975	(195)	75,826·530	(187,226)	59,841·180	(147,756)
	1958-59 ..	102,198·510	(252,342)	..		102,198·510	(252,342)	49,176·720	(121,424)
	1959-60 ..	103,394·880	(255,296)	..		103,394·880	(255,296)	47,979·945	(118,469)
	1960-61 ..	104,592·870	(258,254)	..		104,579·910	(258,222)	46,782·360	(115,512)
	1961-62 ..	107,419·770	(265,234)	..		107,419·770	(265,234)	43,955·460	(108,532)
Nilanga ..	1956-57 ..	117,689·355	(290,591)	2,579·445	(6,369)	120,268·800	(296,960)	19,284·480	(47,616)
	1957-58 ..	93,153·240	(230,008)	4,545·720	(11.224)	97,698·960	(241,232)	43,820·595	(108,199)
	1958-59 ..	108,586·170	(268,114)	5,958·765	(14,713)	114,544·935	(282,827)	28,310·715	(69,903)
	1959-60 ..	92,570·040	(228,568)	6,634·305	(16,381)	99.204·345	(244,949)	44,403·795	(109,637)
	1960-61 ..	109,062·450	(269,290)	12,804·480	(31,616)	121,866·930	(300,906)	27,911·385	(68,917)
	1961-62 ..	109,040·580	(269,236)	13,645·260	(33,692)	122,685·840	(302,928)	27,933·255	(68,971)

*Figures in brackets show area in acres.

TABLE No. 9—*contd.*

TAHSIL-WISE LAND UTILISATION IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1956-57 TO 1961-62—*contd.*

(Figures in hectares)*

Tahsil	Year	Geographical area	Forests	Barren and unculturable Land	Land put to non-agricultural uses.	Culturable Waste
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Ahmadpur ..	1956-57 ..	159,159·735 (392,987)	9·720 (24)	2,711·475 (6,695)	2,699·325 (6,665)	915·705 (2,261)
	1957-58 ..	159,159·735 (392,987)	9·720 (24)	2,711·475 (6,695)	2,699·325 (6,665)	915·705 (2,261)
	1958-59 ..	159,159·735 (392,987)	9·720 (24)	2,711·475 (6,695)	2,699·325 (6,665)	915·705 (2,261)
	1959-60 ..	159,159·735 (392,987)	9·720 (24)	2,711·475 (6,695)	2,699·325 (6,665)	915·705 (2,261)
	1960-61 ..	159,159·735 (392,987)	9·720 (24)	2,711·475 (6,695)	2,699·325 (6,665)	915·705 (2,261)
	1961-62 ..	159,159·735 (392,987)	9·720 (24)	2,204·820 (5,444)	3,007·125 (7,425)	853·740 (2,108)
District Total..	1956-57 ..	1,403,824·770 (3,466,234)	1,268·865 (3,133)	14,791·815 (36,523)	27,291·735 (67,387)	14,438·250 (35,650)
	1957-58 ..	1,403,824·770 (3,466,234)	1,268·865 (3,133)	14,791·815 (36,523)	27,271·485 (67,337)	14,438·250 (35,650)
	1958-59 ..	1,403,824·770 (3,466,234)	1,268·865 (3,133)	14,937·615 (36,883)	27,271·485 (67,337)	14,195·250 (35,050)
	1959-60 ..	1,403,824·770 (3,466,234)	1,268·865 (3,133)	14,548·815 (35,923)	27,352·485 (67,537)	14,437·845 (35,649)
	1960-61 ..	1,403,824·770 (3,466,234)	1,268·865 (3,133)	14,791·815 (36,523)	27,271·485 (67,337)	14,438·250 (35,650)
	1961-62 ..	1,403,824·770 (3,466,234)	1,268·865 (3,133)	13,770·405 (34,001)	27,579·285 (68,097)	15,971·580 (39,436)

*Figures in brackets show area in acres.

TABLE No. 9—*contd.*

TAHSIL-WISE LAND UTILISATION IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1956-57 TO 1961-62—*contd.*

(Figures in hectares)*

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Permanent pastures and other grazing lands (8)		Land under miscellaneous trees, crops and groves not included in area sown (9)		Current fallows (10)		Other fallows (11)	
Ahmadpur ..	1956-57 ..	4,522·635	(11,167)	194·400	(480)	..		33,563·970	(82,874)
	1957-58 ..	4,522·635	(11,167)	194·400	(480)	2,513·025	(6,205)	10,959·205	(27,061)
	1958-59 ..	4,522·635	(11,167)	194·400	(480)	19,567·980	(48,316)	14,143·005	(34,921)
	1959-60 ..	4,522·635	(11,167)	194·400	(480)	22,809·195	(56,319)	14,167·305	(34,981)
	1960-61 ..	4,522·635	(11,167)	194·400	(480)	20,518·110	(50,662)	16,200·000	(40,000)
	1961-62 ..	4,614·975	(11,395)	194·400	(480)	20,248·380	(49,996)	16,317·855	(40,291)
District Total..	1956-57 ..	35,124·435	(86,727)	4,914·675	(12,135)	242,052·300	(597,660)	183,786·975	(453,795)
	1957-58 ..	35,124·435	(86,727)	4,914·675	(12,135)	93,719·835	(231,407)	213,117·885	(526,217)
	1958-59 ..	35,141·850	(86,770)	4,914·675	(12,135)	246,630·420	(608,964)	35,727·885	(88,217)
	1959-60 ..	35,124·435	(86,727)	4,914·675	(12,135)	224,704·530	(554,826)	55,728·405	(137,601)
	1960-61 ..	35,124·435	(86,727)	4,914·675	(12,135)	325,074·060	(802,652)	50,286·015	(124,163)
	1961-62 ..	33,164·235	(81,887)	5,156·055	(12,731)	206,381·520	(509,584)	56,668·005	(139,921)

*Figures in brackets show area in acres.

TABLE No. 9—*contd.*

TAHSIL-WISE LAND UTILISATION IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1956-57 TO 1961-62—*contd.*

(Figures in hectares)*

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Net area sown (12)		Area sown more than once (13)		Total cropped area (14)		Total uncultivated area (15)	
Ahmadpur ..	1956-57 ..	114,542·505	(282,821)	..		114,542·505	(282,821)	44,617·230	(110,166)
	1957-58 ..	134,633·745	(332,429)	87·075	(215)	134,720·820	(332,644)	24,525·990	(60,558)
	1958-59 ..	114,399·540	(282,468)	132·030	(326)	114,527·520	(282,784)	44,764·245	(110,529)
	1959-60 ..	111,129·975	(274,395)	132·030	(326)	111,262·005	(274,721)	48,029·760	(118,592)
	1960-61 ..	111,388·365	(275,033)	132·030	(326)	111,477·870	(275,254)	47,771·370	(117,954)
	1961-62 ..	111,708·720	(275,824)	324·810	(802)	112,033·530	(276,626)	47,451·015	(117,163)
District Total..	1956-57 ..	1,067,089·545	(2,634,789)	19,482·525	(48,105)	1,086,572·070	(2,682,894)	527,719·050	(1,303,010)
	1957-58 ..	1,005,629·580	(2,483,036)	27,683·370	(68,354)	1,033,267·995	(2,551,279)	404,647·245	(999,129)
	1958-59 ..	1,023,624·540	(2,527,468)	26,943·840	(66,528)	1,050,564·330	(2,593,986)	380,090·880	(938,496)
	1959-60 ..	1,057,027·725	(2,609,945)	28,362·555	(70,031)	1,053,119·880	(2,600,296)	378,080·055	(933,531)
	1960-61 ..	1,038,101·670	(2,563,214)	34,188·480	(84,416)	1,072,057·680	(2,647,056)	472,440·600	(1,166,520)
	1961-62 ..	1,031,712·795	(2,547,439)	37,784·475	(93,295)	1,081,647·270	(2,670,734)	359,959·950	(888,790)

*Figures in brackets show area in acres.

CROPPED AREA.

In the district cereals and millets are the chief food crops. Of these, jowar, both *kharif* and *rabi* together, wheat, rice and to some extent *bajri* occupy the major portion of the land under cereals. Pulses especially *tur*, gram, *udid* and *mug* form the next important group of food crops. The remaining food crops include sugarcane and chillis. Among the non-food crops oil-seeds and cotton are more important.

The total area under cereals increased from 45.48 per cent in 1957-58 to 49.54 per cent in 1958-59. The area under pulses on the other hand decreased from 21.58 per cent in 1957-58 to 19.76 per cent in 1958-59. However, the total area under food crops including the area under sugarcane and chillis which was 69.51 per cent of the total cropped area in 1957-58 increased to 71.65 per cent in 1958-59. The area under oil-seeds also for the same years showed downward trend from 21.53 per cent to 19.72 per cent of the total cropped area. So also the total area under non-food crops which formed 30.49 per cent of the total cropped area in 1957-58 declined to 28.35 per cent in 1958-59. During the period between 1960-61 and 1962-63, the percentage of food crops to the total cropped area also declined continuously. The percentage was 73.58 in 1960-61, 73.04 in 1961-62 and 72.36 in 1962-63. About the percentage of non-food crops to total cropped area of the district, it was 26.42 in 1960-61 and 26.96 in 1961-62. It increased to 27.64 in 1962-63. One of the reasons for this trend was the tendency of the cultivators to grow more cash crops like oilseeds in preference to food crops.

HOLDINGS.

The uneconomic size of holdings is a serious problem faced by the agriculturist all over India and finds its expression in the increasing pressure of population on agricultural land and its division into smaller plots. This adversely affects the agricultural industry which is unable to meet the growing demand for increased production. The problem of agricultural production, therefore, assumes pivotal importance and in turn necessitates the intensive use of this natural factor of production for maximising the agricultural output. This is however rendered difficult by the existence of the traditional laws of inheritance and succession, the farmers' insistence to follow traditional methods of cultivation with the help of ageold agricultural implements etc. Of these, the traditional laws of inheritance and succession immensely affected the unit of cultivation resulting in the reduction of its size. The unit of cultivation ultimately became so small that efficient and productive cultivation was rendered difficult. The district of Osmanabad was not an exception to these trends. There is in the district, a vast majority of occupants whose holdings measure only up to five acres. The distribution of cultivated land is uneven in the district as could be seen from the following tahsilwise quinquennial statements of holdings in government rayatwari areas in the district. This infelicitous story of land, therefore, required the introduction of radical changes in the agrarian structure and land reforms,

CHAPTER 4.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

resulting into the passage of various enactments aimed at putting a ceiling on holding of agricultural land and the prevention of fragmentation and consolidation of holdings.

HOLDINGS.

Ceiling on Holdings of Agricultural Land.

The Maharashtra Agricultural Lands (Ceiling on Holdings) Act came into force from 26th January 1962. Three local areas, *viz.*, Kalam, Osmanabad and Udgir have been notified in the district with different ceiling areas for dry crop land, *viz.*, 43.706 hectares (108 acres), 46.134 hectares (114 acres) and 50.990 hectares (126 acres), respectively. In the case of irrigated lands, the ceiling area is the same in all the three tahsils, *viz.*, 7 hectares (18 acres) in the case of perennially irrigated area, 10·927 hectares (27 acres) in areas irrigated in two seasons and 19.425 hectares (48 acres) in areas which get irrigation water for one season. The land in excess of the ceiling areas is taken over by the State. Such land is later on distributed among landless or other persons. The implementation of the Act in the district is in progress.

Consolidation of Holdings.

The provisions of the Bombay Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1947, prohibiting further fragmentation and consolidation of already fragmented land are enforced in the district. However the proper implementation of the scheme is yet to be started. The standard areas specified under the Act as minimum necessary for profitable cultivation in the district in the case of dry crop land and *bagayat* land are two and 0.5 acres, respectively.

Following are the quinquennial statements of holdings and their tahsilwise distribution in government rayatwari area in Osmanabad district:—

TABLE No. 10

QUINQUENNIAL STATEMENT OF HOLDINGS (TAHSIL-WISE) IN GOVERNMENT RAYATWARI AREA IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1962-63

Magnitude groups (1)	Classes (2)	Khalsa: No. of persons (3)	Khalsa: Area (Acres) (4)	Khalsa: Area Hectares	Inam: No. of persons (5)	Inam: Area (Acres) (6)	Inam: Area Hectares
Up to 5 Acres	A	16,836	(90,155)	36,484·871	841	(2,987)	1,208·797
	B	9,473	(50,038)	20,249·678	412	(1,895)	766·880
	C	5,428	(26,096)	10,560·686	54	(217)	87,817
5 to 15 Acres	A	29,324	(302,538)	12,432·893	1,735	(19,277)	779·830
	B	14,502	(194,809)	78,836·475	550	(8,577)	3,470·992
	C	5,369	(100,298)	40,589·196	232	(4,374)	1,770·097
15 to 25 Acres	A	19,680	(372,832)	150,879·891	673	(14,570)	5,896·275
	B	11,556	(172,852)	69,950·784	359	(6,210)	2,517·147
	C	8,141	(134,144)	54,286·199	134	(2,435)	915·410
25 to 100 Acres	A	19,364	(764,655)	309,445·173	824	(32,555)	13,174·553
	B	9,509	(421,801)	170,696·959	568	(21,439)	8,676·063
	C	10,705	(359,283)	145,396·800	160	(10,091)	4,083·686
100 to 500 Acres	A	733	(105,978)	42,887·813	30	(6,879)	2,783·835
	B	492	(75,091)	30,388·276	50	(6,625)	2,681·045
	C	511	(51,011)	20,643·438	22	(4,639)	1,877·338
500 Acres and Above	A	1	(1,162)	470·245	2	(2,302)	931·587
	B	6	(4,186)	1,694·016	..	..	..
	C	1	(431)	174·420	..	..	..

A. Covers persons who cultivate land themselves with or without the help of hired labour.
B. Covers persons who do not cultivate land themselves but supervise and direct cultivation by labourers or farm servants.
C. Covers persons who receive rent, but do not directly or indirectly take part in cultivation.

TABLE No. 11.

QUINQUENNIAL STATEMENT OF HOLDINGS (TAHSIL-WISE) IN GOVERNMENT RAYATWARI AREA IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1962-63

[Up to 5 acres Class A.]

Tahsil	Class	Khalsa			Inam		
		No of persons	Area		No. of persons	Area	
			Hectares	(Acres)		Hectares	(Acres)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)	
Osmanabad	A	3,436	13,146·629	(32,486)	409	450·416	(1,113)
Tuljapur	A	1,326	1,524·452	(3,767)	25	31·161	(77)
Umarga	A	997	8,879·620	(21,942)	9	10·117	(25)
Parenda	A	1,598	1,521·620	(3,760)	9	7·689	(19)
Latur	A	1,939	2,072·397	(5,121)	..	..	..
Kalam	A	2,306	2,606·178	(6,440)	10	19·830	(49)
Ausa	A	816	1,180·469	(2,917)	6	80·128	(198)
Bhum	A	1,265	1,267·881	(3,132)	8	6·070	(15)
Udgir	A	1,482	2,307·520	(5,702)	150	89·031	(220)
Ahmadpur	A	599	768·903	(1,900)	7	15·378	(38)
Nilanga	A	1,072	1,209·202	(2,988)	208	498·978	(1,233)
		16,836	36,484·871	(90,156)	841	1,288·797	(2,987)

TABLE No. 12.

QUINQUENNIAL STATEMENT OF HOLDINGS (TAHSIL-WISE) IN GOVERNMENT RAYATWARI AREA IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1962-63

[Up to 5 acres Class B.]

Tahsil	Class	Khalsa			Inam		
		No. of persons	Area		No. of persons	Area	
			Hectares	(Acres)		Hectares	(Acres)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)	
Osmanabad	B	1,405	8,299·300	(20,508)	207	317·679	(785)
Tuljapur	B	634	745·836	(1,843)	..	..	..
Umarga	B	223	928·350	(2,294)	..	..	..
Parenda	B	126	95·101	(235)	7	5·666	(14)
Latur	B	54	122·620	(303)	..	..	..
Kalam	B	370	441·512	(1,091)	4	6·475	(16)
Ausa	B	912	1,631·289	(4,031)	4	67·583	(167)
Bhum	B	134	209·223	(517)	14	53·823	(133)
Udgir	B	1,257	111·289	(275)	58	84·984	(210)
Ahmadpur	B	2,161	4,072·355	(10,063)	13	26·709	(66)
Nilanga	B	2,197	2,591·204	(6,403)	106	203·962	(504)
		9,473	20,250·083	(50,039)	413	766·880	(1,895)

TABLE No. 13

QUINQUENNIAL STATEMENT OF HOLDINGS (TAHSIL-WISE) IN GOVERNMENT RAYATWARI AREA IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT. 1962-63

[Up to 5 acres—Class C.]

Tahsil	Class	Khalsa			Inam		
		No of persons	Area		No. of persons	Area	
			Hectares	(Acres)		Hectares	(Acres)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)	
Osmanabad	C	571	3,959·448	(9,784)	..	..	..
Tuljapur	C	182	201·534	(498)	..	..	..
Umarga	C	3,296	3,572·568	(8,828)	35	43·301	(107)
Parenda	C	121	112,098	(277)	4	3·237	(8)
Latur	C	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kalam	C	165	205 985	(509)	..	..	..
Ausa	C	834	1,301·065	(3,215)	2	18·616	(46)
Bhum	C	..	..	..	..	..	..
Udgir	C	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ahmadpur	C	156	1,081·321	(2,672)	..	..	..
Nilanga	C	103	126·667	(313)	13	22·258	(55)
		5,428	10,560·686	(26,096)	54	87·412	(216)

TABLE No. 14

Quinquennial Statement of Holdings (tahsil-wise) in Government Rayatwari area in Osmanabad District, 1962-63

[5 to 15 acres—Class A.]

Tahsil	Class	Khalsa			Inam		
		No. of persons	Area		No. of persons	Area	
			Hectares	(Acres)		Hectares	(Acres)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)	
Osmanabad	A	1,513	10,721·346	(26,492)	1,221	5,960·620	(14,729)
Tuljapur	A	3,081	12,809·526	(31,653)	24	101·172	(250)
Umarga	A	1,273	10,090·036	(24,933)	14	46 944	(116)
Parenda	A	3,147	11,339·302	(28,020)	25	88·222	(218)
Latur	A	3,635	13,880·325	(34,299)	..	..	..
Kalam	A	4,676	17,787·164	(43,953)	..	50·586	(125)
Ausa	A	1,343	4,896·296	(12,099)	3	60·703	(150)
Bhum	A	3,158	9,728·651	(24,040)	1	3·237	(8)
Udgir	A	4,234	14,797·344	(36,565)	36	387·285	(957)
Ahmadpur	A	1,156	4,925·838	(12,172)	8	53·419	(132)
Nilanga	A	2,108	11,457·875	(28,313)	403	1,048·541	(2,591)
		29,324	12,358·706	(302,539)	1,735	7,801·132	(19,277)

TABLE No. 15.

QUINQUENNIAL STATEMENT OF HOLDINGS (TAHSIL-WISE) IN GOVERNMENT RAYATWARI AREA IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1962-63

[5 to 15 acres—Class B.]

Tahsil	Class	Khalsa			Inam		
		No. of persons	Area		No. of persons	Area	
			Hectares	(Acres)		Hectares	(Acres)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)	
Osmanabad	B	476	5,466·094	(13,507)	215	1,934·804	(4,781)
Tuljapur	B	1,508	5,973·165	(14,760)	..	..	..
Umarga	B	281	1,141·215	(2,820)	..	..	..
Parenda	B	1,013	3,169·501	(7,832)	15	57·465	(142)
Latur	B	134	728·435	(1,800)	..	..	..
Kalam	B	716	2,702·088	(6,677)	3	16·187	(40)
Ausa	B	1,512	5,426·839	(13,410)	3	67·178	(166)
Bhum	B	150	743·813	(1,838)	18	74·058	(183)
Udgir	B	1,779	7,360·429	(18,188)	25	110·075	(572)
Ahmadpur	B	4,135	31,427·105	(77,658)	123	722·769	(1,786)
Nilanga	B	2,798	14,697·791	(36,319)	148	366·646	(906)
		14,502	78,836·475	(194,809)	550	3,470·587	(8,576)

TABLE No. 16

QUINQUENNIAL STATEMENT OF HOLDINGS (TAHSIL-WISE) IN GOVERNMENT RAYATWARI AREA IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1962-63

[5 to 15 acres—Class C.]

Tahsil	Class	Khalsa			Inam		
		No. of persons	Area		No. of persons	Area	
			Hectares	(Acres)		Hectares	(Acres)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)	
Osmanabad	C	76	4,619·895	(11,416)	105	1,129·479	(2,791)
Tuljapur	C	629	2,135·528	(5,277)	..	..	..
Umarga	C	1,476	22,670·105	(56,019)	79	299·468	(740)
Parenda	C	291	1,057·849	(2,614)	2	5·666	(14)
Latur	C	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kalam	C	648	2,343·941	(5,792)	..	..	..
Ausa	C	1,105	4,577·808	(11,312)	2	17·806	(44)
Bhum	C	..	..	..	..	..	..
Udgir	C	167	1,579·489	(3,903)	17	207·604	(513)
Ahmadpur	C	107	1,208·797	(2,987)	..	..	..
Nilanga	C	370	395·783	(978)	27	109·670	(271)
		5,369	40,589·196	(100,298)	232	1,769·692	(4,373)

CHAPTER 4.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

HOLDINGS.

TABLE No. 17

QUINQUENNIAL STATEMENT OF HOLDINGS (TAHSIL-WISE) IN GOVERNMENT RAYATWARI AREA IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1962-63

[15 to 25 acres—Class A.]

Tahsil	Class	Khalsa			Inam		
		No. of persons	Area Hectares	(Acres)	No. of persons	Area Hectares	(Acres)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)	
Osmanabad	A	511	7,349·907	(18,162)	382	3,171·524	(7,837)
Tuljapur	A	1,893	15,934·916	(39,376)	35	258·999	(640)
Umarga	A	832	7,453·507	(18,418)	9	75·272	(186)
Parenda	A	1,921	13,038·983	(32,220)	21	243·216	(601)
Latur	A	1,632	12,312·572	(30,425)	..	..	..
Kalam	A	2,481	19,088·229	(47,168)	15	294·611	(728)
Ausa	A	1,795	11,862·156	(29,312)	4	51·395	(127)
Bhum	A	2,123	14,867·354	(36,738)	1	8·498	(21)
Udgir	A	3,073	19,417·644	(47,982)	126	1,183·707	(2,925)
Ahmadpur	A	1,817	15,263·947	(37,718)	13	105·623	(261)
Nilanga	A	1,602	14,290·677	(35,313)	67	503·429	(1,244)
		19,680	150,879·891	(372,832)	673	5,896·275	(14,570)

TABLE No. 18

QUINQUENNIAL STATEMENT OF HOLDINGS (TAHSIL-WISE) IN GOVERNMENT RAYATWARI AREA IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1962-63

[15 to 25 acres—Class B.]

Tahsil	Class	Khalsa			Inam		
		No. of persons	Area		No. of persons	Area	
			Hectares	(Acres)		Hectares	(Acres)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)	
Osmanabad	B	324	2,871·247	(7,095)	127	912·972	(2,256)
Tuljapur	B	797	5,698·384	(14,081)	..	..	..
Umarga	B	97	343·174	(848)	..	..	..
Parenda	B	559	3,381·961	(8,357)	18	142·854	(353)
Latur	B	220	2,494·080	(6,163)	33	36·017	(89)
Kalam	B	578	5,590·332	(13,814)	13	373·120	(922)
Ausa	B	1,432	10,169·759	(25,130)	5	58·679	(145)
Bhum	B	166	1,269·095	(3,136)	7	53·823	(133)
Udgir	B	1,548	9,926·948	(24,530)	51	375·549	(928)
Ahmadpur	B	4,172	15,889·186	(39,263)	54	223·791	(553)
Nilanga	B	1,663	12,316·618	(30,435)	51	338·317	(836)
		11,556	69,950·784	(172,852)	359	2,515·123	(6,215)

TABLE No. 19

QUINQUENNIAL STATEMENT OF HOLDINGS (TAHSIL-WISE) IN GOVERNMENT RAYATWARI AREA IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1962-63

[15 to 25 acres—Class C.]

Tahsil	Class	Khalsa			Inam		
		No. of persons	Area		No. of persons	Area	
			Hectares (4)	(Acres)		Hectares (6)	(Acres)
(1)	(2)	(3)			(5)		
Osmanabad	C	326	2,200·278	(5,437)	67	398·616	(985)
Tuljapur	C	693	4,040 790	(9,985)	..	..	..
Umarga	C	4,294	28,740 395	(71,019)	39	320·511	(792)
Parenda	C	303	1,912·141	(4,725)	..	..	..
Latur	C	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kalam	C	738	4,005·582	(9,898)	..	..	..
Ausa	C	1,611	12,225·564	(30,210)	4	91·054	(225)
Bhum	C	..	..	..	..	..	..
Udgir	C	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ahmadpur	C	103	573·440	(1,417)	..	..	..
Nilanga	C	73	588·009	(1,453)	24	174·824	(432)
		8,141	54,286·199	(134,144)	134	985·006	(2,434)

TABLE No. 20

QUINQUENNIAL STATEMENT OF HOLDINGS (TAHSIL-WISE) IN GOVERNMENT RAYATWARI AREA IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1962-63

[25 to 100 acres—Class A.]

Tahsil	Class	Khalsa			Inam		
		No. of persons	Area		No. of persons	Area	
			Hectares	(Acres)		Hectares	(Acres)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)	
Osmanabad	A	815	3,854.634	(9,525)	564	9,219·152	(22,781)
Tuljapur	A	2,758	53,690·096	(132,671)	46	836·081	(2,066)
Umarga	A	197	885·453	(2,188)	..	..	..
Parenda	A	2,161	27,449·851	(67,830)	50	849·841	(2,100)
Latur	A	1,807	2,587·967	(6,395)	7	29·947	(74)
Kalam	A	2,752	46,209·476	(114,186)	2	80·937	(200)
Ausa	A	831	8,060·536	(19,918)	4	59·894	(148)
Bhum	A	3,276	48,836·292	(120,677)	7	130·309	(322)
Udgir	A	1,148	14,543·201	(35,937)	8	93·482	(231)
Ahmadpur	A	1,991	8,425·563	(20,820)	38	175·634	(434)
Nilanga	A	1,628	26,024·547	(64,308)	98	1,698·467	(4.197)
		19,364	240,567·616	(594,455)	824	13,173·743	(32,553)

TABLE No. 21

QUINQUENNIAL STATEMENT OF HOLDINGS (TAHSIL-WISE) IN GOVERNMENT RAYATWARI AREA IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1962-63

[25 to 100 acres—Class B].

Tahsil	Class	Khalsa			Inam		
		No. of persons	Area		No. of persons	Area	
			Hectares	(Acres)		Hectares	(Acres)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)	
Osmanabad	B	692	1,970·821	(4,870)	411	718·022	(175,89)
Tuljapur	B	1,118	17,907·356	(44,250)	..	..	..
Umarga	B	31	127·071	(314)	..	..	..
Parenda	B	653	8,716·532	(21,539)	9	141·640	(350)
Latur	B	536	16,145·353	(39,896)	70	188·584	(466)
Kalam	B	912	11,571·591	(28,594)	..	..	..
Ausa	B	900	8,138·235	(20,110)	3	55·422	(137)
Bhum	B	35	379·595	(938)	19	350·458	(866)
Udgir	B	1,728	22,207 549	(54,876)	..	..	..
Ahmadpur	B	2,095	68,966·183	(170,419)	..	..	..
Nilanga	B	809	14,566·673	(35,995)	56	822·322	(2,032)
		9,509	170,696·959	(421,801)	568	8,676·468	(21,440)

TABLE No. 22

QUINQUENNIAL STATEMENT OF HOLDINGS (TAHSIL-WISE) IN GOVERNMENT RAYATWARI AREA IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1962-63

[25 to 100 acres—Class C.]

Tahsil	Class	Khalsa			Inam		
		No. of persons	Area		No. of persons	Area	
			Hectares	(Acres)		Hectares	(Acres)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)	
Osmanabad	C	649	1,524·452	(3,767)	120	3,619·512	(8,944)
Tuljapur	C	2,140	28,890·129	(71,389)	..	..	..
Umarga	C	4,368	65,206·650	(161,129)	27	315·655	(780)
Parenda	C	928	15,987·930	(39,507)	6	55·442	(137)
Latur	C	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kalam	C	1,506	16,800·539	(41,515)	..	..	..
Ausa	C	807	8,047·990	(19,887)	4	55·442	(137)
Bhum	C	..	..	..	..	..	..
Udgir	C	194	7,065·818	(17,460)	3	37·231	(92)
Ahmadpur	C	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nilanga	C	113	1,872·887	(4,628)	..	..	..
		10,705	145,396·395	(359,282)	160	4,083·282	(10,090)

CHAPTER 4.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

HOLDINGS.

TABLE No. 23

QUINQUENNIAL STATEMENT OF HOLDINGS (TAHSIL-WISE) IN GOVERNMENT RAYATWARI AREA IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1962-63

[100 to 500 acres—Class A.]

Tahsil	Class	Khalsa			Inam		
		No of persons	Area		No. of persons	Area	
			Hectares	(Acres)		Hectares	(Acres)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)	
Osmanabad	A	84	4,642·153	(11,471)	9	1,132·311	(2,798)
Tuljapur	A	265	16,358·622	(40,423)	12	787·114	(1,945)
Umarga	A	11	558·062	(1,379)	..	..	..
Parenda	A	96	4,385·177	(10,836)	..	..	..
Latur	A	46	2,233·867	(5,520)	3	25·900	(64)
Kalam	A	104	5,468 927	(13,514)	4	738·957	(1,826)
Ausa	A	27	918·639	(2,270)	..	..	..
Bhum	A	58	5,004·347	(12,366)	2	99·553	(246)
Udgir	A	24	2,357·296	(5,825)	..	..	..
Ahmadpur	A	4	160·660	(397)	..	..	..
Nilanga	A	14	800·064	(1,977)	..	..	..
		733	42,887·813	(105,978)	30	2,783·835	(6,879)

TABLE No. 24

QUINQUENNIAL STATEMENT OF HOLDINGS (TAHSIL-WISE) IN GOVERNMENT RAYATWARI AREA IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1962-63

[100 to 500 acres—Class B.]

Tahsil	Class	Khalsa			Inam		
		No. of persons	Area		No. of persons	Area	
			Hectares	(Acres)		Hectares	(Acres)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)	
Osmanabad	B	46	2,611·439	(6,453)	34	2,099·106	(5,187)
Tuljapur	B	119	9,109·482	(22,510)	..	..	..
Umarga	B	..	..	..	..	..	..
Parenda	B	43	2,158·190	(5,333)	..	..	..
Latur	B	15	1,486·816	(3,674)	9	176·038	(435)
Kalam	B	98	3,930·715	(9,713)	2	168·754	(417)
Ausa	B	22	905·283	(2,237)	..	..	..
Bhum	B	20	278·019	(687)	5	236·741	(585)
Udgir	B	77	4,235·848	(10,467)	..	..	..
Ahmadpur	B	39	4,950·524	(12,233)	..	..	..
Nilanga	B	13	721·555	(1,783)	..	..	..
		492	30,387·872	(75,090)	50	2,680·640	(6,624)

CHAPTER 4. Agriculture and Irrigation. HOLDINGS.

TABLE No. 25

QUINQUENNIAL STATEMENT OF HOLDINGS (TAHSIL-WISE) IN GOVERNMENT RAYATWARI AREA IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1962-63

[100 to 500 acres—Class C.]

Tahsil	Class	Khalsa			Inam		
		No. of persons	Area		No. of persons	Area	
			Hectares	(Acres)		Hectares	(Acres)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)	
Osmanabad	C	14	811·395	(2,005)	22	1,877·338	(4,639)
Tuljapur	C	246	8,655·019	(21,387)	..	..	..
Umarga	C	117	6,161·344	(15,225)	..	..	..
Parenda	C	57	1,477·913	(3,652)	..	..	..
Latur	C	..	..		..	..	..
Kalam	C	59	2,126·22	(5,254)	..	..	..
Ausa	C	13	835·677	(2,065)	..	..	..
Bhum	C	..	..		..	..	..
Udgir	C	3	481·576	(1,190)	..	..	..
Ahmadpur	C	..	..		..	..	..
Nilanga	C	2	94·292	(233)	..	..	..
		511	20,643·438	(51,011)	22	1,877·338	(4,639)

TABLE No. 26

QUINQUENNIAL STATEMENT OF HOLDINGS (TAHSIL-WISE) IN GOVERNMENT RAYATWARI AREA IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1962-63

[Above 500 acres—Class A]

Tahsil	Class	Khalsa			Inam		
		No. of persons	Area		No. of persons	Area	
			Hectares	(Acres)		Hectares	(Acres)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)	
Osmanabad	A	..	..	..	2	931·587	(2,302)
Tuljapur	A	..	..	..	..	..	..
Umarga	A	..	..	..	..	..	..
Parenda	A	..	..	..	..	..	..
Latur	A	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kalam	A	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ausa	A	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhum	A	1	470·245	(1,162)	..	..	..
Udgir	A	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ahmadpur	A	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nilanga	A	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1	470·245	(1,162)	2	931·587	(2,302)

CHAPTER 4.
Agriculture and Irrigation.
HOLDINGS.

TABLE No. 27

QUINQUENNIAL STATEMENT OF HOLDINGS (TAHSIL-WISE) IN GOVERNMENT RAYATWARI AREA IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1962-63

[Above 500 acres—Class B]

Tahsil	Class	Khalsa			Inam		
		No. of persons	Area		No. of persons	Area	
			Hectares	(Acres)		Hectares	(Acres)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)	
Osmanabad	B	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuljapur	B	..	..	..	..	..	..
Umarga	B	..	..	..	..	..	..
Parenda	B	4	1,263·025	(3,121)	..	..	..
Latur	B	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kalam	B	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ausa	B	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhum	B	1	166·326	(411)	..	..	..
Udgir	B	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ahmadpur	B	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nilanga	B	1	264·665	(654)	..	..	..
		6	1,694·016	(4,186)	..	..	..

TABLE No. 28

QUINQUENNIAL STATEMENT OF HOLDINGS (TAHSIL-WISE) IN GOVERNMENT RAYATWARI AREA IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1962-63

[Above 500 acres—Class C.]

Tahsil	Class	Khalsa			Inam		
		No. of persons	Area		No. of persons	Area	
			Hectares	(Acres)		Hectares	(Acres)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)	
Osmanabad	C	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuljapur	C	..	..	..	..	..	..
Umarga	C	..	..	..	..	..	..
Parenda	C	1	174·420	(431)	..	..	..
Latur	C	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kalam	C	..	..	..		..	..
Ausa	C	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhum	C	..	..	..	..	..	..
Udgir	C	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ahmadpur	C	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nilanga	C	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1	174·420	(431)	..	..	..

CHAPTER 4.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

CO-OPERATIVE FARMING.

The organisation of co-operative farming implies pooling of land and its joint cultivation on co-operative basis. Co-operative farming also combines in it the advantages of farming on a large scale. Its foremost object is to bring maximum land under cultivation and to raise maximum agricultural output with the joint efforts of the agriculturist members of the co-operatives formed by them. These members work on the joint farm either on full time or part time basis. Such co-operative farming societies may assume different forms such as collective farming, joint farming, tenant farming and better farming. The most common among these types in the district are joint farming societies and collective farming societies.

Co-operative collective and joint farming societies.

A co-operative collective farming society generally obtains land on a leasehold basis from government. The land is cultivated jointly by all its members who belong to the class of landless labourers. The members are entitled to claim wages for the labour they put in. They are usually assured of employment and means of subsistence. In the case of co-operative joint farming society the land of small owners is pooled and cultivated jointly by its members according to the directions of an elected committee. The members continue to enjoy ownership or proprietary interest even after the various plots of land are pooled together. The ownership of each member in his holding is recognised by payment of dividend or rent in proportion to the value of the land. In addition the members also receive wages for their labour.

These farming societies have been established in the district to encourage land owners, permanent and protected tenants to pool their lands so as to form large blocks of land for joint cultivation and for increasing agricultural production. In the case of these farming societies membership is allowed to some extent even to landless labourers of the village or villages that come under the fold of the respective farming society on their satisfying the conditions laid down in the bye-laws of the society. Generally the funds are raised by collecting share capital, deposits etc. Usually one share is of the face value of Rs. 25. A board of directors is formed to look after the affairs of the society. A managing committee usually consisting of seven members is also formed. Some powers are delegated to it by the general body of the society. The general body meets at least once a year preferably within three months from the close of the co-operative year on 30th June. In its meeting the following decisions are taken:—

(1) To elect the managing committee for the ensuing year.

(2) To appoint a person or persons to audit the accounts.

(3) To receive the annual report of the last year together with the statements of receipts and payments, assets and liabilities and profit and loss for the year.

(4) To consider the audit memorandum.

(5) To fix the amounts of loans and deposits etc.

Besides, special meetings of the general body could be held under extraordinary circumstances for considering matters of urgency.

CO-OPERATIVE FARMING.

Co-operative collective and joint farming societies.

For organising such societies the district is divided into a pilot area and a non-pilot area. The whole of Latur tahsil is selected as pilot area. Till the end of March 1966, 9 joint farming and one collective farming societies in the pilot area and, 22 joint farming and 3 collective farming societies in the rest of the district were organised. The total membership of these societies was 611 while the area commanded was 5,356 acres. The total paid up share capital of these societies as on 31st March 1966 was Rs. 78,786 of which government contribution was Rs. 27,835. The reserve fund amounted to Rs. 700.

The government participation in the working of the farming societies registered in pilot as well as outside the pilot areas would be as under:—

(1) Government share capital contribution—Rs. 2,000 or to the extent of share capital collected by its members whichever is less.

(2) Loan for construction of godown-*cum*-cattle shed Rs. 3,750.

(3) Loan for land development Rs. 4,000.

(4) Subsidy for construction of godown-*cum*-cattle shed Rs. 12,250.

(5) Managerial subsidy.

(*a*) During the first year: Rs. 500.

(*b*) During second year: Rs. 400 or actual amount of the expenditure incurred on pay of secretary during the preceding year.

(*c*) During the third year: Rs. 300 or actual expenditure incurred or pay of secretary in the preceding year.

Accordingly the Government has given the following assistance to the farming societies in the district:—

(*i*) Loan for land development ... 1,23,200

(*ii*) Loan for construction of godown-*cum*-cattle shed. ... 1,21,500

(*iii*) Subsidy for construction of godown-*cum*-cattle shed. ... 41,250

(*iv*) Managerial subsidy including spill over ... 12,756

Under the programme for the construction of community wells government has paid Rs. 1,21,500 to 16 farming societies in the district for sinking 54 new wells.

CHAPTER 4.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

CO-OPERATIVE FARMING.

Co-operative lift irrigation schemes.

A co-operative lift irrigation society was organised at Chikurda in Latur tahsil in 1954 under the old Hyderabad scheme. The village has 30 wells commanding an area of (450 acres) 182.109 hectares. The society has brought about (189 acres) 76.486 hectares under well irrigation. The total membership of the society is 36 and its paid-up share capital, Rs. 515. In 1959 a loan of Rs. 89,600 was given to this society by the Revenue department for purchasing 27 oil engines.

The following schemes are being implemented by the Osmanabad Zilla Parishad for extending the scope of irrigation.

TABLE No. 29

SCHEMES FOR IRRIGATION AS IMPLEMENTED BY THE ZILLA PARISHAD OSMANABAD

Name of the scheme (1)	Tahsil (2)	Name of the river (3)	Area proposed for irrigation (4)	Estimated cost of the scheme (5)
			Hectares*	Rs.
Kasarkheda	Latur	Manjra	121·406 (300)	1,48,000
Shivani	Ausa	Do.	121·406 (300)	98,265
Aurad Shahajani	Nilanga	Terna	161·374 (400)	1,20,080
Nadi Hattarga	Do.	Do.	80·937 (200)	1,20,220
Borkheda	Osmanabad	Do.	101·172 (250)	1,74,812
Donja	Parenda	Sina	101·172 (250)	1,50,415
Hangaraga	Tuljapur	Bori	97·125 (240)	99,658

*Figures in brackets indicate area in acres.

CHAPTER 4.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

CEREALS.

The principal cereals in the district are jowar, *bajri*, wheat and rice. The description of the methods of cultivation and soils required for the cereals is given in the following pages. The pests and diseases of the crops and preventive and control measures against them are described separately.

Jowar.

Jowar (*pivali*) is the most widely grown cereal in the district. It is grown less for fodder and more for human consumption. The crop occupied an area of 4,36,850.01 hectares (10,78,642 acres) in 1961-62. It is grown in both the seasons, *kharif* as well as *rabi*. Parenda, Tuljapur, Bhum, Osmanabad and Umarga in order of their importance are the main tahsils where *rabi* jowar is produced on a large scale. Of these, Parenda tahsil mainly produces *rabi* jowar. A village named Sirsao from Parenda tahsil is famous for the cultivation of *rabi* jowar. The five tahsils together occupy about 75 per cent of the total area under *rabi* jowar in the district. *Kharif* jowar is produced mostly in Ahmadpur tahsil.

The jowar crop is grown on a variety of soils ranging from light type of soil to clayey loam and the heavy black cotton soil. The field is well prepared by giving two or three harrowings. Some big landlords and progressive cultivators apply a sufficient quantity of manures. Sometimes oil-seeds like safflower are grown as mixed crops with jowar. The jowar seed is drilled and covered with a plank. The later agricultural operations include weeding and interculturing. The *kharif* jowar is sown in June and harvested from October to December. The *rabi* jowar on the other hand is drilled during September-October and is ready for harvest by February-March. The crop is cut close to the ground and exposed to sun for about a week and then tied into sm ll bundles. The bundles are then carted to the threshing floor, where they are piled. The farmer then according to his convenience gets the earheads cut. The earheads are spread over the threshing floor and trampled under the feet of oxen. The grains afterwards are separated by winnowing.

The yield rates* of *kharif* and *rabi* jowar for the years 1960-61, 1961-62 and 1962-63 were as under:—

Year	(Yield rate in lbs. per acre) Kharif Jowar	Rabi Jowar
1960-61	754	672
1961-62	600	649
1962-63	510	531

From the above statement it can be seen that the yield rate of the crop in the district exceeded the usual normal rate of 500 lbs. per acre. The yield of both *kharif* and *rabi* jowar however shows a decline during the period 1960—63 due to pests and diseases and the uneven distribution of the rainfall.

*Based on Socio-Economic Review of Osmanabad district, 1962-63 and 1963-64. Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Maharashtra State, Bombay.

CHAPTER 4.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

CEREALS.

Wheat.

Wheat is grown more or less all over the district. In 1961-62, it occupied an area of 57,640.815 hectares (1,42,323 acres) *i.e.*, about 5.33 per cent of the gross cropped area in the district. The percentage however increased to 5.98 in 1962-63. In the district, the crop is produced on a large scale in Nilanga, Umarga, Kalam and Ausa tahsils. Of these Nilanga tahsil alone accounts for about 17.66 per cent of the total area under wheat in the district.

The wheat crop is mostly grown as an irrigated crop. It is produced on well-drained lighter soil. The land is ploughed and harrowed. The sowing of the crop is done from the first week of October to the middle of November with a seed drill. Planking is done after the sowing. The irrigated crop is usually manured. The crop takes about five months to mature. It is harvested from the middle of February to the end of March. The plants are usually cut close to the ground and tied into small bundles. The stalks after they are completely dried are threshed in the threshing-yard. Irrigated wheat is usually grown alone and rotated with cotton, groundnut, jowar etc.

The crop, when it is taken as a dry crop, is grown on deep black and retentive soils. The soil is then ploughed at the commencement of rains followed by frequent harrowings.

The Agriculture department of the Maharashtra State has introduced N. 59, Hy. 65 and N-I-146 as the improved varieties of wheat in the district.

Rice.

Rice (*bhat*) stands third in importance. It is grown in varying degrees all over the district. In 1961-62 it occupied an area of 29,451.195 hectares (72,719 acres). In 1962-63 the area under paddy increased to 29,626.253 hectares (73,208 acres) or 2.65 per-cent of the total cropped area of the district. Tuljapur tahsil alone had 20.83 per cent of the total area of the district under rice. Out of the total gross area of Tuljapur tahsil, 5.89 per cent was utilised for cultivation of rice in 1962-63. A paddy research centre is also established at Tuljapur. Nilanga tahsil on the other hand stood second accounting for 14.80 per cent of the total area under rice in the district in 1962-63. Tuljapur, Nilanga, Ahmadpur and Umarga account for most of the rice produced in the district.

The average yield of rice per acre was 491 lbs. in 1960-61. It increased to 514 lbs. in 1961-62 and 527 lbs. in 1962-63. The yield rate of rice in the district has uniformly increased during the period 1960—63.

The paddy crop in the district is grown on shallow and medium black soils. The field is well prepared by giving it two or three harrowings in May. After sufficient rainfall in June the rice is sown with a drill. Hand-weeding and interculturing is done periodically. The rice crop becomes ready for harvest by October. It is cut with a sickle close to the ground, tied into small bundles and threshed by beating the bundles against a log of wood in the threshing yard.

CHAPTER 4.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

CEREALS.

Bajri.

Bajri occupies a very small area in the district. In 1961-62, it was grown over an area of 18,824.805 hectares (46,481 acres). It is mainly grown in Umarga, Tuljapur, Ausa and Nilanga tahsils. It is a *kharif* crop and usually grown on light types of soil. It is sown with a drill either in the last week of June or in the first week of July. Before sowing, the field is prepared by harrowing it two or three times in May. The crop is ready for harvesting by the end of October when it is cut close to the ground and left lying in the field for about five days. The stalks are then tied into small bundles and stacked near the threshing floor. The threshing and winnowing are done in the same way as for jowar.

Table No. 30 gives the distribution of area under cereals and Table No. 31 shows the outturn of cereals in the district.

TABLE No. 30

Tahsil-wise Area under Cereals in Osmanabad District, 1956-57 to 1961-62

(Area in hectares)*

Tahsil	Year	Rice	Wheat	Barley	Jowar	Bajri
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Osmanabad	1956-57	2,784·780 (6,876)	6,466·635 (15,967)	170·505 (421)	38,934·675 (96,135)	524·070 (1,294)
	1957-58	3,198·285 (7,897)	5,630·310 (13,902)	127·980 (316)	41,794·380 (103,196)	508·680 (1,256)
	1958-59	2,714·310 (6,702)	5,427·810 (13,402)	..	37,952·055 (93,710)	225·990 (558)
	1959-60	2,824·470 (6,974)	6,549·660 (16,172)	162·810 (402)	38,571·390 (95,238)	480·735 (1,187)
	1960-61	2,254·430 (5,566)	5,028·480 (12,416)	121·905 (301)	36,625·770 (90,434)	465·750 (1,150)
	1961-62	2,824·470 (6,974)	6,549·255 (16,171)	162·810 (402)	36,445·985 (90,237)	480·735 (1,187)
Tuljapur	1956-57	5,814·180 (14,356)	2,735·735 (6,755)	234·090 (578)	42,005·385 (103,717)	5,154·435 (12,727)
	1957-58	6,641·065 (16,373)	2,664·090 (6,578)	248·265 (613)	38,100·780 (94,076)	5,646·510 (13,942)
	1958-59	5,852·655 (14,451)	4,024·485 (9,937)	138·325 (465)	38,850·030 (95,926)	5,635·170 (13,914)

*Figures in brackets show area in acres.

TABLE No. 30—*contd.*

TAHSIL-WISE AREA UNDER CEREALS IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1956-57 TO 1961-62

(Area in hectares*)

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Rice (3)	Wheat (4)	Barley (5)	Jowar (6)	Bajri (7)
Tuljapur—*contd.*	1959-60 .. .	6,244 290 (15,418)	2.646·270 (6.534)	123 930 (306)	38,729·745 (95,629)	5,600·745 (13,829)
	1960-61 .. .	5,867 235 (14,487)	3,518·235 (8,687)	188 325 (465)	43,095·240 (106,408)	5,635·170 (13,914)
	1961-62	6,196 905 (15,301)	3,039·120 (7,504)	96·390 (238)	42,616·935 (105,227)	4,889·160 (12.072)
Parenda	1956-57	549·585 (1,357)	2,955·690 (7,298)	98·820 (244)	50,315·175 (124,235)	1,344·600 (3,320)
	1957-58	961·065 (2,373)	3,005·100 (7,420)	111·780 (276)	48,425·350 (119,570)	1,303·290 (3,218)
	1958-59	536·625 (1,325)	3,001 050 (7,410)	101·250 (250)	50,353·245 (124,329)	1,550·340 (3,828)
	1959-60	622·890 (1,538)	3,819·555 (9,431)	22·680 (56)	53,353·485 (131,737)	1,351·485 (3,337)
	1960-61 .. .	448·740 (1,108)	3,718·305 (9,181)	12·150 (30)	58,172·175 (143,635)	1,049·355 (2,591)
	1961-62	489·645 (1,209)	3,759·615 (9,283)	12·150 (30)	58,731·480 (145,016)	1,048·140 (2,588)

*Figures in brackets show area in acres.

TABLE No. 30—*contd.*

TAHSIL-WISE AREA UNDER CEREALS IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1956-57 TO 1961-62

(Area in hectares)*

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Maize (8)	Ragi (9)	Kodra (10)	Little millet (11)	Vari (12)	Sava (13)	Bhadli (14)
Osmanabad ..	1956-57	147·015 (363)	21·870 (54)	259·605 (641)	109·350 (270)	..	302·130 (746)	237·735 (587)
	1957-58	167·670 (414)	64·800 (160)	..	83·835 (207)	267·300 (660)	127·170 (314)	251·100 (620)
	1958-59	169·695 (419)	105·300 (260)	65·610 (162)	..	268·515 (663)	..	..
	1959-60	195·615 (483)	..	..	..	78·975 (195)	147·825 (365)	105·300 (260)
	1960-61	86·265 (213)	9·720 (24)	11·745 (29)	..	130·410 (322)	119·070 (294)	..
	1961-62	195·615 (483)	..	..	..	78·975 (195)	147·825 (365)	105·300 (260)
Tuljapur ..	1956-57	134·055 (331)	2·43 (6)	127·170 (314)	159·975 (395)	..	579·555 (1,431)	598·995 (1,479)
	1957-58	185·895 (459)	..	..	1,552·770 (3,834)	..	..	..
	1958-59	239·355 (591)	..	..	..	..	1,548·720 (3,824)	..

*Figures in brackets show area in acres.

TABLE No. 30—*contd.*

TAHSIL-WISE AREA UNDER CEREALS IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1956-57 TO 1961-62

(Area in hectares)*

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Maize (8)	Ragi (9)	Kodra (10)	Little millet (11)	Vari (12)	Sava (13)	Bhadli (14)
Tuljapur—*contd.*	1959-60	199·665 (493)	..	..	..	..	1,125·900 (2,780)	..
	1960-61	73·710 (182)	..	..	..	..	1,548·720 (3.824)	..
	1961-62	410·265 (1,013)	816·480 (2,016)	..	..	187·920 (464)	..	..
Parenda	1956-57	134·055 (331)	9.720 (24)	19·440 (48)	27·945 (69)	..	176·175 (435)	175·365 (433)
	1957-58	199·260 (492)	0·405 (1)	..	409·050 (1,010)	212·625 (525)	189·135 (467)	..
	1958-59	131·220 (324)	..	44·550 (110)	..	117·855 (291)	..	73·710 (182)
	1959-60	107·730 (266)	2·025 (5)	8·910 (22)	332·505 (821)	450·360 (1,112)	116·235 (287)	40·500 (100)
	1960-61	46·170 (114)	..	..	..	16·605 (41)	127·170 (314)	12·960 (32)
	1961-62	105·300 (260)	..	..	37·665 (93)	344·655 (851)	128·385 (317)	..

*Figures in brackets show area in acres.

TABLE No. 30—*contd.*

TAHSIL-WISE AREA UNDER CEREALS IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1956-57 TO 1961-62

(Area in hectares)*

Tahsil	Year	Rice	Wheat	Barley	Jowar	Bajri
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Bhum	1956-57	584·415 (1,443)	3,702·510 (9,142)	9·720 (24)	22,170·915 (54,743)	696·195 (1,719)
	1957-58 ..	630·990 (1,558)	3,486·240 (8,608)	..	27,535·545 (67,989)	601·830 (1,486)
	1958-59	671·490 (1,658)	6,075·405 (15,001)	..	29,155·545 (71,989)	364·500 (900)
	1959-60	638·280 (1,576)	6,047·055 (14,931)	45·765 (113)	29,155·950 (71,990)	326·835 (807)
	1960-61	512·325 (1,265)	5,632·335 (13,907)	..	27,990·360 (69,112)	930·285 (2,297)
	1961-62 .. .	545·130 (1,346)	4,650 615 (11,483)	..	28,416·825 (70,165)	877·635 (2,167)
Kalam	1956-57	1,151·820 (2,844)	9,098·730 (22,466)	217·080 (536)	34,755·480 (85,816)	594·135 (1,467)
	1957-58	1,520·370 (3,754)	7,225·605 (17,841)	..	33,111·990 (81,758)	602·350 (1,470)
	1958-59	1,454·760 (3,592)	9,522·360 (23,512)	34·830 (86)	35,717·355 (88,191)	526·905 (1,301)

*Figures in brackets show area in acres.

TABLE No. 30—*contd.*

TAHSIL-WISE AREA UNDER CEREALS IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1956-57 TO 1961-62

(Area in hectares)*

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Rice (3)	Wheat (4)	Barley (5)	Jowar (6)	Bajri (7)
Kalam—*contd.*	1959-60	1,348 650 (3,330)	8,566·965 (21,153)	13·365 (33)	40,179·645 (99,209)	579·960 (1,432)
	1960-61	1.657·665 (4.093)	7,995·510 (19,742)	26·730 (66)	40.700·475 (100,495)	692·145 (1,709)
	1961-62	1,457·595 (3,599)	8,595 720 (21,224)	40·500 (100)	41,241·150 (101,830)	501·390 (1,238)
Latur	1956-57	1,718·820 (4,244)	8,074·485 (19,937)	15·390 (38)	27,866·430 (68,806)	673·110 (1,662)
	1957-58	2,235·600 (5,520)	6,848·145 (16,909)	..	29,786·130 (73,546)	642·735 (1.587)
	1958-59	2,235·600 (5,520)	7,093 575 (17,515)	..	29,786·130 (73,546)	642·735 (1,587)
	1959-60	2,555·550 (6.310)	4,119·660 (10,172)	5·265 (13)	44,068·455 (108,811)	494·100 (1,220)
	1960-61	2,521·125 (6,225)	5,032·530 (12,426)	4·455 (11)	46,358·325 (114,465)	535·005 (1,321)
	1961-62	2,149·740 (5,308)	6,469·470 (15,974)	4·860 (12)	38,889·340 (96,028)	620·460 (1,532)

*Figures in brackets show area in acres.

TABLE No. 30—*contd.*

TAHSIL-WISE AREA UNDER CEREALS IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1956-57 TO 1961-62

(Area in hectares)*

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Maize (8)	Ragi (9)	Kodra (10)	Little millet (11)	Vari (12)	Sava (13)	Bhadi (14)
Bhum	1956-57	161·190 (398)	21·465 (53)	52·650 (130)	107·325 (265)	..	270·540 (668)	665·010 (1,642)
	1957-58	198·045 (489)	306·585 (757)	198·045 (489)	..	189·135 (467)	169·695 (419)	248·670 (614)
	1958-59	198·045 (489)	162·000 (400)	..	..	230·040 (568)	81·405 (201)	166·860 (412)
	1959-60	203·715 (503)	40·095 (99)	..	..	465·345 (1,149)	169·695 (419)	119·070 (294)
	1960-61	44·955 (111)	12·555 (31)	32·805 (81)	..	216·270 (534)	93·150 (230)	11·340 (28)
	1961-62	90·745 (229)	47·790 (118)	..	..	280·665 (693)	150·255 (371)	..
Kalam	1956-57	289·575 (715)	22·275 (55)	501·795 (1,239)	68·850 (170)	..	162·000 (400)	162·405 (401)
	1957-58	381·105 (941)	194·805 (481)	..	19·440 (48)	224·370 (554)	59·535 (147)	48·195 (119)
	1958-59	341·415 (843)	..	0·405 (1)	2,031·885 (5,017)	154·305 (381)	12·555 (31)	124·335 (307)

*Figures in brackets show area in acres.

TABLE No. 30—*contd.*

TAHSIL-WISE AREA UNDER CEREALS IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1956-57 TO 1961-62

(Area in hectares)*

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Maize (8)	Ragi (9)	Kodra (10)	Little millet (11)	Vari (12)	Sava (13)	Bhadl (14)
Kalam—*contd.*	1959-60	315·495 (779)	..	0·405 (1)	2,072·385 (5,117)	174·960 (432)	44·145 (109)	133·650 (330)
	1960-61	335·340 (828)	16·605 (41)	36·045 (89)	1,771·875 (4,375)	106·920 (264)	67·230 (166)	67·635 (167)
	1961-62	1,029·915 (2,543)	.	..	1,684·870 (4,654)	140·130 (346)	49·815 (123)	40·905 (101)
Latur	1956-57	94·365 (233)	4·050 (10)	50·625 (125)	97·605 (241)	..	55·485 (137)	146·610 (362)
	1957-58	112·185 (277)	10·530 (26)	114·615 (283)	..	100·035 (247)	58·320 (144)	53·055 (131)
	1958-59	112·185 (277)	..	..	..	100·035 (247)	111·375 (275)	102·465 (253)
	1959-60	47·385 (117)	..	..	..	87·480 (216)	46·980 (116)	55·080 (136)
	1960-61	47·385 (117)	..	..	..	81·405 (201)	44·550 (110)	53·055 (131)
	1961-62	97·200 (240)	..	..	..	83·025 (205)	48·600 (120)	57·105 (141)

*Figures in brackets show area in acres.

TABLE No. 30—*contd.*

TAHSIL-WISE AREA UNDER CEREALS IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1956-57 TO 1961-62

(Area in hectares)*

Tahsil	Year	Rice	Wheat	Barley	Jowar	Bajri
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Ausa	1956-57	2,072·385 (5,117)	6,722·595 (16,599)	172·935 (427)	32,087·340 (79,228)	2,278·125 (5,625)
	1957-58	2,824·875 (6,975)	4,721·490 (11,658)	160·785 (397)	36,059·580 (89,036)	2,064·690 (5,098)
	1958-59	2,694·060 (6,652)	5,403·510 (13,342)	..	34,265·835 (84,607)	4,366·710 (10,782)
	1959-60	3,021·705 (7,461)	6,015·465 (14,853)	..	35,857·890 (88,538)	2,572·965 (6,353)
	1960-61	2,542·185 (6,277)	6,115·500 (15,100)	..	70,818·300 (174,860)	1,920·105 (4,741)
	1961-62	2,288·655 (5,651)	7,538·265 (18,613)	..	30,238·930 (74,664)	1,814·400 (4,480)
Umarga	1956-57	704·700 (1,740)	7,090·740 (17,508)	125·955 (311)	44,509·905 (109,901)	6,523·335 (16,107)
	1957-58	3,092·985 (7,637)	9,380·205 (23,161)	..	38,324·340 (94,628)	6,356·475 (15,695)
	1958-59	3,910·275 (9,655)	6,458·940 (15,948)	..	36,324·045 (89,689)	5,262·975 (12,995)

*Figures in brackets show area in acres.

TABLE No. 30—*contd.*

TAHSIL-WISE AREA UNDER CEREALS IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1956-57 TO 1961-62

(Area in hectares)*

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Rice (3)	Wheat (4)	Barley (5)	Jowar (6)	Bajri (7)
Umarga—*contd.*	1959-60	3,908·250 (9,650)	6,456·105 (15,941)	..	36,398·565 (89,873)	5,258·925 (12,985)
	1960-61	3,622·725 (8,945)	6,963·975 (17,195)	..	44,938·190 (110,958)	6,199·740 (15,308)
	1961-62	3,523·500 (8,700)	7,362·900 (18,180)	..	45,606·645 (112,609)	5,634·360 (13,912)
Udgir	1956-57	2,485·485 (6,137)	2,585·115 (6,383)	6·075 (15)	31,514·265 (77,813)	881·685 (2,177)
	1957-58	2,806·245 (6,929)	186·705 (461)	..	2,737·800 (6,760)	866·700 (2,140)
	1958-59	2,084·130 (5,146)	2,809·890 (6,938)	..	31,932·630 (78,846)	608·715 (1,503)
	1959-60	2,153·790 (5,318)	2,536·110 (6,262)	..	33,742·170 (83,314)	452·790 (1,118)
	1960-61	2,161·890 (5,338)	2,548·260 (6,292)	..	33,751·890 (83,338)	464·940 (1,148)
	1961-62	2,301·210 (5,682)	2,439·315 (6,023)	..	38,386·710 (94,782)	595·755 (1,471)

*Figures in brackets show area in acres.

TABLE No. 30—*contd.*

TAHSIL-WISE AREA UNDER CEREALS IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1956-57 TO 1961-62

(Area in hectares)*

Tahsil	Year	Maize	Ragi	Kodra	Little millet	Vari	Sava	Bhadli
(1)	(2)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Ausa	1956-57	111·375 (275)	9·720 (24)	190·350 (470)	162·000 (400)	..	153·090 (378)	319·140 (788)
	1957-58	84·240 (208)	208·980 (516)	..	..	..	..	272·235 (687)
	1958-59	153·495 (379)	19·035 (47)	..	155·925 (385)	176·985 (437)	47.790 (118)	..
	1959-60	146·610 (362)	..	..	91·125 (225)	477·090 (1,178)	..	119·475 (295)
	1960-61	335·340 (828)	16·605 (41)	36·045 (89)	1,771·875 (4,375)	136·890 (338)	12·555 (31)	63·585 (157)
	1961-62	62·370 (154)	..	..	..	34·020 (84)	51·840 (128)	..
Umarga	1956-57	74·115 (183)	77·355 (191)	67·230 (166)	57·105 (141)	..	553·230 (1,366)	595·755 (1,471)
	1957-58	24·300 (60)	..	..	..	769·905 (1,901)	..	..
	1958-59	79·785 (197)	..	..	..	547·965 (1,353)	55·080 (136)	72·900 (180)

*Figures in brackets show area in acres.

CHAPTER 4.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

CEREALS.

TABLE No. 30—*contd.*

TAHSIL-WISE AREA UNDER CEREALS IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1956-57 TO 1961-62

(Area in hectares)*

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Maize (8)	Ragi (9)	Kodra (10)	Little millet (11)	Vari (12)	Sava (13)	Bhadli (14)
Umarga—*contd.*	1959-60	80·190 (198)		..	..	548·370 (1,354)	54·675 (135)	73·305 (181)
	1960-61	153·090 (378)	..	.	..	590·085 (1,457)	67·635 (167)	23 895 (59)
	1961-62	87·885 (217)	.	..	..	573·430 (1,406)	56·700 (140)	81·810 (202)
Udgir	1956-57	46·980 (116)	55 485 (137)	77·355 (191)	277·020 (684)	..	437·805 (1,081)	493·290 (1,218)
	1957-58	59·940 (148)	118·665 (293)	49 410 (122)	..	546·750 (1,350)	243·000 (600)	222·750 (550)
	1958-59	41·715 (103)	38·475 (95)	91·125 (225)	..	327·645 (809)	342·225 (845)	8·505 (21)
	1959-60	48·195 (119)	34·020 (84)	94·770 (234)	..	325·620 (804)	317·450 (790)	11·745 (29)
	1960-61	56·295 (139)	33·210 (82)	98·820 (244)	..	330·075 (815)	328·050 (810)	15·795 (39)
	1961-62	59·130 (146)	28·350 (70)	91·125 (225)	..	319·450 (790)	321·975 (795)	11·340 (28)

*Figures in brackets show area in acres.

TABLE No. 30—*contd.*

TAHSIL-WISE AREA UNDER CEREALS IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1956-57 TO 1961-62

(Area in hectares)*

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Rice (3)	Wheat (4)	Barley (5)	Jowar (6)	Bajri (7)
Nilanga	1956-57	3,101·895 (7,659)	6,338·250 (15,650)	46·170 (114)	36,381·555 (89,831)	2,399·625 (5,925)
	1957-58	3,364·945 (8,309)	5,001·345 (12,349)	38·070 (94)	24,445·800 (60,360)	1,787·265 (4,413)
	1958-59	4,022·055 (9,931)	5,403·510 (13,342)	32·805 (81)	41,267·880 (101,896)	1,795·770 (4,434)
	1959-60	3,062·610 (7,562)	5,639·625 (13,925)	61·155 (151)	33,170·310 (81,902)	1,218·240 (3,008)
	1960-61	4,431·915 (10,943)	5,855·490 (14,458)	24·705 (61)	43,162·875 (106,575)	2,363·580 (5,836)
	1961-62	4,302·315 (10,623)	5,919·885 (14,617)	..	43,635·915 (107,743)	1,876·770 (4,634)
Ahmadpur	1956-57	2,599·290 (6,418)	2,511·000 (6,200)	23·085 (57)	32,568·885 (80,417)	1,214·190 (2,998)
	1957-58	3,278·475 (8,095)	1,340·145 (3,309)	38·880 (96)	31,304·070 (77,294)	1,338·930 (3,306)
	1958-59	3,361·095 (8,299)	1,306·530 (3,226)	..	32,169·555 (79,431)	790·965 (1,953)

*Figures in brackets show area in acres.

TABLE No. 30—*contd.*

TAHSIL-WISE AREA UNDER CEREALS IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1956-57 TO 1961-62

(Area in hectares)*

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Rice (3)	Wheat (4)	Barley (5)	Jowar (6)	Bajri (7)
Ahmadpur—*contd.*	1959-60	3,225·015 (7,963)	3,111·615 (7,683)	..	34,135·830 (84,286)	813·240 (2,008)
	1960-61	3,361·500 (8,300)	1,296·000 (3,200)	..	32,017·275 (79,055)	607·500 (1,500)
	1961-62	3,372·030 (8,326)	1,316·655 (3,251)	..	32,538·105 (80,341)	486·000 (1,200)
District Total	1956-57	23,567·355 (58,191)	58,281·525 (143,905)	1,119·825 (2,765)	393,110·415 (970,643)	22,283·505 (55,021)
	1957-58	30,545·100 (75,420)	49,489·380 (122,196)	725·760 (1,792)	351,626·265 (868,213)	21,712·455 (53,611)
	1958-59	29,537·055 (72,931)	56,527·065 (139,573)	357·210 (882)	397,774·800 (982,160)	21,770·775 (53,755)
	1959-60	29,605·500 (73,100)	55,508·085 (137,057)	434·970 (1,074)	417,367·485 (1,030,537)	19,150·020 (47,284)
	1960-61	29,381·535 (72,547)	53,846·370 (132,954)	378·270 (934)	477,630·675 (1,179,335)	20,863·575 (51,515)
	1961-62	29,451·195 (72,719)	57,640·815 (142,323)	316·710 (782)	436,850·010 (1,078,642)	18,824·805 (46,481)

*Figures in brackets show area in acres.

TABLE No. 30—*contd.*

TAHSIL-WISE AREA UNDER CEREALS IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1956-57 TO 1961-62

(Area in hectares)*

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Maize (8)	Ragi (9)	Kodra (10)	Little Millet (11)	Vari (12)	Sava (13)	Bhadli (14)
Nilanga ..	1956-57 ..	43·740 (108)	36·450 (90)	34·425 (85)	51·840 (128)	..	453·600 (1,120)	153·090 (378)
	1957-58 ..	79·785 (197)	17·820 (44)	55·890 (138)	213·030 (526)	206·955 (511)	219·510 (542)	..
	1958-59 ..	93·150 (230)	398·115 (983)	96·795 (239)	2,250·585 (5,557)	223·965 (553)	117·855 (291)	141·750 (350)
	1959-60 ..	83·430 (206)	111·780 (276)	76·140 (188)	328·860 (812)	127·170 (314)	56·700 (140)	..
	1960-61 ..	50·625 (125)	113·400 (280)	71·685 (177)	267·705 (661)	83·025 (205)	..	..
	1961-62 ..	40·905 (101)	112·995 (279)	77760 (192)	164·835 (407)	83·430 (206)	..	..
Ahmadpur ..	1956-57 ..	76·950 (190)	24·705 (61)	42·525 (105)	70·470 (174)	..	271·350 (670)	850·500 (21,00)
	1957-58 ..	71·685 (177)	..	..	..	848·880 (2,096)	197·640 (488)	444·285 (1,097)
	1958-59 ..	49·005 (121)	..	..	0·810 (2)	621·270 (1,534)	147·825 (365)	399·735 (987)

*Figures in brackets show area in acres.

TABLE No. 30—*contd.*

TAHSIL-WISE AREA UNDER CEREALS IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1956-57 TO 1961-62

(Area in hectares)*

Tahsil	Year	Maize	Ragi	Kodra	Little Millet	Vari	Sava	Bhadli
(1)	(2)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Ahmadpur—*contd.*	1959-60 .. .	47·385 (117)	.	..	4·455 (11)	567·405 (1,401)	133·245 (329)	361·260 (892)
•	1960-61	52·650 (130)	..	..	..	611·550 (1,510)	219·105 (541)	303·750 (750)
	1961-62	48·600 (120)	..	..	..	344·655 (851)	259·605 (641)	210·600 (520)
District Total	1956-57	1,313·415 (3,243)	285·525 (705)	1,423·170 (3,514)	1,189·485 (2,937)	..	3,310·470 (8,174)	4,397·895 (10,859)
	1957-58	1,564·110 (3,862)	922·590 (2,278)	417·960 (1,032)	2.278·125 (5,625)	3,365·955 (8,311)	1,264·005 (3,121)	1,546·290 (3,818)
	1958-59	1,609·065 (3,973)	722·925 (1,785)	298 485 (737)	4.439·205 (10,961)	2,768,580 (6,836)	2,464·830 (6,086)	948·510 (2,342)
	1959-60	1,475·415 (3,643)	187·920 (464)	180·225 (445)	2.829·330 (6,986)	5,302·775 (8,155)	2,215·350 (5,470)	1,161·135 (2,867)
	1960-61	1,281·825 (3,165)	202·095 (499)	287·145 (709)	3,811·455 (9,411)	2,278·935 (5,627)	2,627·235 (6,487)	552·015 (1,363)
	1961-62	2,229·930 (5,506)	1,005.615 (2,483)	168·885 (417)	2,087·370 (5,154)	2,466·855 (6,091)	1,215·000 (3,000)	507·060 (1,252)

*Figures in brackets show area in acres

TABLE No. 31

TAHSIL-WISE OUTTURN OF CEREALS IN METRIC TONNES* IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1956-57 TO 1958-59

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Rice (3)	Wheat (4)	Jowar (5)	Bajri (6)	Barley (7)	Maize (8)	Kodra (9)	Little Millet (10)
Osmanabad	1956-57	7,967·472 (7,842)	1,689·608 (1,663)	11,221·720 (11,045)	124·968 (123)	103·632 (102)	70·104 (69)	68·072 (67)	28·448 (28)
	1957-58	2,387·600 (2,350)	2,311·400 (2,275)	8,994·648 (8,853)	136·144 (134)	121·920 (120)	97·536 (96)	..	27·432 (27)
	1958-59	1,823·720 (1,795)	1,823·720 (1,795)	15,467·584 (15,224)	53·848 (53)	..	81·280 (80)	13,208 (13)	..
Tuljapur	1956-57	3,038·856 (2,991)	816·864 (804)	17,364·456 (17,091)	760·128 (758)	142·240 (140)	49·784 (49)	25·400 (25)	31·496 (31)
	1957-58	4455·160 (4,385)	886·968 (873)	15,893·288 (15,643)	1,010·920 (995)	193·040 (190)	88·392 (87)	..	405·384 (399)
	1958-59	3,059·176 (3,011)	1,201·928 (1,183)	17,961·864 (17,679)	1,541·856 (1,491)	147·320 (145)	101·600 (100)	..	..
Parenda	1956-57	287·528 (283)	882·904 (869)	21,131·784 (20,799)	240·792 (237)	77·216 (76)	64·008 (63)	4·064 (4)	5·080 (5)
	1957-58	574·040 (565)	785·368 (773)	20,327·112 (20,007)	272·288 (268)	68·072 (67)	105·664 (104)	..	93·472 (92)
	1958-59	240·792 (237)	672·592 (662)	21,130·768 (20,798)	231·648 (228)	52·832 (52)	55·880 (55)	7·112 (7)	..

*Figures in brackets show outturn in tons.

CHAPTER 4. Agriculture and Irrigation. CEREALS.

TABLE No. 31—*contd.*

TAHSIL-WISE OUTTURN OF CEREALS IN METRIC TONNES* IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1956-57 TO 1958-59

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Rice (3)	Wheat (4)	Jowar (5)	Bajri (6)	Barley (7)	Maize (8)	Kodra (9)	Little Millet (10)
Bhum	1956-57 ..	305·816 (301)	967·232 (952)	6,997·192 (6,887)	124·968 (121)	7·112 (7)	59·944 (59)	12·192 (12)	21·336 (21)
	1957-58 ..	423·672 (417)	1,171·448 (1,153)	13,913·104 (13,694)	143·256 (141)	.. ..	115·824 (114)	44·704 (44)	.. ..
	1958-59 ..	350·520 (345)	1,360·424 (1,339)	12,025·376 (11,836)	87·376 (86)	.. ..	52·832 (52)	.. ..	.. ..
Kalam	1956-57 ..	429·768 (423)	1,358·392 (1,337)	7,047·992 (6,937)	71·120 (70)	8·128 (8)	77·216 (76)	66·040 (65)	9·144 (9)
	1957-58 ..	1,248·664 (1,229)	2,966·720 (2,920)	17,038·320 (16,770)	177·800 (175)	.. ..	161·544 (159)	.. ..	3·048 (3)
	1958-59 ..	868·680 (855)	2,843·784 (2,799)	11,162·792 (10,987)	94·488 (93)	18·288 (18)	145·288 (143)	.. ..	398·272 (392)
Latur	1956-57 ..	1,026·160 (1,010)	2,046·224 (2,014)	10,402·824 (10,239)	160·528 (158)	9·144 (9)	44·704 (44)	13·208 (13)	25·400 (25)
	1957-58 ..	1,335·024 (1,314)	2,300·224 (2,264)	11,607·800 (11,425)	114·808 (113)	.. ..	47·752 (47)	22·352 (22)	.. ..
	1958-59 ..	1,335·024 (1,314)	1,853·184 (1,824)	10,630·408 (10,463)	153·416 (151)	.. ..	41·656 (41)	.. ..	.. ..

CHAPTER 4.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

CEREALS.

Ausa	1956-57 .	1,392·936 (1,371)	2,258·568 (2,223)	12,362·688 (12,168)	544·576 (536)	90·424 (89)	52·832 (52)	49·784 (49)	42·672 (42)
	1957-58 ..	1,686·560 (1,660)	1,410·208 (1,388)	13,460 984 (13,249)	492·760 (485)	139·192 (137)	26·416 (26)	.. ..	.. ..
	1958-59 ..	1,609·344 (1,584)	1,613·408 (1,588)	15,987·776 (15,736)	782·320 (770)	.. ..	65·024 (64)	.. ..	30·480 (30)
Umarga	1956-57 ..	1,850·136 (1,821)	1,323·848 (1,303)	17,400·016 (17,126)	779·272 (767)	76·200 (75)	27·432 (27)	12·192 (12)	13·208 (13)
	1957-58 ..	2,077·720 (2,045)	3,151·632 (3,102)	15,392·400 (15,150)	1,138·936 (1,121)	.. ..	10·160 (10)	.. ..	.. ..
	1958-59 ..	2,235·784 (2,299)	1,929·384 (1,899)	13,332·968 (13,123)	932·848 (928)	.. ..	42·672 (42)	.. ..	.. ..
Udgir	1956-57 ..	1,299·464 (1,279)	482·600 (475)	10,294·112 (10,132)	105·664 (104)	3·048 (3)	15·240 (15)	12·192 (12)	45·720 (45)
	1957-58 ..	1,466·388 (1,443)	55·880 (55)	1,091·168 (1,073)	180·848 (178)	.. ..	22·352 (22)	11·176 (11)	.. ..
	1958-59 ..	923·704 (919)	628·904 (619)	14,896·656 (14,666)	108·712 (107)	.. ..	22·352 (22)	8·128 (8)	.. ..
Nilanga	1956-57 ..	1,853·184 (1,824)	1,593·088 (1,568)	13,691·616 (13,476)	645·160 (635)	24·384 (24)	18·288 (18)	7·112 (7)	13·208 (13)
	1957-58 ..	1,255·776 (1,236)	933·704 (919)	7,256·272 (7,142)	213·360 (210)	13·208 (13)	16·256 (16)	7·112 (7)	27·432 (27)
	1958-59 ..	2,401·824 (2,364)	1,433·576 (1,411)	18,753·328 (18,458)	357·632 (352)	17·272 (17)	49·784 (49)	19·304 (19)	440·944 (434)

*Figures in brackets show outturn in tonnes.

TABLE No. 31—*contd.*

TAHSIL-WISE OUTTURN OF CEREALS IN METRIC TONNES* IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1956-57 TO 1958-59

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Rice (3)	Wheat (4)	Jowar (5)	Bajri (6)	Barley (7)	Maize (8)	Kodra (9)	Little Millet (10)
Ahmadpur	1956-57 ..	1,358·392 (1,337)	468·361 (461)	12,902·432 (11,902)	216·996 (214)	12·192 (12)	28·448 (28)	8·128 (8)	14·224 (14)
	1957-58 ..	1,712·976 (1,686)	450·088 (443)	10,183·368 (10,023)	279·400 (275)	13·208 (13)	15·240 (15)	.. ..	.. ..
	1958-59 ..	1,505·712 (1,482)	243·840 (240)	9,186·672 (9,042)	94·488 (93)	.. ..	10·160 (10)	.. ..	.. ..
District Total ..	1956-57 ..	20,809·712 (20,482)	13,887·704 (13,669)	140,006·832 (137,802)	3,784·600 (3,725)	553·720 (545)	508·000 (500)	278·384 (274)	249·936 (246)
	1957-58 ..	18,623·280 (18,330)	15,407·640 (15,165)	134,141·464 (132,029)	4,160·520 (4,095)	548·640 (540)	707·136 (696)	85·344 (84)	556·768 (548)
	1958-59 ...	16,464·280 (16,205)	15,604·744 (15,359)	160,540·192 (158,012)	4,421·632 (4,352)	235·712 (232)	668·528 (658)	47·752 (47)	869·696 (856)

*Figures in brackets show outturn in tonnes.

PULSES.

Tur, gram, black gram and green gram are the most important pulse crops grown in the district. The other minor pulse crops include *masur*, *math*, *watana* and *lakh*. From 1950-51 to 1959-60 the percentage of area under pulses has decreased from 22.59 to 20.58 per cent of the total gross cropped area. However, the district percentage of pulses was nearly double the State average. The average area under pulses in the district during 1957-58 to 1959-60 was 20.63 per cent while that in the case of the whole State it was only 10.69 per cent of the total gross cropped area. In regard to the average yield of these crops, it increased from 284 lbs. per acre in 1961-62 to 292 lbs. per acre in 1962-63.

TUR.

Tur is grown all over the district. Osmanabad district had 68,734.298 hectares (1,69,846 acres) under *tur* in 1962-63. It thus covered 6.15 per cent of the total cropped area of the district. Tuljapur, Ahmadpur and Udgir tahsils account for the major portion of land under *tur* crop in the district. These three tahsils together accounted for about 45.03 per cent of the total area of the district under this crop in 1962-63. The average yield of the crop in the district increased from 286 lbs. in 1960-61 to 344 lbs. in 1961-62 and to 353 lbs. in 1962-63.

The crop is grown on a variety of soils from light to heavy. It is always grown mixed with other crops. The crop requires about nine months to mature. The crop sown in June-July is ripe for harvest by February or March. The plants are cut, dried and beaten with long sticks on the threshing floor to break open the pods. The seed is separated by winnowing it. C-11 and No. 148 are the improved strains of *tur* grown in the district.

GRAM.

Gram (*harbhara*) is also a principal pulse crop grown all over the district. In 1962-63 it covered an area of 53,960.427 hectares (1,33,339 acres) or 4.85 per cent of the gross cultivated area of the district. A larger area under gram is found in Umarga, Nilanga and Kalam tahsils. They together covered about 40.51 per cent of the total area under the crop during 1962-63. Umarga tahsil alone accounted for 15.16 per cent of the total area of the district under gram in 1962-63. The average yield of the crop was 291 lbs. per acre in 1960-61 and 352 lbs. per acre in 1961-62. It was 335 lbs. per acre in 1962-63. Its production was highest in the State during 1960—1963. The department of Agriculture of the State has introduced *Chafa* and N-59 as the improved varieties of gram in the district.

The crop is grown in the *rabi* season on light loam to heavy loam soils. The field as usual is ploughed and harrowed. The seed is sown with a drill. About two hand weedings are given to the crop. The crop becomes ready for harvest within a period of about four months. The plants are pulled out and stacked near the threshing floor for about a week. After they are sufficiently dried the plants are trampled under the feet of oxen. Sometimes the plants are beaten with sticks to get the seed.

CHAPTER 4.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

PULSES.

Black Gram and Green Gram.

Black gram (*udid*) and green gram (*mug*) are grown all over the district. Both the pulse crops are taken as mixed crops with jowar or *bajri* and other cereals and give best results if grown on black, alluvial or clayey soils. They require normal rainfall ranging up to thirty inches. The field is well prepared by ploughing it and by harrowing it two or three times.

The seeds of both the pulse crops are sown with a drill. Both the crops take about three to four months to mature. The plants are uprooted, dried and threshed on the threshing floor. To remove the grains, the plants are trampled under the feet of oxen and the husk is removed by winnowing it.

Table No. 32 gives the distribution of the area under pulses and table No. 33 furnishes the statistics of outturn of these crops in the district.

TABLE No. 32

Tahsil-wise Area Under Pulses in Osmanabad District, 1956-57 to 1961-62

(Area in hectares)*

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Gram (3)	Green Gram (4)	Tur (5)	Black Gram (6)	Masur (7)	Math (8)	Watana (9)	Lakh (10)
Osmanabad	1956-57	4,836·51 (11,942)	2,486·70 (6,140)	4,343·22 (10,724)	2,056·59 (5,078)	126·76 (313)	904·36 (2,233)	..	15·79 (39)
	1957-58	4,548·94 (11,232)	2,803·81 (6,923)	4,944·64 (12,209)	2,804·22 (6,924)	85·45 (211)	1,645·92 (4,064)	21·87 (54)	29·56 (73)
	1958-59	4,631·58 (11,436)	1,891·35 (4,670)	5,005·80 (12,360)	1,963·03 (4,847)	95·98 (237)	..	24·70 (61)	..
	1959-60	4,957·20 (12,240)	2,210·89 (5,459)	4,818·69 (11,898)	2,389·50 (5,900)	55·08 (136)	1,438·56 (3,552)	27·94 (69)	46·57 (115)
	1960-61	4,117·63 (10,167)	4,192·96 (10,353)	4,544·50 (11,221)	2,310·52 (5,705)	50·62 (125)	1,315·84 (3,249)	29·97 (74)	..
	1961-62	4,947·20 (12,240)	2,212·94 (5,469)	4 818·69 (11,898)	2,389·50 (5,900)	63·18 (136)	1,441·80 (3,560)	27·94 (69)	46·57 (115)
Tuljapur	1956-57	2,941·92 (7,264)	1,262·79 (3,118)	11,116·84 (27,449)	718·06 (1,773)	97·20 (240)	1,334·07 (3,294)	..	0·81 (2)
	1957-58	3,366·36 (8,312)	1,095·12 (2,704)	10,829·29 (26,739)	1,257·12 (3,104)	496·53 (1,226)	1,436·13 (3,546)	..	..
	1958-59	3,331·93 (8,227)	882·49 (2,179)	10,743·43 (26,527)	1,317·87 (3,254)	524·47 (1,295)	..	..	1,429·65 (3,530)

*Figures in brackets show area in acres.

TABLE No. 32—*contd.*

TAHSIL-WISE AREA UNDER PULSES IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1956-57 TO 1961-62

(Area in hectares)*

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Gram (3)	Green Gram (4)	Tur (5)	Black Gram (6)	Masur (7)	Math (8)	Watana (9)	Lakh (10)
Tuljapur—*contd.*	1959-60	3,427·92 (8,464)	8,177·76 (20,192)	4,547·34 (11,228)	1,331·64 (3,288)	505·44 (1,248)	..	..	1,499·71 (3,703
	1960-61	3,225·01 (7,963)	842·40 (2,080)	10,211·67 (25,214)	1,317·87 (3,254)	533·38 (1,317)	..	..	1,465·69 (3,619)
	1961-62	3,404·83 (8,407)	1,064·34 (2.628)	12,019 99 (29,679)	1,097·14 (2,709)	368·14 (909)	..	..	1,564·51 (3,863)
Parenda	1956-57	3,896·50 (9,621)	2,077·65 (5,130)	3,066·66 (7,572)	108 13 (267)	5·67 (14)	4,003·02 (9,884)	..	..
	1957-58	3,769·33 (9,307)	3,447·76 (8,513)	3,638·92 (8,985)	153·09 (378)	..	4,037·85 (9,970)	..	..
	1958-59	4,137·07 (10,215)	2,797·74 (6,908)	2,818·80 (6,916)	97·20 (210)	..	..	..	..
	1959-60	3,440·88 (8,496)	3,900·96 (9,632)	2,907·09 (7,178)	85·05 (210)	..	3,460·32 (8,544)	..	..
	1960-61	4,491·85 (11,091)	2,503·30 (6,181)	1,541·43 (3,806)	56·70 (130)	..	1,150·20 (2,840)	..	..
	1961-62	4,577·88 (11,296)	2,466·85 (6,091)	1,622·83 (4,007)	65·20 (161)	..	..	..	..

Bhum	1956-57	3,012·39 (7,438)	2,104·78 (5,197)	2,429·59 (5,999)	1,735·02 (4,284)	272·56 (673)	3,993·30 (9,860)	..	162·00 (400)
	1957-58	3,229·87 (7,975)	2,220·21 (5,482)	2,291·89 (5,659)	2,236·41 (5,522)	42·12 (104)	3,864·91 (9,543)	34·42 (85)	60·35 (149)
	1958-59	2,835·40 (7,001)	1,860·16 (4,593)	3,105·94 (7,669)	1,803·06 (4,452)	51·84 (128)	3,644·19 (8,998)	72·49 (·179)	81·46 (201)
	1959-60	3,562·78 (8,797)	17,81·59 (4,399)	2,828·11 (6,983)	2,938·38 (2,317)	59·53 (147)	3,324·24 (8,208)	24·30 (60)	199·66 (493)
	1960-61	2,974·72 (7,345)	2,479·41 (6,122)	2,349·40 (5,801)	5,924·74 (14,629)	34·02 (84)	22·68 (56)	142·96 (353)	4·45 (11)
	1961-62	2,967·03 (7,326)	2,556·36 (6,312)	2,962·17 (7,314)	18,80·01 (4,642)	29·16 (72)	..	11·74 (29)	40·09 (99)
Kalam	1956-57	6,240·24 (15,408)	3,169·93 (7,827)	2,224·12 (5,504)	2,575·80 (6,360)	68·85 (170)	2,548·26 (6 292)	..	80·19 (198)
	1957-58	5,885·46 (14,532)	3,155·76 (7,792)	3,325·86 (8,212)	3,701·29 (9 139)	74·11 (183)	2,524·77 (6,234)	2·43 (6)	57·10 (141)
	1958-59	5,599·93 (13,827)	2,733·56 (6,752)	2,654·37 (6,554)	3,478·14 (8,588)	75·33 (186)	..	14·58 (36)	54·27 (134)
	1959-60	5,315·22 (1,3124)	2,762·50 (6,821)	2,839·86 (7,012)	3,237·16 (7,993)	104·89 (259)	..	17·41 (43)	82·62 (204)
	1960-61	5,734·39 (14,159)	3,645·40 (9,001)	3,393·09 (8,378)	3,674·97 (9,074)	74·52 (184)	..	15·39 (38)	77·35 (191)
	1961-62	5 672·02 (14,005)	2,295·94 (5,669)	2,885·22 (7,124)	3,572·10 (8,820)	129·19 (319)	..	44·95 (111)	96·79 (239)

*Figures in brackets show area in acres.

CHAPTER 4.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

PULSES.

TABLE No. 32—*contd.*

TAHSIL-WISE AREA UNDER PULSES IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1956-57 TO 1961-62

(Area in hectares)*

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Gram (3)	Green Gram (4)	Tur (5)	Black Gram (6)	Masur (7)	Math (8)	Watana (9)	Lakh (10)
Latur	1956-57	4,763·61 (11,762)	1,831·85 (4,570)	4,302·31 (10,623)	2,146·09 (5,299)	276·21 (682)	19,26·99 (4,758)	..	665·82 (1,644)
	1957-58	5,652·28 (13,956)	1,592·05 (3,931)	4,647·37 (11,475)	5,335·88 (13,176)	260·01 (642)	1,651·59 (4,078)	96·39 (238)	238·95 (590)
	1958-59	5,662·28 (13,956)	2,338·87 (5,775)	4,647·37 (11,475)	5,335·88 (13,176)	260 01 (642)	1,651·59 (4,078)	95·98 (237)	238·95 (590)
	1959-60	4,964·89 (12,259)	2,368·84 (5,849)	3,687·52 (9,105)	3,504·87 (8,654)	325·21 (803)	1,509·03 (3,726)	194·18 (477)	199·26 (492)
	1960-61	4,843·39 (11,959)	2,415·8 (5,965)	4,179·60 (10,320)	3,017·25 (7,450)	293·62 (725)	1,197·18 (2,956)	123·50 (305)	152·28 (376)
	1961-62	4,550·98 (11,237)	1,522·42 (3,764)	4,646·97 (11,474)	4,386·74 (10,829)	182·25 (450)	1,248·61 (3,081)	129·60 (320)	145·80 (360)
Ausa	1956-57	5,586·97 (13,795)	1,831·41 (4,522)	6,807·24 (16,808)	7,110·99 (17,558)	116·954 (289)	468·626 (1,158)	..	249·61 (617)
	1957-58	5,094·28 (12,576)	968·76 (2,392)	6.963·97 (17,195)	1,043·33 (25,107)	103·195 (255)	..	..	135·165 (334)
	1958-59	5,691·46 (14,053)	3,552·66 (8,772)	6,771·60 (16,720)	10,212·48 (25,216)	80·937 (200)	934·420 (2,309)	46·539 (115)	81·747 (202)

Ausa—*contd.*	1959-60	4,331·88 (10,696)	3,288·60 (8,120)	6,856·24 (16,929)	9,302·44 (2,2969)	83·365 (206)	986·220 (2437)	18·616 (46)	96·720 (239)
	1960-61	4,940·28 (12,297)	3 763·66 (9,293)	6,937·24 ,129)	6,763·90 (16,701)	84·175 (208)	2·833 (7)	101·172 (250)	59·894 (148)
	1961-62	3,747·87 (9,254)	3,986·41 (9,843)	6,938·05 (17,131)	6,714·90 (16,580)	17·806 (44)	404·686 (1,000)	175·634 (434)	46·539 (115)
Umarga	1956-57	9,865·39 (24,359)	2,990·11 (7,383)	6,610·41 (16,322)	9,835·83 (2,486)	58·32 (144)	419·58 (1,036)	..	39·28 (97)
	1957-58	5,793·52 (14,305)	2,864·56 (7,073)	6,959·11 (17,183)	10,662·40 (2,6327)	68·04 (168)	..	..	37·26 (92)
	1958-59	5,368·88 (13,256)	3,043·57 (7,515)	5,337·90 (13,180)	10,594·39 (26,159)	..	..	..	..
	1959-60	5,370·30 (13,260)	3,043·98 (7,516)	5,339·11 (13,183)	10,594·80 (26,160)	..	..	..	..
	1960-61	4 015·57 (9,915)	1,999·48 (4,937)	5,083·96 (12,553)	6,128 86 (15,133)	9·31 (23)	..	..	29·16 (72)
	1961-62	5,415·25 (13,371)	2,920·05 (7,210)	5,147·55 (12,710)	6,650·10 (6,420)	..	..	..	..
Udgir	1956-57	4,010 31 (9,902)	3,950·58 (9,757)	8,753·67 (21,614)	5,336·68 (13,177)	102·87 (254)	133·24 (329)	..	66·42 (164)
	1957-58	3,684·28 (9,097)	3,779·86 (9,333)	8,544·28 (21,097)	6,652·53 (16,426)	230·44 (569)	6·48 (16)	1·62 (4)	560·92 (1,385)
	1958-59	5,093·66 (12,573)	3,706·15 (9,151)	8,547·20 (2,1104)	3,326·67 (8,214)	157·14 (388)	..	..	..

*Figures in brackets show area in acres.

TABLE No. 32—*contd.*

TAHSIL-WISE AREA UNDER PULSES IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1956-57 TO 1961-62

(Area in hectares)*

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Gram (3)	Green Gram (4)	Tur (5)	Black Gram (6)	Masur (7)	Math (8)	Watana (9)	Lakh (10)
Udgir—*contd.*	1959-60	5,281·60 (13,041)	3,594·37 (8,875)	9,258·70 (2.2861)	2,998·44 (6,169)	109·35 (270)	..	..	..
	1960-61	5,289·70 (13,061)	3,594·37 (8, 875)	926·23 (2,287)	3,709·39 (9,159)	113·40 (280)	2·02 (5)	2·02 (5)	520·42 (1285)
	1961-62	5,257·71 (12,982)	2,412·90 (5,958)	9,230·76 (22,792)	3,635·28 (8,976)	119·07 (294)	.. ..	8·50 (21)	573·07 (1415)
Nilanga	1956-57	7,887·37 (19,475)	4,665·19 (11,519)	6,685·33 (16,507)	9,071 59 (22,399)	131·22 (324)	85·86 (212)	..	131·62 (325)
	1957-58	9,497·65 (23,451)	2,221·42 (5,485)	5,473·17 (13,514)	11,074·25 (27,345)	71·28 (176)	..	54·27 (134)	88·69 (219)
	1958-59	7,957·03 (19,647)	3,421·03 (8,447)	660·15 (1,630)	4,574·07 (11,294)	102·06 (252)	..	82·62 (204)	95·58 (236)
	1959-60	8,453·60 (2,0872)	3,768·12 (9,304)	5,652·58 (13,957)	9,990·54 (24,668)	114·21 (282)	..	98·41 (243)	57·91 (143)
	1960-61	7,132·05 (17,610)	2,490·75 (6,150)	6,492·15 (16.030)	10,313·73 (25,466)	85·45 (211)	..	86·67 (214)	45·36 (112)
	1961-62	6 802·78 (16,797)	3,116·47 (7,695)	6,496·20 (16,040)	11,683·44 (28,848)	64·80 (160)	..	62·77 (155)	60·75 (150)

Ahmadpur	1956-57	3,691·17 (9,114)	2,969·05 (7,331)	12,004·60 (29,641)	1,217·02 (3,005)	57·51 (142)	597·37 (1,475)	..	14·58 (36)
	1957-58	3,106·35 (7,670)	6,017·08 (14,857)	9,755·23 (24,087)	1,953 72 (4,824)	50·62 (125)	719·68 (1,777)	175·77 (434)	50·22 (124)
	1958-59	2,525·17 (6,235)	5,375·97 (13,274)	11,374·02 (28,084)	2,057·99 (5,079)	51·43 (127)	635·04 (1,568)	187·11 (462)	..
	1959-60	2,463·61 (6,083)	5,391·36 (13,312)	11,400·75 (28,150)	2,053·75 (5,071)	49·00 (121)	568·62 (1,404)	203·71 (503)	..
	1960-61	2,535·17 (6,335)	5,375·97 (13,274)	12,235·05 (30,210)	2,057·99 (5,079)	52·65 (130)	648·00 (1,600)	162·00 (400)	..
	1961-62	2,895·75 (7,150)	5,072·62 (12,525)	13,049·10 (32,220)	1,628·10 (4,020)	20·25 (50)	567·00 (1,400)	40·50 (100)	..
District Total	1956-57	56,732·400 (140,080)	29,360·070 (72,494)	68,349·015 (168,763)	41,911·830 (103,486)	1,314 225 (3,245)	16,281·810 (40,202)	..	1,426·410 (3,522)
	1957-58	53,627·265 (132,413)	30,166·425 (74,485)	67,373·775 (166,355)	45,875·160 (113,272)	1,481·895 (3,659)	15,887·340 (39,228)	386·775 (955)	1,258·335 (3,107)
	1958-59	52,822·530 (130,426)	31,604·580 (78,036)	61,648·695 (152,219)	44,760 195 (110,519)	1,399·275 (3,455)	6,865·965 (16,953)	483·570 (1,194)	1,981·665 (4,893)
	1959-60	51,569·460 (127,332)	40,288·995 (99,479)	60,136·020 (148,484)	45,926·595 (113,399)	1,406·160 (3,472)	11,287·755 (27,871)	583·605 (1,441)	2,182·545 (5,389)
	1960-61	49,329·810 (121,802)	33,303·555 (82,231)	57,894·345 (142,949)	45.274·950 (111,790)	1,331·235 (3,287)	4,336·740 (10,708)	663·795 (1,639)	2,354·670 (5,814)
	1961-62	50,246·325 (124,065)	29,631·420 (73,164)	69,817·545 (172,389)	43,701·525 (107,905)	985·770 (2.434)	3,662·415 (9,043)	501·795 (1,239)	2,574·180 (6,356)

*Figures in brackets show area in acres.

TABLE No. 33

TAHSIL-WISE OUTTURN OF PULSES IN METRIC TONNES* IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1956-57 TO 1958-59.

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Gram (3)	Green Gram (4)	Tur (5)	Black Gram (6)	Masur (7)
Osmanabad	1956-57	2,193·544 (2,159)	370·840 (365)	2,147·824 (2,114)	576·072 (567)	21·336 (21)
	1957-58	2,062·480 (2,030)	470·408 (463)	2,445·512 (2,407)	523·240 (515)	15·240 (15)
	1958-59	1,867·408 (1,838)	282·448 (278)	1,981·200 (1,950)	282·448 (278)	14·224 (14)
Tuljapur	1956-57	1,037·336 (1,021)	164·592 (162)	3,849·624 (3,789)	93·472 (92)	12·192 (12)
	1957-58	1,526·032 (1,502)	163·576 (161)	4,284·472 (4,217)	186·944 (184)	13·208 (13)
	1958-59	1,510·792 (1,487)	132·080 (130)	4,250·944 (4,184)	197·104 (194)	78·232 (77)
Parenda	1956-57	1,766·824 (1,739)	271·272 (267)	1,061·720 (1,045)	14·224 (14)	1·016 (1)
	1957-58	1,518·920 (1,495)	579·120 (570)	1,439·672 (1,417)	22·352 (22)	.. ..
	1958-59	1,250·696 (1,231)	44·704 (44)	692·912 (682)	9·144 (9)	..

Bhum	1956-57	1,062·736 (1,046)	275·336 (271)	721·360 (710)	226·568 (223)	30·480 (30)
	1957-58	1,627·632 (1,602)	372·872 (367)	1,132·840 (1,115)	333·248 (328)	6·096 (6)
	1958-59	1,143·000 (1,125)	208·280 (205)	1,229·360 (1,210)	202·184 (199)	6·096 (6)
Kalam	1956-57	1,257·808 (1,238)	236·728 (233)	44·944 (434)	192·024 (189)	5·080 (5)
	1957-58	3,262·376 (3,211)	470·408 (463)	1,315·720 (1,295)	621·792 (612)	11·176 (11)
	1958-59	2,257·552 (2,222)	408·432 (402)	1,050·544 (1,034)	389·128 (383)	8·096 (8)
Latur	1956-57	1,920·240 (1,890)	207·264 (204)	1,702·816 (1,676)	320·040 (315)	30·480 (30)
	1957-58	2,847·848 (2,803)	267·208 (263)	2,068·576 (2,037)	995·680 (980)	47·752 (47)
	1958-59	2,278·888 (2,243)	262·128 (258)	1,149·096 (1,131)	796·544 (784)	38·608 (38)
Ausa	1956-57	2,533·904 (2,494)	273·304 (269)	2,693·416 (2,651)	1,194·816 (1,176)	17·272 (17)
	1957-58	2,053·336 (2,021)	144·272 (142)	2,755·392 (2,712)	4·064 (4)	17·272 (17)
	1958-59	2,286·000 (2,250)	398·272 (392)	2,009·648 (1,978)	1,144·016 (1,126)	12·192 (12)

*Figures in brackets show outturn in tonnes.

TABLE No. 33—*contd.*

TAHSIL-WISE OUTTURN OF PULSES IN METRIC TONNES* IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1956-57 TO 1958-59.

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Gram (3)	Green Gram (4)	Tur (5)	Black Gram (6)	Masur (7)
Umarga	1956-57	3,479 800 (3,425)	501·904 (494)	2,942·336 (2,896)	1,652·016 (1,626)	9·114 (9)
	1957-58	2,627·376 (2,586)	534·416 (526)	2,754 376 (2,711)	1,989·328 (1,958)	10·160 (10)
	1958-59	2,164·080 (2,130)	567 944 (559)	2,112·264 (2,079)	1,581 912 (1,557)	..
Udgir	1956-57	1,616·456 (1,591)	294·640 (290)	3,030 728 (2,983)	398·272 (392)	11·176 (11)
	1957-58	1,485·392 (1,462)	422·656 (416)	2,957·576 (2,911)	744·728 (733)	25·400 (25)
	1958-59	2,566·416 (2,526)	691·896 (681)	2,536·952 (2,497)	620·776 (611)	29·464 (29)
Nilanga	1956-57	3,180·080 (3,130)	522·224 (514)	1,322·832 (1,302)	677·672 (667)	19·304 (19)
	1957-58	2,871·216 (2,826)	123·952 (122)	2,165·069 (2,131)	1,860·296 (1,831)	5·080 (5)
	1958-59	3,208·528 (3,158)	383·032 (377)	1,300·480 (1,280)	512·064 (504)	11·176 (11)

Ahmadpur ..	1956-57 ..	1,302·512 (1,282)	221·488 (218)	4,749·800 (4,675)	90·424 (89)	5·080 (5)
	1957-58 ..	1,251·712 (1,232)	785·368 (773)	3,859·784 (3,799)	291·592 (287)	7·112 (7)
	1958-59 ..	1,273·048 (1,253)	401·320 (395)	5,625·592 (5,537)	153·416 (151)	4·064 (4)
District Total ..	1956-57 ..	21,351·240 (21,015)	3,339·592 (3,287)	24,663·400 (24,275)	5,435·600 (5,350)	162·560 (160)
	1957-58 ..	23,134·320 (22,770)	4,334·256 (4,266)	27,179·016 (26,751)	7,573·264 (7,454)	158·496 (156)
	1958-59 ..	21,806·408 (21,463)	3,780 536 (3,721)	23,938·992 (23,562)	5,888·736 (5,796)	202·184 (199)

*Figures in brackets show outturn in tonnes.

CHAPTER 4.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

DRUGS AND NARCOTICS.

Tobacco.

Tobacco is the only crop grown under drugs and narcotics in the district. Though the crop is cultivated all over the district, the area under it, is very small. The acreage under tobacco during the period from 1956-57 to 1960-61 was as under:—

Year	*Area in acres*
1956-57	(154) 345·602 hectares
1958-59	(684) 276·805 hectares
1959-60	(951) 384·856 hectares
1960-61	(651) 265·474 hectares

The crop is mostly grown only in Tuljapur tahsil.

The crop is grown only for its leaves. It is grown on black and alluvial soils and requires moderate rainfall. The tobacco seedlings are raised on a specially prepared seed bed during July. After about one and a half months the seedlings are transplanted in the field and after two months from the time of transplanting the tops of the plants are nipped off and only good leaves are left on them. When the leaves become slightly hard and yellow in appearance they are cut early in the morning in the first week of January. The leaves are then dried.

Betel leaves.

Betel leaves (*nagvel pan*) occupied an area of 67.230 hectares (166 acres) in 1961-62. Umarga tahsil accounts for most of the betel leaf cultivation in the district. The village Turori in this tahsil is very famous for the cultivation of betel leaves. It is necessarily a garden crop and requires alluvial and black soils. Its cultivation is very costly and requires extreme care for all the days during the year. The cuttings are obtained from the best shoots of the older plants and planted and tied to the trees specially grown for giving support to the growing betel vine. The first leaf picking is usually done after about one and a half years. The vines continue to bear for about 15 to 20 years. The pickings of leaves are repeated after every three or four months.

Table No. 34 gives tahsilwise area under drugs and narcotics in the district from 1956-57 to 1961-62 and Table No. 35 gives tahsilwise outturn of tobacco in the district from 1956-57 to 1958-59.

TABLE No. 34

TAHSIL-WISE AREA UNDER DRUGS AND NARCOTICS IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1956-57 TO 1961-62.

(Area in hectares)*

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Tobacco (3)	Betel leaves (4)
Osmanabad	1956-57 ..	38·47 (95)	6·48 (16)
	1957-58 ..	27·94 (69)	9·72 (24)
	1958-59 ..	1·21 (3)	.. ..
	1959-60 ..	43·74 (108)	4·05 (10)
	1960-61 ..	12·96 (32)	·81 (2)
	1961-62 ..	43·74 (108)	4·05 (10)
Tuljapur	1956-57 .	45·36 (112)	27·94 (69)
	1957-58 ..	47·79 (118)	25·92 (64)
	1958-59 ..	51·43 (127)	13·36 (33)
	1959-60 .	54·67 (135)	1·21 (3)
	1960-61	..	..
	1961-62 ..	59·13 (146)	3·24 (8)
Parenda	1956-57 ..	49·00 (121)	2·02 (5)
	1957-58 ..	25 92 (64)	2·43 (6)
	1958-59 ..	49·00 (121)	2·02 (5)
	1959-60 ..	18·22 (45)	.. ..
	1960-61 ..	14·98 (37)	.. ..
	1961-62 ..	14·98 (37)	·405 (1)

*Figures in brackets show area in acres.

TABLE No. 34—*contd.*

TAHSIL-WISE AREA UNDER DRUGS AND NARCOTICS IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1956-57 TO 1961-62—*contd.*

(Area in hectares)*

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Tobacco (3)	Betel leaves (4)
Bhum	1956-57 ..	21·46 (53)	3·24 (8)
	1957-58 ..	25·92 (64)	3·64 (9)
	1958-59 ..	28·75 (71)	..
	1959-60 ..	41·31 (102)	..
	1960-61 .	49·81 (123)	2·43 (6)
	1961-62 .	20·65 (57)	..
Kalam	1956-57 ..	41·71 (103)	·405 (1)
	1957-58 ..	19·03 (47)	..
	1958-59 ..	30·37 (75)	..
	1959-60 .	37·26 (92)	..
	1960-61 ..	10·93 (27)	..
	1961-62 ..	31·18 (77)	..
Latur	1956-57 ..	20·65 (57)	6·48 (16)
	1957-58 ..	10·12 (25)	..
	195[illegible] ..	10·12 (25)	..
	1959-60 ..	96·39 (238)	..
	1960-61 ..	95·58 (236)	..
	1961-62 ..	85·04 (210)	..

*Figures in brackets show area in acres.

TABLE No. 34—*contd.*

TAHSIL-WISE AREA UNDER DRUGS AND NARCOTICS IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1956-57 TO 1961-62—*contd.*

(Area in hectares)*

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Tobacco (3)	Betel leaves (4)
Ausa	1956-57	10·53 (26)	5·07 (14)
	1957-58	10·12 (25)	10·12 (25)
	1958-59	6·07 (15)	10·12 (25)
	1959-60	11·34 (28)	4·45 (11)
	1960-61	10·53 (26)	6·48 (16)
	1961-62	4·05 (10)	6·88 (17)
Umarga	1956-57	47·38 (117)	33·21 (82)
	1957-58	39·69 (98)	36·45 (90)
	1958-59	3·64 (9)	6·88 (17)
	1959-60	4·05 (10)	6·48 (16)
	1960-61	29·16 (72)	37·26 (92)
	1961-62	8·50 (21)	40·50 (100)
Udgir	1956-57	22·68 (56)	·405 (1)
	1957-58	..	..
	1958-59	24·70 (61)	.. ..
	1959-60	23·89 (59)	.. ..
	1960-61	23·89 (59)	.. ..
	1961-62	20·65 (57)	.. ..

*Figures in brackets show area in acres.

CHAPTER 4.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

DRUGS AND NARCOTICS.

TABLE No. 34—*contd.*

TAHSIL-WISE AREA UNDER DRUGS AND NARCOTICS IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1956-57 TO 1961-62—*contd.*

(Area in hectares)*

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Tobacco (3)	Betel leaves (4)
Nilangu	1956-57 ..	34·83 (86)	12·96 (32)
	1957-58 ..	85·05 (210)	43·33 (107)
	1958-59 ..	69·25 (171)	22·68 (56)
	1959-60 ..	48·19 (119)	15·39 (38)
	1960-61 ..	11·74 (29)	7·69 (19)
	1961-62 ..	19·03 (47)	10·53 (26)
Ahmadpur	1956-57 ..	11·34 (28)	13·36 (33)
	1957-58 ..	14·58 (36)	.. ..
	1958-59 ..	6·07 (15)	4·86 (12)
	1959-60 ..	6·07 (15)	5·26 (13)
	1960-61 ..	6·07 (15)	4·86 (12)
	1961-62 ..	6·07 (15)	1·62 (4)
District Total	1956-57 ..	345·870 (854)	112·185 (277)
	1957-58 ..	306·180 (756)	131·625 (325)
	1958-59 ..	277·020 (684)	59·940 (148)
	1959-60 ..	385·155 (951)	36·855 (91)
	1960-61 ..	265·680 (656)	59·535 (147)
	1961-62 ..	317·925 (785)	67·230 (166)

*Figures in brackets show area in acres.

TABLE No. 35

TAHSIL-WISE OUTTURN OF TOBACCO IN METRIC TONNES* IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1956-57 TO 1958-59

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Tobacco (3)
Osmanabad	1956-57	24·384 (24)
	1957-58	21·336 (21)
	1958-59	1·016 (1)
Tuljapur	1956-57	22·352 (22)
	1957-58	26·416 (26)
	1958-59	32·512 (32)
Parenda	1956-57	30·480 (30)
	1957-58	12·192 (12)
	1958-59	20·320 (20)
Bhum	1956-57	11·176 (11)
	1957-58	18·288 (18)
	1958-59	8·128 (8)
Kalam	1956-57	26·416 (26)
	1957-58	6·096 (6)
	1958-59	17·272 (17)
Latur	1956-57	13·208 (13)
	1957-58	5·080 (5)
	1958-59	7·112 (7)

*Figures in brackets show outturn in tonnes.

CHAPTER 4.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

DRUGS AND NARCOTICS.

TABLE No. 35—*contd.*

TAHSIL-WISE OUTTURN OF TOBACCO IN METRIC TONNES* IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1956-57 TO 1958-59—*contd.*

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Tobacco (3)
Ausa	1956-57	6·096 (6)
	1957-58	7·112 (7)
	1958-59	3·048 (3)
Umarga	1956-57	23·368 (23)
	1957-58	14·224 (14)
	1958-59	2·032 (2)
Udgir	1956-57	11·176 (11)
	1957-58	..
	1958-59	10·160 (10)
Nilanga	1956-57	14·224 (14)
	1957-58	29·464 (29)
	1958-59	29·464 (29)
Ahmadpur	1956-57	5·080 (5)
	1957-58	6·096 (6)
	1958-59	3·048 (3)
District Total	1956-57	187·960 (185)
	1957-58	146·304 (144)
	1958-59	134·112 (132)

*Figures in brackets show outturn in tonnes.

CHAPTER 4.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

SUGARCANE.

The crop is grown on lighter as well as on heavier soils. It thrives well only when irrigation facilities are available. In the district, however, the crop is entirely grown on well irrigation. The soil is first ploughed about one and a half months prior to planting and brought to fine tilth by repeated harrowing. The planting is done sometimes between January and March. The crop takes a long period of about twelve to thirteen months to mature. The land is made into ridges and furrows and necessary channels are prepared for irrigation. The land is first irrigated and then the selected sets having three to four good buds are put in and pressed. Irrigation at an interval of 8 to 10 days is given till the crop is harvested. Compost as well as fertilisers are also applied in the beginning. The cultivation of ratoon crop has nowadays been discontinued.

The sugarcane crop occupied an area of about 5.665.604, 5,260.918 and 5,665.604 hectares (0.14, 0.13 and 0.14 lakh acres) in the district during the years 1960-61, 1961-62 and 1962-63, respectively. Osmanabad, Kalam, Umarga and Ausa tahsils account for the major portion of the crop. Its cultivation is, however. concentrated in the areas around the villages Dhoki and Killari in Osmanabad and Ausa tahsils, respectively. In 1901, on the other hand, the crop occupied only 0.08 per cent of the cropped area. However, as compared to the State average the district has a lower proportion of area under sugarcane. In the year 1960-61 the average yield of *gur* was 2,831 lbs. per acre. It increased to 3,050 lbs. per acre in 1961-62 though there was a slight decrease in area under sugarcane. The yield rate increased again to 3,739 lbs. per acre in 1962-63 and was the highest in the Aurangabad division.

Sugarcane Development Scheme.

In order to increase the area under the sugarcane crop and to improve its cultural methods a sugarcane development scheme has been inaugurated in the district. The details of the scheme are given below.

This scheme started functioning in 1960-61 with the object of introducing improved methods of sugarcane cultivation, manuring and irrigation so as to increase the sugarcane production in the district. The staffing pattern of the scheme consists of one Agricultural Supervisor and six Agricultural Assistants. The activities under the scheme pertain to irrigation, seed distribution, distribution of fertilisers and distribution of improved implements and plant protection. These are briefly described below: —

Sugarcane in the district is an entirely well irrigated crop and no other irrigational facilities, either lift irrigation or canal irrigation, are available. To facilitate well irrigation, nearly 66 electric pumps have been installed on wells.

Every year sets of improved varieties of sugarcane are brought from the Sugarcane Research Station at Padegaon and planted

CHAPTER 4.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

SUGARCANE.

by some selected growers for multiplication. The improved sets of seed are then redistributed to other cultivators.

The cultivators get fertilisers through the Dhoki Co-operative Society, Padoli Co-operative Society and Umarga Co-operative Society. They also get fertilisers from the godowns established at every tahsil headquarters.

Sugarcane growers are given technical guidance for controlling the pests and diseases such as pyrilla, scale insects, top shoot borers, smut, etc. They are also advised not to take more than one ratoon.

Each Agricultural Assistant is supplied with a complete set of improved implements. Demonstrations on cultivators' fields are held to convince and encourage them to use these implements.

Table No. 36 gives the statistics of area under sugarcane and Table No. 37 the outturn of the crop in the district.

TABLE No. 36
TAHSIL-WISE AREA UNDER SUGARCANE IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1956-57 TO 1961-62

(Area in hectares)*

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Sugarcane (3)
Osmanabad	1956-57	626·53 (1,547)
	1957-58	756·54 (1,868)
	1958-59	759·37 (1,875)
	1959-60	935·14 (2,309)
	1960-61	839·16 (2,072)
	1961-62	935·14 (2,309)
Tuljapur	1956-57	232·47 (574)
	1957-58	325·21 (803)
	1958-59	306·99 (758)
	1959-60	428·89 (1,059)
	1960-61	463·72 (1,145)
	1961-62	480·73 (1,187)
Parenda	1956-57	56·70 (140)
	1957-58	88·69 (219)
	1958-59	53·05 (131)
	1959-60	80·59 (199)
	1960-61	102·87 (254)
	1961-62	103·68 (256)

*Figures in brackets show area in acres.

CHAPTER 4.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

SUGARCANE.

TABLE No. 36—*contd.*

TAHSIL-WISE AREA UNDER SUGARCANE IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1956-57 TO 1961-62—*contd.*

(Area in hectares)*

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Sugarcane (3)
Bhum	1956-57	226·39 (559)
	1957-58	213·03 (526)
	1958-59	322·38 (796)
	1959-60	646·38 (1,596)
	1960-61	466·56 (1,152)
	1961-62	466·56 (1,152)
Kalam	1956-57	700·65 (1,730)
	1957-58	833·87 (2,059)
	1958-59	530·95 (1,311)
	1959-60	991·84 (2,449)
	1960-61	1,207·30 (2.981)
	1961-62	901·12 (2,225)
Latur	1956-57	374·62 (925)
	1957-58	488·02 (1,205)
	1958-59	488·02 (1,205)
	1959-60	559·30 (1,381)
	1960-61	569·43 (1,406)
	1961-62	524·88 (1,296)

*Figures in brackets show area in acres.

TABLE No. 36—*contd.*

TAHSIL-WISE AREA UNDER SUGARCANE IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1956-57 TO 1958-59

(Area in hectares)*

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Sugarcane (3)
Ausa	1956-57	427·68 (1,056)
	1957-58	529·74 (1,308)
	1958-59	553·63 (1,367)
	1959-60	524·49 (1,295)
	1960-61	472·63 (1,167)
	1961-62	424·03 (1,047)
Umarga	1956-57	526·90 (1,301)
	1957-58	530·55 (1,310)
	1958-59	607·90 (1,501)
	1959-60	613·57 (1,515)
	1960-61	837·94 (2,069)
	1961-62	614·38 (1,517)
Udgir	1956-57	63·18 (156)
	1957-58	122·31 (302)
	1958-59	145·80 (360)
	1959-60	152·68 (377)
	1960-61	152·68 (377)
	1961-62	117·96 (292)

*Figures in brackets show area in acres.

CHAPTER 4.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

SUGARCANE.

TABLE No. 36—*contd.*

TAHSIL-WISE AREA UNDER SUGARCANE IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1956-57 TO 1961-62

(Area in hectares)*

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Sugarcane (3)
Nilanga	1956-57	353·97 (874)
	1957-58	421·60 (1,041)
	1958-59	462·10 (1,141)
	1959-60	364·90 (901)
	1960-61	445·40 (1,101)
	1961-62	443·07 (1,094)
Ahmadpur	1956-57	265·27 (655)
	1957-58	262·44 (648)
	1958-59	279·04 (689)
	1959-60	284·31 (702)
	1960-61	279·45 (690)
	1961-62	238·95 (590)
District Total ..	1956-57	3,854·385 (9,517)
	1957-58	4,572·045 (11,289)
	1958-59	4,509·270 (11,134)
	1959-60	5,582·115 (13,783)
	1960-61	5,837·670 (14,414)
	1961-62	5,250·825 (12,965)

*Figures in brackets show area in acres.

CHAPTER 4.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

SUGARCANE.

TABLE No. 37.

TAHSIL-WISE OUTTURN OF SUGARCANE IN METRIC* TONNES IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1956-57 TO 1958-59.

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Sugarcane (3)
Osmanabad	1956-57	2631,440 (2,590)
	1957-58	3,403·600 (3,350)
	1958-59	3,189·224 (3,139)
Tuljapur	1956-57	781·304 (769)
	1957-58	1,288 344 (1,209)
	1958-59	1,289·304 (1,269)
Parenda	1956-57	237·744 (234)
	1957-58	447·040 (440)
	1958-59	222·504 (219)
Bhum	1956-57	569·976 (561)
	1957-58	1,072·896 (1056)
	1958-59	812·800 (800)
Kalam	1956-57	2,354·072 (2,317)
	1957-58	4,202·176 (4,136)
	1958-59	2,203·120 (2,195)
Latur	1956-57	1,573·784 (1,549)
	1957-58	2,458·720 (2,420)
	1958-59	2,049·272 (2,017)

*Figures in brackets show outturn in tonnes.

CHAPTER 4.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

SUGARCANE.

TABLE No. 37—*cont.*

TAHSIL-WISE OUTTURN OF SUGARCANE IN METRIC* TONNES IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1956-57 TO 1958-59.

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Sugarcane (3)
Ausa	1956-57	1,796·288 (1,768)
	1957-58	2,669·032 (2,627)
	1958-59	2,557·272 (2,517)
Umarga	1956-57	2,212·848 (2,178)
	1957-58	2,669·032 (2,627)
	1958-59	2,042·160 (2,010)
Udgir	1956-57	239·360 (235)
	1957-58	513·080 (505)
	1958-59	612·648 (603)
Nilanga	1956-57	1,486·408 (1,463)
	1957-58	1,769·872 (1,742)
	1958-59	2,134·616 (2,101)
Ahmadpur	1956-57	1 114·552 (1,097)
	1957-58	1,322·832 (1,302)
	1958-59	1,289·304 (1,269)
District Total ..	1956-57	14,997·176 (14,761)
	1957-58	21,756·624 (21,414)
	1958-59	18,429·224 (18,139)

*Figures in brackets show outturn in tons.

CHAPTER 4.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

OIL-SEEDS.

The oil-seeds grown in the district are groundnut, safflower, linseed, niger seed and sesamum. Of these, groundnut is very important and alone occupies more than fifty per cent of the area under oil-seeds. In fact the district is very famous for groundnut both in variety and coverage. The variety known as *Zablya* is more popular in the western tract whereas the *Ghungry* variety is grown in the eastern tract. Excepting Parenda, all other tahsils have high proportions of groundnut cultivation. It is highest in Ahmadpur tahsil. In 1962-63 groundnut occupied an area of 1,45,781.657 hectares (3,60,234 acres) in the district. It is also being cultivated increasingly in the district during the summer season under irrigation. The average yield per acre, however, decreased from 696 lbs. in 1960-61 to 672 in 1961-62 and to 446 lbs. in 1962-63. A considerable decrease in the yield of the crop in 1962-63 was recorded because the standing crop suffered due to abnormal rainfall during the month of September 1962. The disease of aphids and a larvel type of new pest also affected the crop severely in that year.

Groundnut.

Groundnut is grown usually on good alluvial loamy and black soils. It is also grown on light soils. The fields are ploughed and harrowed before the rainy season. The seeds are usually sown with a drill. One or two weedings and interculturings are given to the crop. In the district the crop is grown in both the seasons, *kharif* as well as *rabi*. The crop takes about 6 months to ripen. But some early varieties take only 90 to 100 days. The Department of Agriculture of the State Government has introduced K-4-11 and T.M.V. 2 as the improved varieties of groundnut in the district. The harvesting of the crop consists of pulling the plants up by roots with the help of a light pick. Sometimes a plough is also used. The pods are pulled out by hand, dried in the sun for about ten days and then stored in small rooms.

Safflower.

Safflower is the next important oil-seed grown in the district. It occupied an area of 26,402.355 hectares (65,191 acres) in 1961-62. It is taken almost in all the tahsils of the district both in *kharif* and *rabi* seasons. The crop is usually grown on loamy and light alluvial soils mixed with wheat, gram, jowar etc. It is also sown as a border crop to surround the main crops. Its seeds are sown with a drill. It takes about five to six months to mature. The preparations are the same as the ones given to the crops along with which it is grown.

Linseed.

Linseed (*Alshi* or *javas*) was grown over an area of 26,015.580 hectares (64,236 acres) in the district in 1961-62. Tuljapur, Kalam, Latur, Umarga, Ausa and Nilanga occupy the major portion of land under this oil-seed. It needs a low rainfall. It is generally grown in *rabi* season. The sowing with the help of a drill is done in September-October. The crop becomes mature in February. In the district it is grown on black and light alluvial soils. The field is prepared by giving it a ploughing and two or

CHAPTER 4.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

OIL-SEEDS.

three harrowings. The harvesting of the crop is done when the capsules are just ripe and begin to open. It is done both by pulling out the plants and by cutting them at the base. After the capsules are sufficiently dried they are beaten with sticks to remove the seeds.

Niger-seed.

Niger-seed (*karale*) is grown all over the district. In 1961-62, it occupied an area of 24,869.025 hectares (61,405 acres). The soils most favoured for the cultivation of the crop are light red and brownish loams of good depth and texture. Light poor soils with considerable admixture of coarse sand and gravel are also favourable to this crop. It requires moderate rainfall. The field is prepared by a heavy harrow. The seed is drilled with a four coultered drill. Usually the crop is produced as a mixed crop. The harvesting and threshing operations are the same as those followed in the case of linseed.

Table No. 38 gives the tahsil-wise area under oil-seeds while Table No. 39 gives the statistics of outturn of oil-seeds in the district.

TABLE No. 38

Area under Oil-Seeds in Osmanabad District, 1956-57 to 1961-62.

(Area in hectares)*

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Groundnut (3)	Sesamum (4)	Mustard (5)	Safflower (6)	Linseed (7)	Castor (8)	Niger-seed (9)
Osmanabad ..	1956-57	14,053·09 (34,699)	135·27 (334)	57·51 (142)	2,945·97 (7,274)	2,153·79 (5,318)	164·43 (406)	2,534·08 (6,257)
	1957-58	11,052·45 (27,290)	184·68 (456)	25·51 (63)	3,277·26 (8,092)	2,707·02 (6,684)	140·13 (346)	2,210·08 (5,457)
	1958-59	13,629·46 (33,653)	108·94 (269)	24·30 (60)	2,219·80 (5,481)	2,707·02 (6,684)	32·64 (88)	929·07 (2,294)
	1959-60	13,294·93 (32,827)	766·66 (1,893)	6·48 (16)	2,890·89 (7,138)	2,462·80 (6,081)	180·63 (446)	1,716·39 (4,238)
	1960-61	14.504·67 (35,814)	375·43 (927)	9·72 (24)	2,928·55 (7,231)	1978·02 (4,884)	27·54 (68)	1,443·82 (3,565)
	1961-62	13,294·93 (32,827)	766·66 (1,893)	6·48 (16)	2,890·89 (7,138)	2,462·80 (6,081)	180·63 (446)	1,764·58 (4,357)
Tuljapur ..	1956-57	12,691·48 (31,337)	392·85 (970)	..	447·120 (1,104)	726·57 (1,794)	36·45 (90)	1,345·41 (3,322)
	1957-58	10,888 83 (26,886)	530·14 (1,309)	..	2,604·96 (6,432)	7,051·86 (17,412)	29·56 (73)	1,560·46 (3,853)
	1958-59	10,905·43 (26,927)	769·90 (1,901)	7·69 (19)	2,754·00 (6,800)	6,497·41 (16,043)	20·65 (51)	1,542·64 (3,809)

*Figures in brackets show area in acres

TABLE No. 38—*contd.*

AREA UNDER OIL-SEEDS IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1956-57 TO 1961-62—*contd.*

(Area in hectares)*

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Groundnut (3)	Sesamum (4)	Mustard (5)	Safflower (6)	Linseed (7)	Castor (8)	Niger-seed (9)
Tuljapur ..	1959-60	10,783·12 (26,625)	844·42 (2,085)	12·15 (30)	2,630·07 (6,494)	6,026·80 (14,881)	23·49 (58)	1,448·68 (3,577)
	1960-61	11,149·24 (27,529)	373·18 (923)	1·21 (3)	1,203·25 (2,971)	6,269·80 (15,481)	44·55 (110)	1,370·92 (3385)
	1961-62	11,522·25 (28,450)	763·83 (1,886)	12·96 (32)	2,220·61 (5,483)	4,964·49 (12,258)	42·12 (104)	1,436·94 (3,548)
Parenda ..	1956-57	5,903·28 (14,576)	263·25 (650)	04·05 (1)	2,526 79 (6,239)	610·74 (1,508)	19·85 (49)	50·22 (124)
	1957-58	4,192·15 (10,351)	364·50 (900)	.. ..	7,262·86 (17,933)	580·36 (1,433)	22·27 (55)	101·65 (251)
	1958-59	5,557·00 (13,721)	305·77 (755)	.. ..	6,930·36 (17,112)	652·86 (1,612)	9·31 (23)	51·43 (127)
	1959-60	5,302·26 (13,092)	211·81 (523)	..	7,642·16 (18,993)	537·43 (1,327)	8·91 (22)	14·98 (37)
	1960-61	3,669·70 (9,061)	149·04 (368)	04·05 (1)	5,435·94 (13,422)	635·44 (1,569)	14·98 (37)	7·69 (19)
	1961-62	3,657·55 (9,031)	149·04 (368)	..	4,872·96 (12,032)	803·11 (1,983)	..	225·99 (558)

Bhum ..	1956-57	7,577·95 (18,711)	604·66 (1,493)	14·17 (35)	7,406·23 (18,287)	1,658·47 (4,095)	19·44 (48)	570·64 (1,409)
	1957-58	6,058·39 (14,959)	589·27 (1,455)	9·72 (24)	3,280·50 (8,100)	1,191·51 (2,942)	85·05 (210)	23·89 (59)
	1958-59	9,042·03 (22,326)	386·37 (954)	8·10 (20)	2,974·72 (7,345)	567·40 (1,401)	85·05 (210)	14.58 (36)
	1959-60	8,726·13 (21,546)	218·70 (540)	10·12 (25)	2,813·13 (6,946)	555·25 (1,371)	26·32 (65)	12·15 (30)
	1960-61	5,776·92 (14,264)	389·20 (961)	·81 (2)	2,899·80 (7,160)	805·14 (1,988)	21·46 (53)	578·74 (1,429)
	1961-62	54,62·23 (13,487)	324·81 (802)	..	2,361·55 (5,831)	771·12 (1,904)	29·97 (74)	538·24 (1,329)
Kalam ..	1956-57	9,782·77 (24,155)	424·44 (1,048)	13·77 (34)	2,883·19 (7,119)	3,203·95 (7,911)	34·83 (86)	4,028·53 (9,947)
	1957-58	7,690·14 (18,988)	477·09 (1,178)	..	2,568·10 (6,341)	3,114·85 (7,691)	27·13 (67)	..
	1958-59	7,764·66 (19,172)	392·85 (970)	11·34 (28)	2,532·06 (6,252)	2,686·39 (6,638)	42·12 (104)	3,721·95 (9,190)
	1959-60	8,956·98 (22,116)	385·56 (952)	11·74 (29)	2,137·18 (5,277)	3,186·94 (7,869)	24·70 (61)	3,121·74 (7,708)
	1960-61	10,399·18 (25,677)	335·34 (828)	9·72 (24)	2,590·31 (5,902)	3,160·21 (7,803)	37·26 (92)	3,388·23 (8,366)
	1961-62	10,626·39 (26,238)	402·97 (995)	19·44 (48)	2,235·19 (5,519)	2,989·71 (7,382)	13·36 (33)	3,471·25 (8,571)

*Figures in brackets show area in acres.

TABLE No. 38—*contd.*

AREA UNDER OIL-SEEDS IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1956-57 TO 1961-62—*contd.*

(Area in hectares)*

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Groundnut (3)	Sesamum (4)	Mustard (5)	Safflower (6)	Linseed (7)	Castor (8)	Niger-seed (9)
Latur ..	1956-57	9,030·89 (22,298)	240·57 (594)	115·42 (285)	2,405·29 (5,939)	2,621·91 (6,474)	57·10 (141)	1,336·50 (3,300)
	1957-58	8,122 27 (20,065)	306·18 (756)	85·45 (211)	1,600·15 (3,951)	3,125·79 (7,718)	58·72 (145)	1,144·93 (2,827)
	1958-59	8,122·27 (20,055)	306·18 (756)	..	1,600·15 (3,951)	3,125·79 (7,718)	58·72 (145)	1,144·93 (2,827)
	1959-60	6,115·90 (15,101)	257·17 (635)		878 44 (2,169)	1,857·73 (45,87)	39·69 (98)	619·24 (1,529)
	1960-61	5,953·90 (14,701)	259·20 (640)	..	984·96 (2,432)	1,316·65 (3,251)	40·50 (100)	603·85 (1,491)
	1961-62	9,004·36 (22,233)	244·21 (603)	..	1,442·20 (3,561)	2,840·26 (7,013)	44·55 (110)	466·65 (1,152)
Ausa ..	1956-57	8,901·09 (21,978)	210·19 (519)	76·54 (189)	1,599·34 (3,949)	2,572·56 (6,352)	131·62 (325)	2,974·72 (7,345)
	1957-58	7,385·61 (18,483)	2,02·09 (499)	48·19 (119)	2,430·00 (6,000)	2,159·99 (5,358)	27·13 (67)	.. ..
	1958-59	8,224·74 (20,308)	253·93 (627)	89·91 (222)	2,683·53 (6,626)	2,338·47 (5,774)	129·19 (319)	2,760·07 (6,815)

	1959-60	9,383·44 (23,169)	250·29 (618)	..	2,487·51 (6,142)	2,531·65 (6,251)	165·64 (409)	2,728·89 (6,738)
	1960-61	10,351·39 (25,559)	240·97 (595)	35·23 (87)	23,98·00 (5,921)	2,504·92 (6,185)	101·65 (251)	2,222·23 (5,487)
	1961-62	10,090·17 (24,914)	304·96 (753)	10·93 (27)	2,515·05 (6,210)	2,476·98 (6,116)	206·14 (509)	2,418·66 (5,972)
Umarga ..	1956-57	15,893·41 (39,243)	958·63 (2,367)	28·35 (70)	2,831·76 (6,992)	3,001·86 (7,412)	226·80 (560)	5,456·56 (13,473)
	1957-58	13,832·37 (34,154)	587·65 (1,451)	50·18 (124)	2,862·13 (7,067)	2,354·67 (5,814)	..	2,372·69 (5,859)
	1958-59	16,565·71 (40,903)	784·08 (1,936)	..	3,387·82 (8,365)	2,354·67 (5814)	18·22 (45)	2,447·82 (6,044)
	1959-60	14,468·04 (35,768)	782·86 (1,933)	..	3,387·82 (8,365)	2,355·07 (5,815)	17·41 (43)	2,448·22 (6,045)
	1960-61	16,939·12 (41,825)	12,32·41 (30,43)	28·35 (70)	4,167·85 (10,291)	2,019·73 (4,987)	239·35 (591)	2,918·43 (7,206)
	1961-62	16,676·28 (41,176)	879·25 (2,171)	28·35 (70)	4,339·98 (10,716)	2,498·85 (6,170)	231·25 (571)	2,880·36 (7,112)
Udgir ..	1956-57	10,694·50 (26,900)	468·58 (1,157)	29·56 (73)	4,553·41 (11,243)	1,356·34 (3,349)	5·26 (13)	7,653·69 (18,698)
	1957-58	10,797·30 (26,660)	459·67 (1,135)	36·45 (90)	328·45 (811)	399·73 (987)	5·26 (13)	7,703·10 (19,020)
	1958-59	9,965·43 (24,606)	159·97 (395)	31·59 (78)	619·65 (1,530)	1,726·92 (4,264)	..	5,915·02 (14,605)

* Figures in brackets show area in acres.

TABLE No. 38—*contd.*

AREA UNDER OIL-SEEDS IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1956-57 TO 1961-62—*contd.*

(Area in hectares)*

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Groundnut (3)	Sesamum (4)	Mustard (5)	Safflower (6)	Linseed (7)	Castor (8)	Niger-seed (9)
Udgir—*contd.*	1959-60	9,666·94 (23,869)	377 46 (932)	27·54 (68)	573·88 (1,417)	497·74 (1,229)	..	6,243·07 (15,415)
	1960-61	9,665·73 (23,866)	377·46 (932)	27·54 (68)	573·88 (1,417)	493·69 (1,219)	..	6,243·07 (15,415)
	1961-62	11,525 08 (28,457)	342·22 (845)	29·16 (72)	614·79 (1,518)	412·29 (1,018)	8·50 (21)	5,269·86 (13,012)
Nilanga ..	1956-57	12,451·72 (30,745)	433·35 (1,070)	91·93 (227)	520·83 (1,286)	2,842·69 (7,019)	35·64 (88)	4,843·39 (11,959)
	1957-58	9,724·86 (24,012)	362·47 (895)	48·19 (119)	1,590 03 (3,926)	3.136·72 (7745)	40·09 (99)	3,067·87 (7,575)
	1958-59	11,928·87 (29,454)	408·64 (1,009)	80·19 (198)	1,311·79 (3,239)	2,941·92 (7,264)	81·81 (202)	4,702·45 (11,611)
	1959-60	9,648·98 (22,837)	300·51 (742)	..	3,328·69 (8,219)	3,076·38 (7,596)	45·36 (112)	343·84 (849)
	1960-61	14,800·32 (36,544)	536·22 (1,324)	37·26 (92)	1,488·37 (3,675)	2,790·85 (6,891)	54·67 (135)	4,516·96 (11,153)
	1961-62	14,835·96 (36,632)	1,171·94 (2,869)	41·31 (102)	2,099·11 (5,183)	2,754·00 (6,800)	1·21 (3)	4,282·47 (10,574)

Ahmadpur ..	1956-57	17,583·07 (43,415)	397·71 (982)	70·47 (174)	1,675·89 (4,138)	1,705·86 (4,212)	49·00 (121)	4,025·29 (9,939)
	1957-58	16,556·40 (40,880)	275·80 (681)	83·43 (206)	548·77 (1,355)	1,291·54 (3,189)	..	28,115·921 (69,422)
	1958-59	19,676·11 (48,583)	316·30 (781)	..	543·51 (1,342)	1,298·83 (3,207)	..	2,893·32 (7,144)
	1959-60	15,585·61 (38,483)	316·30 (781)	..	526·50 (1,300)	1,340·14 (3,309)	..	2,875·90 (7,101)
	1960-61	18,310·05 (45,210)	324·00 (800)	..	611·55 (1,510)	1,421·95 (3,511)	..	3,298·32 (8,144)
	1961-62	20,335·05 (50,210)	202·50 (500)	..	810·00 (2,000)	1,016·95 (2,511)	40·50 (100)	2,114·10 (5,220)
District Total ..	1956-57	1,24,763·085 (308,057)	4,529·20 (11,184)	498·150 (1,230)	29,795·850 (73,570)	22,454·820 (55,444)	780·435 (1,927)	34,819·065 (85,973)
	1957-58	1,06,400·790 (262,718)	43,39·575 (10,715)	387·180 (956)	28,353·240 (70,008)	27,124·065 (66,973)	435·375 (1,075)	46,300·815 (1,14,323)
	1958-59	1,21,381·740 (299,708)	41,92·965 (10,353)	172·935 (427)	27,557·415 (68,043)	26,899·695 (66,419)	480·735 (1,187)	26,123·310 (64,502)
	1959-60	111,550·365 (275,433)	4,711·770 (11,634)	68·040 (168)	29,346·300 (72,460)	24,427·980 (60,316)	532·170 (1,314)	21,573·135 (53,267)
	1960-61	21,520·250 (300,050)	4,593·105 (11,341)	150·255 (371)	25,082·460 (61,932)	23,396·445 (57,769)	581·985 (1,437)	26,592·300 (65,660)
	1961-62	1,27,030·275 (313,655)	5,542·425 (13,685)	148·635 (367)	26,402·355 (65,191)	26,015·580 (64,236)	798·255 (1,971)	24,869·025 (61,405)

*Figures in brackets show area in acres.

TABLE No. 39

Tahsil-wise Outturn of Oil-Seeds in Metric* Tonnes in Osmanabad District, 1956-57 to 1958-59.

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Groundnut (3)	Sesamum (4)	Mustard (5)	Linseed (6)	Castor (7)
Osmanabad	1956-57	9,180·576 (9,036)	40·640 (40)	11·176 (11)	482·600 (475)	27·432 (27)
	1957-58	11,345·672 (11,167)	61·976 (61)	5·080 (5)	757·936 (746)	28·448 (28)
	1958-59	10,176·256 (10,016)	32·512 (32)	3·048 (3)	606·552 (597)	5·080 (5)
Tuljapur	1956-57	10,659·872 (10,492)	88·392 (87)	..	142·240 (140)	5·080 (5)
	1957-58	8,130·032 (8,002)	158·496 (156)	..	1,578·864 (1,554)	5·080 (5)
	1958-59	8,142 224 (8,014)	172·720 (170)	1·016 (1)	1,454·912 (1,432)	2·032 (2)
Parenda	1956-57	4,958·080 (4,880)	58·928 (58)	..	153·416 (151)	3·048 (3)
	1957-58	3,129·280 (3,080)	94·488 (93)	..	113·792 (112)	3·048 (3)
	1958-59	3,112·008 (3,063)	68·072 (67)	..	91·440 (90)	1,016 (1)

CHAPTER 4.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

OIL-SEEDS.

Bhum ..	1956-57 ..	4,950·968 (4,873)	135·128 (133)	2·032 (2)	325·120 (320)	2·032 (2)
	1957-58 ..	3,957·320 (3,895)	153·416 (151)	1·016 (1)	299·720 (295)	15·240 (15)
	1958-59 ..	6,751·320 (6,645)	57·912 (57)	1·016 (1)	64·008 (63)	6·080 (6)
Kalam ..	1956-57 ..	4,564·888 (4,493)	62·992 (62)	1·016 (1)	358·648 (353)	3·048 (3)
	1957-58 ..	6,458·712 (6,357)	159·512 (157)	..	696·976 (686)	3·048 (3)
	1958-59 ..	6,521·704 (6,419)	88·392 (87)	2·032 (2)	602·488 (593)	5·080 (5)
Latur ..	1956-57 ..	6,742·176 (6,636)	72·136 (71)	16·256 (16)	587·248 (578)	9·144 (9)
	1957-58 ..	7,580·376 (7,461)	68·072 (67)	12·192 (12)	874·776 (861)	8·128 (8)
	1958-59 ..	4,548·632 (4,477)	68·072 (67)	..	690·024 (689)	9·144 (9)
Ausa ..	1956-57 ..	6,645·656 (6.541)	62·992 (62)	12·192 (12)	503·936 (496)	22·352 (22)
	1957-58 ..	4,890·008 (4,813)	52·832 (52)	8·128 (8)	485·648 (478)	3·048 (3)
	1958-59 ..	6,140·704 (6.044)	56·896 (56)	12·192 (12)	524·256 (516)	14·224 (14)

*Figures in brackets show outturn in tonnes.

TABLE No. 39—*contd.*

TAHSIL-WISE OUTTURN OF OIL-SEEDS IN METRIC* TONNES IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1956-57 TO 1958-59—*contd.*

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Groundnut (3)	Sesamum (4)	Mustard (5)	Linseed (6)	Castor (7)
Umarga	1956-57	11,865·864 (11,679)	286·512 (282)	6·096 (6)	588·264 (579)	37·592 (37)
	1957-58	10,326·624 (10,164)	174 752 (172)	9·144 (9)	527·304 (519)	..
	1958-59	15,460·472 (15,217)	175·768 (173)	..	527·304 (519)	3·048 (3)
Udgir	1956-57	8,134·096 (8,006)	104·648 (103)	6·096 (6)	303·784 (299)	1·016 (1)
	1957-58	9,068·816 (8,926)	119·888 (118)	7·112 (7)	100·584 (99)	1·016 (1)
	1958-59	9,200·464 (9,154)	81·280 (80)	4·064 (4)	290·576 (286)	..
Nilanga	1956-57	10,458·704 (10,294)	145·288 (143)	13·208 (13)	637·032 (627)	5·080 (5)
	1957-58	3,306·968 (3,573)	53·848 (53)	5·080 (5)	526·288 (518)	4·064 (4)
	1958-59	8,806·256 (8,766)	121·920 (120)	7·112 (7)	493·776 (486)	9·144 (9)

Ahmadpur	1956-57	13,127·736 (12,921)	118·872 (117)	11·176 (11)	334·264 (329)	9·144 (9)
	1957-58	7,239·000 (7,125)	61·976 (61)	11·176 (11)	252·984 (249)	..
	1958-59	11,017·504 (10,844)	46·736 (46)	..	218·440 (215)	..
District Total	1956-57	91,288·616 (89,851)	1,176·528 (1,158)	79·248 (78)	4,416·552 (4,347)	123·952 (122)
	1957-58	75,756·008 (74,563)	1,159·256 (1,141)	58·928 (58)	6,214·872 (6,117)	71·120 (70)
	1958-59	90,077·544 (88,659)	970·280 (955)	30·480 (30)	5,573·776 (5,486)	54·864 (54)

*Figures in brackets show outturn in tonnes.

CHAPTER 4.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

CONDIMENTS AND SPICES.

The condiments and spices grown in the district are chillis, coriander, turmeric and garlic. Of these chillis are grown extensively all over the district. These condiments and spices together occupied an area of 19,138.815 hectares (47,293 acres) in 1961-62, out of which chillis alone covered 10,895.361 hectares (26,923 acres). Turmeric and garlic are produced on a very small area. They together covered only 699.297 hectares (1,728 acres) in 1961-62.

Chillis.

Chillis are grown on well-drained and fertile soils. The crop is grown with or without irrigation, but an irrigated crop fetches comparatively a higher yield than the unirrigated one. In the district Ahmadpur, Udgir, Umarga and Nilanga tahsils grow more chillis. Of these Ahmadpur tahsil alone covered 23 per cent of the total area under the crop in 1962-63. The total acreage under chillis in the district worked out to 11.208.588 hectares (27.697 acres) for 1962-63 which was about one per cent of the total cropped area of the district.

The chilli crop is usually raised during the *kharif* season but when irrigation facilities are available it can be grown in *rabi* season as well. The field is ploughed and manured. The seedlings are raised in nursery and transplanted when they are 6 to 8 weeks old. A sufficient distance between the two rows and between the two plants is kept. After about three and a half months fruits are formed. The picking of chillis goes on for about five months. Three or four pickings are done in a month.

Coriander.

Coriander was grown over an area of 7.544.156 hectares (18.642 acres) in 1961-62. It is mainly cultivated in Ausa. Umarga. Kalam and Nilanga tahsils. It is a highly esteemed spice. Its cultivation is both for its seed (*dhane*) and its tender green leaves (*kothimbir*). When the crop is grown for seed it is sown in September and harvested after about three and half months. As a vegetable, it is grown at any time of the year. Its seeds are also used as spice. The crop is harvested by pulling out the plants and threshed by beating with sticks when the plants are sufficiently dried.

Table No. 40 gives the statistics of area under condiments and spices and Table No. 41 gives the outturn of these crops in the district.

TABLE No. 40

TAHSIL-WISE AREA UNDER CONDIMENTS AND SPICES IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1956-57 TO 1961-62.

(Area in hectares)*

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Chillis (3)	Turmeric (4)	Coriander (5)	Garlic (6)
Osmanabad ..	1956-57	796·23 (1,966)	26·32 (65)	1,045·71 (2,582)	..
	1957-58	737·50 (1,821)	46·98 (116)	848·47 (2,095)	..
	1958-59	739·93 (1,827)	44·55 (110)	352·75 (871)	68·04 (168)
	1959-60	667·84 (1,649)	26·32 (65)	468·18 (1,156)	45·76 (113)
	1960-61	466·56 (1,152)	18·63 (46)	525·69 (1 298)	46·98 (116)
	1961-62	667·84 (1,649)	26·32 (65)	469·39 (1,159)	45·76 (113)
Tuljapur ..	1956-57	1,080·94 (2,669)	74·52 (184)	104·49 (258)	..
	1957-58	1,144·93 (2,827)	71·68 (177)	98·41 (243)	..
	1958-59	976·82 (2,165)	71·68 (177)	66·01 (163)	..
	1959-60	831·46 (2,053)	71·28 (176)	70·47 (174)	41·31 (102)
	1960-61	378·67 (935)	45·36 (112)	77·76 (192)	47·38 (117)
	1961-62	765·85 (1,891)	80·19 (198)	72·90 (180)	34·02 (84)
Parenda ..	1956-57	568·62 (1,404)	20·65 (51)	57·10 (141)	..
	1957-58	603·04 (1,489)	14·98 (37)	159·57 (394)	10·12 (25)
	1958-59	530 14 (1,309)	20·25 (50)	49·81 (123)	6·07 (15)
	1959-60	959·04 (2,368)	4·45 (11)	25·51 (63)	17·41 (43)
	1960-61	718·06 (1,773)	2 43 (6)	5·67 (14)	9 72 (24)
	1961-62	434·56 (1,073)	9·72 (24)	3·24 (8)	6·07 (15)

*Figures in brackets show area in acres.

CHAPTER 4.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

CONDIMENTS AND SPICES.

TABLE No. 40—*contd.*

TAHSIL-WISE AREA UNDER CONDIMENTS AND SPICES IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1956-57 TO 1961-62—*contd.*

(Area in hectares)*

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Chillis (3)	Turmeric (4)	Coriander (5)	Garlic (6)
Bhum ..	1956-57	563·76 (1,392)	22·27 (55)	190·75 (471)	..
	1957-58	560·92 (1,385)	34·83 (86)	25·11 (62)	..
	1958-59	595·35 (1,470)	24·30 (60)	28·75 (71)	..
	1959-60	474 66 (1,172)	32·40 (80)	26·73 (66)	..
	1960-61	694·57 (1,715)	59·94 (148)	70·87 (175)	59·94 (148)
	1961-62	709·15 (1,751)	32·40 (80)	72·90 (180)	61·96 (153)
Kalam ..	1956-57	923·80 (2,281)	28·75 (71)	1,790·91 (4,422)	..
	1957-58	843·24 (2,087)	49·81 (123)	1,816·42 (4,485)	..
	1958-59	846 45 (2,090)	44 14 (109)	895·45 (2,211)	86·67 (214)
	1959-60	925·41 (2,285)	70 87 (175)	1,131·57 (2,794)	91·25 (225)
	1960-61	908·82 (2,244)	43·33 (107)	1,589·22 (3,924)	46·98 (116)
	1961-62	1,466 50 (3,621)	86·67 (214)	1,269 67 (3,135)	128·38 (317)
Latur ..	1956-57	545·13 (1,346)	1·21 (3)	1,063·12 (2,625)	..
	1957-58	441·45 (1,090)	..	650·02 (1,605)	..
	1958-59	413·10 (1,020)	..	1,266·43 (3,127)	..
	1959-60	815·26 (2,013)	..	888·57 (2,194)	24·30 (60)
	1960-61	780·03 (1,926)	..	901·12 (2,225)	23·08 (57)
	1961-62	611·95 (1,511)	..	870·75 (2,150)	20·25 (50)

*Figures in brackets show area in acres.

TABLE No. 40—*contd.*

TAHSIL-WISE AREA UNDER CONDIMENTS AND SPICES IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1956-57 TO 1961-62—*contd.*

(Area in hectares)*

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Chillis (3)	Turmeric (4)	Coriander (5)	Garlic (6)
Ausa ..	1956-57	688·09 (1,699)	5·26 (13)	3,288·19 (8,119)	..
	1957-58	810·81 (2,002)	..	..	..
	1958-59	577·53 (1,426)	10·12 (25)	1,437·75 (3,550)	12·55 (31)
	1959-60	852·12 (2,104)	16·20 (40)	2,687·98 (6,637)	16·60 (41)
	1960-61	635·85 (1,570)	72·49 (179)	3,436·02 (8,484)	34·42 (85)
	1961-62	555·81 (1,323)	19·44 (48)	2,598·48 (6,416)	24·70 (61)
Umarga ..	1956-57	1,138·86 (2,812)	10·93 (27)	2,635·74 (6,508)	..
	1957-58	683·23 (1,687)	11·74 (29)	1,183·81 (2,923)	..
	1958-59	1,153·44 (2,848)	17·01 (42)	1,124·95 (2,790)	27·94 (69)
	1959-60	1,048·95 (2,590)	17·41 (43)	1,129·76 (2,792)	27·94 (69)
	1960-61	873·58 (2,157)	20·65 (51)	1,308·15 (3,230)	25·51 (63)
	1961-62	1,100·38 (2,717)	20·25 (50)	1,222·29 (3,018)	24·30 (60)
Udgir ..	1956-57	1,693·71 (4,182)	0·81 (2)	142·56 (352)	..
	1957-58	1,646·73 (4,066)	0 81 (2)	..	..
	1958-59	1,744·74 (4,308)	0·81 (2)	26·32 (65)	2·42 (4)
	1959-60	1,726·51 (4,263)	2·42 (4)	25·11 (62)	9·31 (23)
	1960-61	1,744·74 (4,308)	2·42 (4)	25·11 (62)	9·31 (23)
	1961-62	1,905·52 (4,705)	1·21 (3)	28·75 (71)	7·29 (18)

*Figures in brackets show area in acres.

TABLE No. 40—*contd.*

TAHSIL-WISE AREA UNDER CONDIMENTS AND SPICES IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1956-57 TO 1961-62—*contd.*

(Area in hectares)*

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Chillis (3)	Turmeric (4)	Coriander (5)	Garlic (6)
Nilanga ..	1956-57	1,200·42 (2,964)	6·07 (15)	1,242·13 (3,067)	..
	1957-58	1,048·54 (2,589)	51·43 (127)	1,372·54 (3,389)	..
	1958-59	892·62 (2,204)	..	952·96 (2,353)	33·61 (83)
	1959-60	854·14 (2,109)	..	662·98 (1,637)	..
	1960-61	586·44 (1,448)	..	925·42 (2,285)	20·65 (51)
	1961-62	630·58 (1,557)	..	607·09 (1,499)	17·82 (44)
Ahmadpur ..	1956-57	2,020·54 (4,989)	2·02 (5)	432·54 (1,068)	..
	1957-58	1,835·86 (4,533)	4·45 (11)	355·18 (877)	14·17 (35)
	1958-59	1,840·72 (4,545)	38·47 (95)	361·26 (892)	20·65 (51)
	1959-60	1,810·88 (4,496)	38·88 (96)	356·80 (881)	21·87 (54)
	1960-61	1,867·05 (4,610)	36·45 (90)	334·53 (826)	20·65 (51)
	1961-62	2,075·62 (5,125)	32·40 (80)	334·53 (826)	20·65 (51)
District Total	1956-57	11,220·120 (27,704)	7,914·915 (19,543)	11,993·265 (29,613)	..
	1957-58	10,358·280 (25,576)	286·740 (708)	6,509·565 (16,073)	24·300 (60)
	1958-59	10,210·860 (25,212)	271·350 (670)	6,607·980 (16,316)	257·175 (635)
	1959-60	10,976·310 (27,102)	279·450 (690)	7,474·680 (18,456)	295·650 (730)
	1960-61	9,654·390 (23,838)	300·915 (743)	9,199·575 (22,715)	344·655 (851)
	1961-62	10,903·815 (26,923)	308·610 (762)	7,550·010 (18,642)	391·230 (966)

*Figures in brackets show area in acres.

TABLE No. 41

Tahsil-wise Outturn of Condiments and Spices in Metric* Tonnes in Osmanabad District, 1956-57 to 1958-1959.

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Chillis (3)	Turmeric (4)
Osmanabad	1956-57	267·208 (263)	36·576 (36)
	1957-58	302·768 (298)	78·232 (77)
	1958-59	452·120 (445)	49·784 (49)
Tuljapur	1956-57	282·448 (278)	83·312 (82)
	1957-58	343·408 (338)	99·568 (98)
	1958-59	262·128 (258)	59·944 (59)
Parenda	1956-57	148·336 (146)	28·448 (28)
	1957-58	225·552 (222)	25·400 (25)
	1958-59	138·176 (136)	22·342 (22)
Bhum	1956-57	147·320 (145)	25·400 (25)
	1957-58	187·960 (185)	57·912 (57)
	1958-59	177·800 (175)	38·608 (38)
Kalam	1956-57	138·176 (136)	16·256 (16)
	1957-58	283·464 (279)	55·880 (55)
	1958-59	221·488 (218)	55·880 (55)
Latur	1956-57	182·880 (180)	2·032 (2)
	1957-58	98·552 (97)	..
	1958-59	122·936 (121)	..

*Figures in brackets show outturn in tonnes.

CHAPTER 4.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

CONDIMENTS AND SPICES.

TABLE No. 41—*contd.*

TAHSIL-WISE OUTTURN OF CONDIMENTS AND SPICES IN METRIC* TONNES IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1956-57 TO 1958-59—*contd.*

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Chillis (3)	Turmeric (4)
Ausa	1956-57	231·648 (228)	7·117 (7)
	1957-58	272·288 (268)	..
	1958-59	151·384 (149)	11·176 (11)
Umarga	1956-57	383·032 (377)	12·192 (12)
	1957-58	229·616 (226)	13·208 (13)
	1958-59	344·424 (339)	19·304 (19)
Udgir	1956-57	442·976 (436)	3·048 (3)
	1957-58	491·744 (484)	1·016 (1)
	1958-59	391·160 (385)	1·016 (1)
Nilanga	1956-57	313·944 (309)	8·128 (8)
	1957-58	195·072 (192)	42·672 (42)
	1958-59	166·624 (164)	..
Ahmadpur	1956-57	528·320 (520)	2·032 (2)
	1957-58	342·392 (337)	4·064 (4)
	1958-59	275·336 (271)	21·336 (21)
District Total	1956-57	3,066·288 (3,018)	225·552 (222)
	1957-58	2,972·816 (2,926)	377·952 (372)
	1958-59	2,703·756 (2,661)	280·416 (276)

*Figures in brackets show outturn in tonnes.

FIBRES.

Cotton, *ambadi* and sann-hemp are the only fibres grown in the district. Of these cotton and *ambadi* occupy a major portion of the land under fibres. Cotton, *ambadi* and sann-hemp covered an area of 59,591.700 hectares (1,47,140 acres), 19,181.205 hectares (47,361 acres) and 1,511.055 hectares (3,731 acres), respectively in 1961-62.

Cotton.

Udgir, Ahmadpur and Latur tahsils grow more cotton in the district. Usually *gaoran* variety of cotton is raised in this district. Nowadays, however, 170-C02, 1422 and G—46 are introduced as the improved varieties of cotton in the district. These new strains give better and more yield. The outturn of cotton was considerably low during the period between 1960 and 1963. The average yield also showed a downward trend to a great extent. It suddenly decreased from 109 lbs. per acre in 1960-61 to 42 lbs. per acre in 1961-62 and again rose to 63 lbs. per acre in 1962-63. The total production of the crop also went down in 1962-63.

The cotton crop is raised on well drained medium and lighter types of soils. It gives best results when sown in deep black soils. The preparatory tillage consists of a ploughing and harrowing the land for two or three times. When the monsoon sets in, the seed is drilled either in the last week of June or in the first week of July. Two hand weedings and about three interculturings are given. After about four and a half months the crop begins to flower. The picking of seed cotton is done during February and March. Usually three pickings are done.

Ambadi.

Ambadi is generally grown as a mixed crop along with jowar or *bajri*. It grows well in the medium deep soils. Its preparatory tillage is the same as that given to the main crop with which it is produced. When the plants are about to ripe they are uprooted, dried in the sun and tied in small bundles. The seed is then removed from the capsules by beating with a stick. The bundles are then steeped in water for about two weeks. The bark becomes loose. Clean fibre is obtained by beating the bark which is peeled off from the stem. The sour tender leaves of *ambadi* are used as a vegetable.

Table No. 42 gives the area under fibres and Table No. 43 the outturn of these crops in the district.

CHAPTER 4.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

FIBRES.

TABLE No. 42

TAHSIL-WISE AREA UNDER FIBRES IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1956-57 TO 1961-62.

(Area in hectares)*

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Cotton (3)	Sann-Hemp (4)	Ambadi (5)
Osmanabad ..	1956-57 ..	1,665·40 (4,112)	153·10 (378)	1,112·975 (2,995)
	1957-58 ..	1,359·20 (3,356)	866·7 (214)	1,301·67 (3,214)
	1958-59 ..	1,152·60 (2,846)	80·6 (199)	1,096·33 (2,707)
	1959-60 ..	1,297·60 (3,204)	81·00 (200)	1,367·68 (3,377)
	1960-61 ..	131·60 (325)	658·93 (1,627)	258·79 (639)
	1961-62 ..	1,297 60 (3,204)	81·00 (200)	1,367·68 (3,377)
Tuljapur ..	1956-57 .	69·25 (171)	265·68 (656)	4,084·42 (10,085)
	1957-58 ..	23·49 (58)	102·06 (252)	4,271·13 (10,546)
	1958-59 ..	20·65 (51)	45·76 (113)	4,282·47 (10,574)
	1959-60 ..	7·69 (19)	52·65 (130)	4,132·62 (10,204)
	1960-61 ..	10·93 (27)	83·43 (206)	3,586·68 (8,856)
	1961-62 ..	7·29 (18)	54·67 (135)	3,983·98 (9,837)
Parenda	1956-57 ..	2,778·30 (6,860)	6·07 (15)	410·67 (1,014)
	1957-58 ..	1,929·42 (4,764)	..	411·88 (1,017)
	1958-59 ..	2,687·98 (6,637)	..	447·52 (1,105)
	1959-60 ..	2,170·80 (5,360)	7·69 (19)	511·51 (1,263)
	1960-61 ..	2,255·85 (5,570)	5·26 (13)	199·66 (493)
	1961-62 ..	2,245·44 (5,569)	5·26 (13)	199·96 (493)

*Figures in brackets show area in acres.

TABLE No. 42—*contd.*

TAHSIL-WISE AREA UNDER FIBRES IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1956-57 TO 1961-62—*contd.*

(Area in hectares)*

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Cotton (3)	Sann-Hemp (4)	Ambadi (5)
Bhum ..	1956-57 ..	1,540·21 (3,803)	34·83 (86)	431·73 (1,066)
	1957-58 ..	701·46 (1,732)	35·64 (88)	468·58 (1,157)
	1958-59 ..	742·36 (1,833)	38·47 (95)	504·63 (1,246)
	1959-60 ..	616·41 (1,522)	79·38 (196)	585·63 (1,446)
	1960-61 ..	490·05 (1,210)	15·79 (39)	418·36 (1,033)
	1961-62 ..	1,272·10 (3,141)	..	433·35 (1,070)
Kalam	1956-57 ..	5,380·14 (13,309)	56·29 (139)	313·47 (774)
	1957-58 ..	3,380·94 (8,348)	100·84 (249)	553·63 (1,367)
	1958-59 ..	1,756·48 (4,337)	100·44 (248)	394·06 (972)
	1959-60 ..	2,601·31 (6,423)	11·34 (28)	447·52 (1,105)
	1960-61 ..	2,391·12 (5,904)	..	441·04 (1,089)
	1961-62 ..	2,544·21 (6,282)	43·74 (108)	321·97 (795)
Latur	1956-57 ..	5,911·78 (14,597)	139·32 (344)	1,233·63 (3,046)
	1957-58 ..	3,897·72 (9,624)	176·58 (436)	1,146·96 (2,332)
	1958-59 ..	3,897·72 (9,624)	176·58 (436)	1,146·96 (2,332)
	1959-60 ..	2,144·88 (5,296)	121·50 (300)	1,068·79 (2,639)
	1960-61 ..	2,881·57 (7,115)	79·38 (196)	952·15 (2,351)
	1961-62 ..	4,482·54 (11,068)	85·05 (210)	1,347·84 (3,328)

*Figures in brackets show area in acres.

CHAPTER 4.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

FIBRES.

TABLE No. 42—*contd.*

TAHSIL-WISE AREA UNDER FIBRES IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1956-57 TO 1961-62—*contd.*

(Area in hectares)*

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Cotton (3)	Sann-Hemp (4)	Ambadi (5)
Ausa	1956-57 ..	7,202·92 (17,785)	66·42 (164)	2,271·24 (5,608)
	1957-58 ..	5,223·28 (12,897)	..	2,451·46 (6,053)
	1958-59 ..	3,290·22 (8,124)	60·34 (149)	5,187·64 (12,809)
	1959-60 ..	4,365·90 (10,780)	123·93 (306)	2,337·25 (5,771)
	1960-61 ..	4,606·87 (11,375)	117·45 (290)	1,285·06 (3,173)
	1961-62 ..	4,694·46 (11,592)	12·96 (32)	1,380·64 (3,409)
Umarga .. .	1956-57 ..	799·06 (1,973)	104·08 (257)	2,950·42 (7,285)
	1957-58 ..	336·96 (832)	100·03 (247)	3,408·48 (8,416)
	1958-59 ..	155·52 (384)	..	3,104·73 (7,666)
	1959-60 ..	154·30 (381)	..	3,106·35 (7,670)
	1960-61 ..	80·59 (199)	41·71 (103)	3,261·46 (8,053)
	1961-62 ..	121·09 (299)	41·71 (103)	3,216·10 (7,941)
Udgir	1956-57 ..	14,058·36 (34,712)	458·46 (1,132)	3,582·22 (8,845)
	1957-58 ..	17,064·67 (42,135)	166·86 (412)	3,877·06 (9,573)
	1958-59 ..	18,624·33 (45,986)	442·66 (1,093)	3,318·97 (8,195)
	1959-60 ..	18,739·75 (46,271)	330·88 (817)	3,135·91 (7,743)
	1960-61 ..	18,739·75 (46,271)	330·88 (817)	3,135·91 (7,743)
	1961-62 ..	16,161·93 (39,906)	288·36 (712)	2,920·86 (7,212)

*Figures in brackets show area in acres.

TABLE No. 42—*contd.*

TAHSIL-WISE AREA UNDER FIBRES IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1956-57 TO 1961-62—*contd.*

(Area in hectares)*

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Cotton (3)	Sann-Hemp (4)	Ambadi (5)
Nilanga	1956-57 ..	11,354·17 (28,035)	478·30 (1,181)	2,726·86 (6,733)
	1957-58 ..	6,854·62 (16,925)	650·43 (1,606)	2,693·65 (6,651)
	1958-59 ..	3,429·13 (8,467)	3,295·48 (8,137)	2,454·30 (6,060)
	959-60 ..	2,614·27 (6,455)	592·92 (1,464)	1,989·76 (4,913)
	1960-61 .	7,111·80 (17,560)	143·37 (354)	2,715·12 (6,704)
	1961-62 ..	7,105·72 (17,545)	68·04 (168)	2,992·54 (7,369)
Ahmadpur ..	1956-57 ..	19,409·22 (47,924)	480·73 (1,187)	3,392·28 (8,376)
	1957-58 ..	20,234·61 (49,962)	179·41 (443)	3,894·07 (9,615)
	1958-59 ..	19,959·61 (49,283)	790 96 (1,953)	4,114·80 (10,160)
	1959-60 ..	17,319·01 (42,763)	774·76 (1,913)	4,090·50 (10,100)
	1960-61 ..	20,458·98 (50,516)	830·25 (2,050)	739·12 (1,825)
	1961-62 ..	19,648·98 (48,516)	830·25 (2,050)	1,016·55 (2,510)
District Total ..	1956-57 ..	70,178·805 (173,281)	2,243·295 (5,539)	22,609·935 (55,827)
	1957-58 ..	61,006·365 (150,633)	1,598·535 (3,947)	24,478·605 (60,441)
	1958-59 ..	55,716·660 (137,572)	5,031·315 (12,423)	26,052·030 (64,326)
	1959-60 ..	52,031·970 (128,474)	2,176·065 (5,373)	22,773·555 (56,231)
	1960-61 ..	59,159·160 (146,072)	2,306·475 (5,695)	16,993·395 (41,959)
	1961-62 ..	59,591·700 (147,140)	1,511·055 (3,731)	19,181·205 (47,361)

*Figures in brackets show area in acres.

CHAPTER 4.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

FIBRES.

TABLE No. 43

TAHSIL-WISE OUTTURN OF FIBRES IN METRIC* TONNES IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1956-57 TO 1958-59.

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Cotton (3)	Sann-Hemp (4)	Ambadi (5)
Osmanabad ..	1956-57 ..	639·094 (629)	39·624 (39)	814·872 (802)
	1957-58 ..	638·078 (628)	41·656 (41)	971·296 (956)
	1958-59 ..	393·197 (387)	21·336 (21)	655·350 (645)
Tuljapur ..	1956-57 ..	17·272 (17)	69·088 (68)	2,744 216 (2,701)
	1957-58 ..	9·144 (9)	29·464 (29)	2,550·160 (2,510)
	1958-59 .	5 080 (5)	10·160 (10)	2,238·248 (2,203)
Parenda	1956-57 ..	830·072 (817)	2 032 (2)	244·856 (241)
	1957-58 ..	740·664 (729)	..	214·376 (211)
	1958-59 .	687·832 (677)	..	166·624 (164)
Bhum ..	1956-57 ..	460·248 (453)	7·112 (7)	161·544 (159)
	1957-58 ..	179·832 (177)	11·176 (11)	349·504 (344)
	1958-59 ..	252·984 (249)	7·112 (7)	225·552 (222)
Kalam ..	1956-57 .	970·440 (965)	7·112 (7)	93·472 (92)
	1957-58 .	865·632 (852)	19 304 (19)	330·200 (325)
	1958-59 ..	524·256 (516)	19 304 (19)	176·784 (174)
Latur	1956-57 ..	917·448 (903)	36·576 (36)	736·600 (725)
	1957-58 ..	997·712 (982)	34·544 (34)	574·040 (565)
	1958-59 ..	831·088 (818)	34·544 (34)	684·784 (674)

*Figures in brackets show outturn in tonnes

TABLE No. 43—*contd.*

TAHSIL-WISE OUTTURN OF FIBRES IN METRIC* TONNES IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1956-57 TO 1958-59—*contd.*

Tahsil	Year	Cotton	Sann-Hemp	Ambadi
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Ausa	1956-57 ..	2,458·720 (2,420)	17·272 (17)	137·160 (135)
	1957-58 ..	1,337·056 (1,316)	..	1,281·176 (1,261)
	1958-59 ..	842·264 (829)	12·792 (12)	2,323·592 (2,287)
Umarga ..	1956-57 ..	272·288 (268)	20·320 (20)	1,542·288 (1,518)
	1957-58 ..	114·808 (113)	19·304 (19)	2,035·048 (2,003)
	1958-59 ..	66·040 (65)	..	1,390·904 (1,369)
Udgir ..	1956-57 ..	2,999·232 (2,952)	89·408 (88)	1,604·264 (1,579)
	1957-58 ..	6,552·184 (6,449)	33·528 (33)	2,025·904 (1,994)
	1958-59 ..	7,946·136 (7,821)	86·360 (85)	1,486·408 (1,463)
Nilanga ..	1956-57 ..	1,937·512 (1,907)	140·208 (138)	1,831·848 (1,803)
	1957-58 ..	1,169·416 (1,151)	127·000 (125)	1,097·280 (1,080)
	1958-59 ..	585·216 (576)	646·176 (636)	1,099·312 (1,082)
Ahmadpur ..	1956-57 ..	4,968·240 (4,890)	125·984 (124)	2,025·904 (1,994)
	1957-58 ..	5,179·568 (5,098)	34·544 (34)	1,744·472 (1,717)
	1958-59 ..	3,406·648 (3,353)	103·632 (102)	1,843·024 (1,814)
District Total ..	1956-57 ..	16,480·536 (16,221)	554·736 (546)	11,936·984 (11,749)
	1957-58 ..	17,784·064 (17,504)	350·520 (345)	13,173,456 (12,966)
	1958-59 ..	15,540·736 (15,296)	940·816 (926)	12,290 552 (12,097)

*Figures in brackets show outturn in tonnes.

CHAPTER 4.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

FRUITS.

The cultivation of fruit trees in the district is insignificant. Bananas, mangoes, oranges and guavas are the only fruit trees which are grown in the district. They occupy a very small portion of the total cropped area of the district. In 1961-62, these fruit trees together covered only an area of 1,816.231 hectares (4,488 acres) out of which mangoes and bananas were raised in 821.513 hectares (2,030 acres) and 540.660 hectares (1,336 acres), respectively. Guavas and oranges accounted for 241.598 hectares (597 acres) and 212.460 hectares (525 acres), respectively. For giving an impetus to grow more fruit trees a scheme was launched in the district in 1957-58 under which a provision was made to grant *takavi* and other loans to cultivators in cash and kind. Accordingly 600 fruit plants were distributed in 1959-60.

Table No. 44 gives the area under fruits in the district.

Mango.

Mango trees are mostly found in Tuljapur, Kalam and Udgir tahsils. The mango tree is a deep rooted crop and gives best result when grown in deep alluvial and well-drained soils. Formerly, mango stones or the seedlings of good quality mango tree were planted. Nowadays, however, good varieties of mango are mostly propagated by grafts. For this a pit of the size of 3′ x 3′ x 3′ is dug and filled up with good soil and farm-yard manure. The root ball is then planted in the centre and the soil is pressed around the plant. It is so planted that the bud joint remains above the surface. The aftercare consists of watering and protection. After four or five years the plant does not require any protection or watering. A ten or fifteen years old mango tree bears about 500 fruits. The tree starts flowering in December-January and the fruits are ready by the end of April or in the first week of May. The tree bears fruits for about fifty years.

Banana.

Bananas are grown all over the district. However, Tuljapur, Kalam and Ahmadpur tahsils account for most of the production of Bananas in the district. Bananas give best results in deep and well drained soils. The field is brought to fine tilth by ploughing and harrowing. It is then made into furrows 5 feet by 5 feet and suckers are planted at each crossing. Farm-yard manure is also applied. Periodical irrigations are also given. The crop after its planting takes about 15 months to mature.

VEGETABLES.

Onion and brinjal are the only important vegetables grown in the district. Other vegetables like tomato and *bhendi* occupy a very small area under this category. In 1961-62 onion and brinjal covered an area of 1,064.340 hectares (2,628 acres) and 83.430 hectares (206 acres), respectively. Tomato and *bhendi*, on the other hand, occupied only 95.580 hectares (236 acres) and 66.015 hectares (163 acres), respectively.

Table No. 45 gives the area under vegetables in the district.

Onion.

Onions are mostly grown in Nilanga, Osmanabad, Kalam and Udgir tahsils. The crop is usually grown on black clayey loams and medium black soils. Heavy rainfall is harmful to the crop. The field is ploughed, harrowed and made into seedbeds. Irrigation is given just before transplanting. The seedlings raised on seedbeds are transplanted when they are 4 to 5 weeks old. The

bulbs are then ready to lift in about three months from transplanting. The crop requires irrigation.

Brinjal is the next important vegetable in the district. It is an irrigated crop and requires medium deep black soil. Farm-yard manure is applied at the rate of about 20 cart loads per acre. The preparatory tillage and cultivation of the crop is the same as that of onions. The crop bears fruit after about three months from its transplanting. The harvesting continues for three months.

TABLE No. 44

TAHSIL-WISE AREA UNDER FRUITS IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1956-57 TO 1961-62.

(Area in hectares)*

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Banana (3)	Mango (4)	Orange (5)	Guava (6)
Osmanabad ..	1956-57	58·32 (144)	.. ..	.. ..	31·59 (78)
	1957-58	68·85 (170)	.. ..	.. ..	36·04 (89)
	1958-59	135·27 (334)	.. ..	.. ..	15·79 (39)
	1959-60	76·95 (190)	.. ..	.. ..	36·85 (91)
	1960-61	76·95 (190)	.. ..	.. ..	48·60 (120)
	1961-62	76·95 (190)	.. ..	.. ..	36·85 (91)
Tuljapur ..	1956-57	72·90 (180)	11·34 (28)	.. ..	23·08 (57)
	1957-58	76·95 (190)	21·36 (53)	.. ..	22·68 (56)
	1958-59	66·01 (163)	34·02 (84)	.. ..	21·06 (52)
	1959-60	76·54 (189)	33·21 (82)	.. ..	21·36 (53)
	1960-61	68·44 (169)	36·04 (89)	.. ..	21·06 (52)
	1961-62	87·48 (216)	36·04 (89)	2·43 (6)	21·36 (53)
Parenda ..	1956-57	14·17 (35)	4·86 (12)	.. ..	6·88 (17)
	1957-58	19·03 (47)	6·88 (17)	.. ..	7·69 (19)
	1958-59	14·17 (35)	8·10 (20)	.. ..	6·88 (17)

*Figures in brackets show area in acres.

CHAPTER 4.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

FRUITS.

TABLE No. 44—*contd.*

TAHSIL-WISE AREA UNDER FRUITS IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1956-57 TO 1961-62

(Area in hectares)*

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Banana (3)	Mango (4)	Orange (5)	Guava (6)
Parenda-*contd.*	1959-60	11·34 (28)	6·48 (16)	·81 (2)	10·53 (26)
	1960-61	12·96 (32)	3·64 (9)	·81 (2)	7·69 (19)
	1961-62	16·20 (40)	3·24 (8)	.. ..	8·91 (22)
Bhum ..	1956-57	23·08 (57)	7·29 (18)	.. ..	55·08 (136)
	1957-58	23·08 (57)	19·03 (47)	4·05 (10)	42·93 (106)
	1958-59	46·57 (115)	19·03 (47)	4·05 (10)	42·93 (106)
	1959-60	81·40 (201)	.. ..	9·72 (24)	42·12 (104)
	1960-61	81·40 (201)	46·98 (116)	1·21 (3)	13·36 (33)
	1961-62	16·60 (41)	47·79 (118)	5·67 (14)	14·17 (35)
Kalam ..	1956-57	68·04 (168)	4·45 (11)	.. ..	36·45 (90)
	1957-58	87·48 (216)	4·45 (11)	5·67 (14)	34·83 (86)
	1958-59	90 31 (223)	4·45 (11)	26·32 (65)	38·88 (96)
	1959-60	70·87 (175)	.. ..	38·47 (95)	46·57 (115)
	1960-61	79·38 (196)	151·06 (373)	26·73 (66)	40·90 (101)
	1961-62	62·77 (155)	151·06 (373)	46·57 (115)	37·66 (93)
Latur ..	1956-57	79·78 (197)	.. ..	.. ..	18·22 (45)
	1957-58	18·22 (45)	49·00 (121)	28·75 (71)	4·45 (11)
	1958-59	48·19 (119)	49·00 (121)	.. ..	18·22 (45)
	1959-60	29·56 (73)	.. ..	.. ..	8·10 (20)

*Figures in brackets show area in acres.

TABLE No. 44—*contd.*

TAHSIL-WISE AREA UNDER FRUITS IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1956-57 TO 1961-62

(Area in hectares)*

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Banana (3)	Mango (4)	Orange (5)	Guava (6)
Latur—*cont.*	1960-61	32·80 (81)	.. ..	.. ..	6·88 (17)
	1961-62	33·61 (83)	.. ..	.. ..	8·50 (21)
Ausa ..	1956-57	31·59 (78)	6·40 (16)	.. ..	30·37 (75)
	1957-58	29·56 (73)	.. ..	10·12 (25)	.. ..
	1958-59	42·12 (104)	.. ..	15·39 (38)	24·30 (60)
	1959-60	40·09 (99)	.. ..	21·46 (53)	39·28 (97)
	1960-61	31·59 (78)	.. ..	12·15 (30)	27·13 (67)
	1961-62	54·27 (134)	.. ..	20·25 (50)	36·45 (90)
Umarga ..	1956-57	52·24 (129)	50·62 (125)	.. ..	101·25 (250)
	1957-58	67·43 (167)	17·01 (42)	12·55 (31)	64·80 (160)
	1958-59	50·62 (125)	.. ..	11·34 (20)	70·06 (173)
	1959-60	53·05 (131)	.. ..	7·69 (19)	70·87 (175)
	1960-61	54·67 (135)	.. ..	8·91 (22)	132·03 (326)
	1961-62	69·25 (171)	.. ..	4·86 (12)	73·30 (181)
Udgir ..	1956-57	27·133 (67)	9·31 (23)	.. ..	32·80 (81)
	1957-58	32·80 (81)	.. ..	5·26 (13)	.. ..
	1958-59	42·52 (105)	.. ..	1·62 (4)	4·45 (11)
	1959-60	47·38 (117)	.. ..	11·34 (28)	4·45 (11)
	1960-61	47·38 (117)	582·39 (1,438)	11·34 (28)	4·45 (11)

*Figures in brackets show area in acres

CHAPTER 4.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

FRUITS.

TABLE No. 44—*contd.*

TAHSIL-WISE AREA UNDER FRUITS IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1956-57 TO 1961-62

(Area in hectares)*

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Banana (3)	Mango (4)	Orange (5)	Guava (6)
Udgir—*contd.*	1961-62	26·73 (66)	582·39 (1,438)	13·36 (33)	4·45 (11)
Nilanga ..	1956-57	43·33 (107)	55·08 (136)	.. ..	53·46 (132)
	1957-58	31·59 (78)	55·48 (137)	5·26 (13)	6·88 (17)
	1958-59	33·21 (82)	55·48 (137)	.. ..	.. ..
	1959-60	10·93 (27)	.. ..	8·10 (20)	.. ..
	1960-61	54·67 (135)	.. ..	23·89 (59)	.. ..
	1961-62	36·04 (89)	.. ..	58·72 (145)	.. ..
Ahmadpur ..	1956-57	105·70 (261)	30·78 (76)	.. ..	44·95 (111)
	1957-58	67·23 (166)	.. ..	32·80 (81)	73·71 (182)
	1958-59	67·63 (167)	1·21 (3)	60·75 (150)	48·60 (120)
	1959-60	70·06 (173)	2 02 (5)	65·61 (162)	50·22 (124)
	1960-61	68·04 (168)	1·62 (4)	60·75 (150)	46·57 (115)
	1961-62	61·15 (151)	1·62 (4)	60·75 (150)	.. ..
District Total	1956-57	576·315 (1,423)	229·230 (566)	.. ..	434·160 (1,072)
	1957-58	522·450 (1,290)	173·340 (428)	104·490 (258)	294·030 (726)
	1958-59	636·660 (1,572)	122·310 (302)	116·235 (287)	291·195 (719)
	1959-60	527·715 (1,303)	45·765 (113)	163·215 (403)	330·480 (816)
	1960-61	608·310 (1,502)	821·745 (2,029)	145·800 (360)	348·705 (861)
	1961-62	541·080 (1,336)	822·150 (2,030)	212·625 (525)	241·785 (597)

*Figures in brackets show area in acres.

TABLE No. 45

TAHSIL-WISE AREA UNDER VEGETABLES IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1956-57 TO 1961-62.

(Area in hectares)*

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Sweet-potato (3)	Onion (4)	Brinjal (5)	Tomato (6)	Bhendi (7)
Osmanabad	1956-57	34·42 (85)	121·09 (299)	49·81 (123)	6·88 (17)	3·24 (8)
	1957-58	5·26 (13)	112·18 (277)	46·57 (115)	0·405 (1)	1·62 (4)
	1958-59	28·35 (70)	55·89 (138)	48·60 (120)	10·53 (26)	12·15 (30)
	1959-60	45·36 (112)	103·27 (255)	57·51 (142)	0·81 (2)	..
	1960-61	5·67 (14)	53·05 (131)	10·93 (27)	2·83 (7)	0·405 (1)
	1961-62	45·36 (112)	175·77 (434)	57·51 (142)	0·81 (2)	..
Tuljapur ..	1956-57	34·83 (86)	115·42 (285)	52·65 (130)	2·83 (7)	5·26 (13)
	1957-58	..	91·93 (227)	50·22 (124)	..	..
	1958-59	10·53 (26)	54·67 (135)	31·59 (78)	..	..
	1959-60	17·01 (42)	76·95 (190)	..	..	..
	1960-61	10·12 (25)	68·04 (168)	31·59 (78)	..	..
	1961-62	7·69 (19)	153·09 (378)	10·53 (26)	2·83 (7)	..
Parenda ..	1956-57	13·77 (34)	34·42 (85)	18·63 (46)	2·02 (5)	5·67 (14)
	1957-58	7·69 (19)	32·80 (81)	34·02 (84)	..	8·10 (20)
	1958-59	..	28·75 (71)	17·82 (44)	1·21 (3)	..
	1959-60	..	26·73 (66)	20·65 (51)	5·26 (13)	4·86 (12)
	1960-61	..	28·75 (71)	16·20 (40)	1·62 (4)	2·43 (6)
	1961-62	..	72·90 (180)	16·20 (40)	1·62 (4)	2·43 (6)

*Figures in brackets show area in acres.

CHAPTER 4.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

VEGETABLES.

TABLE No. 45—*contd.*

TAHSIL-WISE AREA UNDER VEGETABLES IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1956-57 TO 1961-62

(Area in hectares)*

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Sweet-potato (3)	Onion (4)	Brinjal (5)	Tomato (6)	Bhendi (7)
Bhum ..	1956-57	29·16 (72)	60·34 (149)	136·89 (338)	..	3·24 (8)
	1957-58	3·24 (8)	28·35 (70)	..	..	11·34 (28)
	1958-59	4·05 (10)	69·25 (171)	14·17 (35)	..	11·34 (28)
	1959-60	16·20 (40)	77·76 (192)	..	..	25·92 (64)
	1960-61	4·05 (10)	94·77 (234)	49·81 (123)	1·21 (3)	..
	1961-62	..	69·25 (171)	..	1·21 (3)	1·21 (3)
Kalam ..	1956-57	47 38 (117)	97·60 (241)	66·42 (164)	0·405 (1)	3·64 (9)
	1957-58	25·11 (62)	73·30 (181)	48·60 (120)	..	17·01 (42)
	1958-59	2·02 (5)	100·03 (247)	40·09 (99)	..	..
	1959-60	18 22 (45)	132·84 (328)	38·07 (94)	..	..
	1960-61	10·12 (25)	120 28 (297)	67·63 (167)	1·62 (4)	4·86 (12)
	1961-62	19·05 (47)	73·71 (182)	47·38 (117)	0·405 (1)	0·81 (2)
Latur ..	1956-57	4·05 (10)	22·27 (55)	22·68 (56)	1·21 (3)	2·43 (6)
	1957-58	..	4·45 (11)	..	4·86 (12)	..
	1958-59	..	87·07 (215)	30·37 (75)	67·23 (166)	23·49 (58)
	1959-60	..	145·80 (360)	..	87·48 (216)	36·45 (90)
	1960-61	..	154·30 (381)	..	79·38 (196)	24·71 (61)
	1961-62	..	103·27 (255)	..	72·90 (180)	20·65 (51)

*Figures in brackets show area in acres

TABLE No. 45—*contd.*

TAHSIL-WISE AREA UNDER VEGETABLES IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1956-57 TO 1961-62

(Area in hectares)*

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Sweet-potato (3)	Onion (4)	Brinjal (5)	Tomato (6)	Bhendi (7)
Ausa ..	1956-57	8·50 (21)	23·89 (59)	12·55 (31)	0·405 (1)	..
	1957-58	..	..	..	..	..
	1958-59	15·79 (39)	21·06 (52)	10·53 (26)	..	..
	1959-60	5·67 (14)	30·87 (76)	6·48 (16)	..	..
	1960-61	9·72 (24)	29·97 (74)	24·30 (60)	..	..
	1961-62	4·05 (10)	34·42 (85)	..	..	..
Umarga .	1956-57	54·67 (135)	108·13 (267)	24·30 (60)	0·81 (2)	1·21 (3)
	1957-58	36·05 (89)	161·19 (398)	62·37 (154)	5·67 (14)	..
	1958-59	1·62 (4)	98·01 (242)	36·05 (89)	..	3·24 (8)
	1959-60	2·02 (5)	101·25 (250)	36·45 (90)	..	2·43 (6)
	1960-61	28·35 (70)	35·64 (88)	43·33 (107)	..	..
	1961-62	4·45 (11)	35·23 (87)	44·95 (111)	..	..
Udgir ..	1956-57	0·81 (2)	40·90 (101)	8·91 (22)	..	2·83 (7)
	1957-58	..	28·35 (70)	24·30 (60)	..	..
	1958-59	1·62 (4)	21·87 (54)	10·93 (27)	..	8·50 (21)
	1959-60	2·43 (6)	42·52 (105)	14·17 (35)	3·64 (9)	8·50 (21)
	1960-61	2·43 (6)	41·71 (103)	12·96 (32)	3·64 (9)	8·10 (20)
	1961-62	2·83 (7)	103·68 (256)	14·17 (35)	4·05 (10)	7·69 (19)

*Figures in brackets show area in acres

CHAPTER 4.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

VEGETABLES.

TABLE No. 45—*contd.*

TAHSIL-WISE AREA UNDER VEGETABLES IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1956-57 TO 1961-62

(Area in hectares)*

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Sweet Potato (3)	Onion (4)	Brinjal (5)	Tomato (6)	Bhendi (7)
Nilanga ..	1956-57	8 91 (22)	61·96 (153)	18·63 (46)	..	3·24 (8)
	1957-58	8·10 (20)	25·11 (62)	35·64 (88)	34·02 (84)	49·81 (123)
	1958-59	..	51·43 (127)	..	20·65 (51)	..
	1959-60	..	45·36 (112)	..	23·08 (57)	..
	1960-61	..	72·90 (180)	..	12·96 (32)	..
	1961-62	..	170·10 (420)	..	9·72 (24)	..
Ahmadpur	1956-57	..	43·74 (108)	25·51 (63)	7·29 (18)	22·27 (55)
	1957-58	..	44·14 (109)	..	..	..
	1958-59	..	34·42 (85)	40·50 (100)	0·405 (1)	32·40 (80)
	1959-60	..	33·21 (82)	41·31 (102)	0·405 (1)	33·61 (83)
	1960-61	..	40·50 (100)	42·52 (105)	0·81 (2)	32·80 (81)
	1961-62	..	72·90 (180)	44·55 (110)	2·02 (5)	33·21 (82)
District Total	1956-57	236·520 (584)	729·810 (1,802)	436·995 (1,079)	21·870 (54)	53·055 (131)
	1957-58	85·455 (211)	601·830 (1,486)	301·725 (745)	44·955 (111)	87·885 (217)
	1958-59	63·990 (158)	622·485 (1,537)	281·070 (694)	100·035 (247)	91·125 (225)
	1959-60	106·920 (264)	816·480 (2,016)	214·650 (530)	120·690 (298)	111·780 (276)
	1960-61	70·470 (174)	739·935 (1,827)	302·130 (746)	104·085 (257)	73·305 (181)
	1961-62	83·430 (206)	1,064·340 (2,628)	235·305 (581)	95·580 (236)	66·015 (163)

*Figures in brackets show area in acres

CHAPTER 4.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

FODDER.

Feeds and fodder are important in improving the quality of live-stock. An adequate supply of feeds and fodder is essential for an assured supply of milk and an excellent breed of draught force. The available fodder in the district is jowar and *bajri*, *Kadabi*, hay, husk and chaff of threshed and winnowed pulse, millet and other crops. The leaves and small branches of groundnut crop also serve as good fodder. In addition to these, if irrigational facilities are available, a hot weather *whondi* crop is also grown for fodder purpose. The seeds of cotton and the oil-cakes of various oil-seeds such as groundnut, safflower, sesamum etc. form a highly concentrated food for cattle.

LIVE-STOCK.

Live-stock, particularly bovines, continues to be a valuable possession of the farmers in the district. The agricultural economy of the district is still dependent on the live-stock which broadly includes bovine, ovine and poultry population. Bullocks are kept as draught or as breeding animals, cows and she-buffaloes as milch cattle and poultry for flesh and eggs. Sheep are reared for meat, manure and wool while goats are kept for milk and mutton. Most of the animals are non-descript.

Osmanabad is the home district of the famous *deoni* breed. Every year outstanding specimens of this breed are exhibited in all-India cattle shows and it has become customary that the *deoni* bull succeeds in securing the all India championship. The biggest cattle show of *deoni* animal is held at Udgir every year on the occasion of the Howji Swami *yatra*.

The total live-stock as per 1961 live-stock census in the district is 12.86 lakhs. Of this, bovine population forms 75.26 per cent. The male bovines over three years are 3.3 lakhs. The area cultivated per pair of male bovines over three years is 6.378 hectares (15.76 acres) as against 2.363 hectares (5.84 acres) for Maharashtra State. The female bovines over three years number 3.2 lakhs which makes 218 female bovines over three years per 1,000 population in the district as against the State average of 158.

Poultry.

Poultry farming which requires small investment provides a subsidiary source of income to a number of agriculturists. The flesh and eggs of the fowls have a good demand in the market. The *deshi* and non-descript birds with poor reproductivity are being replaced by the pure breeds of white Leghorn and Rhode Island Red. 4,091 birds and 15,457 eggs were supplied to the poultry keepers for improvement of the local birds. Financial assistance in the form of loans and subsidies is also given to the poultry keepers.

Cattle markets are held at Deoni, Hunder, Golli, Murud, Ausa, Nilanga and Yengur. The prices of the live-stock vary from Rs. 200—900 for *khillar* bullock, Rs. 150—500 for local bullock and Rs. 500—800 for *deoni* bullock.

CHAPTER 4.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

LIVE-STOCK.

The veterinary facilities in the district consist of one veterinary hospital with the district diagnostic centre at Osmanabad, 10 veterinary dispensaries located at (1) Ahmadpur, (2) Parenda, (3) Bhum, (4) Latur, (5) Tuljapur, (6) Kalam, (7) Udgir, (8) Ausa, (9) Umarga, (10) Nilanga and 36 veterinary aid centres. Among other efforts calculated towards the development ot local live-stock, following are the important activities.

Cattle breeding farm.

A cattle breeding farm has been started at Udgir for the development of *deoni* breed. Every year 10—15 *deoni* bulls are available at this centre. The bull calves reared are distributed among nearby villages to upgrade the local non-descript animals. A sheep breeding farm is also established at Udgir where deccani sheep are upgraded by crossing with marino-breed.

Key Village Scheme.

There are three key village centres located each at Udgir, Latur and Tuljapur with six key village units under each centre. The scheme envisages treatment of animals, castration of scrub bulls, preventive inoculations, improvement of fodder and development of marketing facilities. An Extension Block for the development of *deoni* breed is also established roundabout the key village block and 16 *deoni* bulls have been located at 16 different places.

Mutton Production Scheme.

Under a mutton production scheme which was recently introduced, ten ewes and a ram have been supplied free of cost to each of the ten cultivators in four zones located in Udgir, Ahmadpur, Latur and Ausa tahsils. Under the scheme the cultivator is required to purchase an equal number of sheep.

Premium Bull Scheme.

Under a stud bull scheme of old Hyderabad State 25 premium bull centres are working. Of these 5 centres each are in Ahmadpur, Ausa, Nilanga, and Tuljapur tahsils, two in Osmanabad tahsil and three in Latur tahsil.

A district premium bull scheme is implemented, under which 128 bulls have been posted, 84 on maintenance subsidy and 44 on half-cost subsidy. Two supplementary cattle breeding centres have been established in the district. Under this scheme five breeding bulls and 50 cows have been distributed on a subsidy basis.

Cattle Registration and Milk Recording Scheme.

A scheme known as registration of *deoni* cattle and recording of milk from *deoni* breed is also functioning in the district. A live-stock inspector, assisted by 25 stockmen and 25 attendants is specially appointed to supervise the working of the scheme.

Artificial Insemination.

Twelve artificial insemination sub-centres have been established to extend facilities for upgrading the local non-descript animals. 525 animals were treated under this scheme in 1963-64.

Dairy.

According to 1961 cattle census, 2,24,043 cows and 98,191 buffaloes over three years were maintained for breeding and milk production in the district. The Marathwada, Nagpuri and

LIVE-STOCK.
Dairy.

Pandharpuri type of buffaloes are found throughout the district. Out of the eleven tahsils of the district, Udgir, Ahmadpur, Kalam, Bhum and Parenda tahsils have better conditions for animal keeping, such as availability of water and grazing facilities. On an average there are about 22 breeding cattle per square kilometre. The total milk production is estimated at eight to nine thousand maunds daily. This quantity is calculated on the basis of the average milk production of cows and buffaloes. This works out at one maund of milk for every 25 cows or 12 buffaloes per day. Udgir tahsil, particularly, is rich in cattle wealth as compared to other tahsils in the district. Most of the area of the tahsil is hilly with many perennial rivulets and grazing facilities. There are about 92,000 cows and 27,000 buffaloes in the tahsil. Udgir is the home tract of the famous *deoni* breed of cattle. The two well organised cattle markets are at Hali and Deoni. Generally buffaloes are maintained for milch purpose. In addition to the government cattle breeding farm at Udgir which maintains *deoni* breed, the professional cattle breeders and the key village artificial scheme functioning under the supervision of the Superintendent, Cattle Breeding Farm, Udgir, try to meet the pressing demands for the improved bulls and cows.

Cream is collected from various centres under the newly started Government Creamery Project Scheme and it is further processed into ghee at Udgir. The villages of Dindori and Kunthalgiri are famous for *khoa*. About 250 kg. of *khoa* is collected per day at each of these places. Most of it is sent to Pune.

A co-operative milk producers' union functioned at Yermala from August 1962 till March 1964. Six co-operative dairy societies were affiliated to the union. The union made an attempt to supply milk to Osmanabad town. It also supplied milk to government milk scheme at Sholapur for about six months in a year. The maximum quantity of milk handled was 350 litres per day.

The following table gives the statistics of cattle and buffaloes in the district in 1966.

TABLE No. 46

TAHSIL-WISE QUINQUENNIAL LIVE-STOCK CENSUS OF OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1966.

Cattle

Tahsil	Males over three years						Females over three years						
	Used for breeding only	Used both for breeding and work	Used for work only		Bulls and bullocks over three years not in use for breeding or work	Total males over three years	Breeding cows i.e., cows over three years kept for breeding or milk production				Cows over three years used for work only	Cows over three years not in use for work or for breeding purposes	Total females over 3 years
			Castrated	Un-castrated			In milk on 15th April 1966	Dry	Not calved even once	Total			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Osmanabad	14	2,889	4,596	2,026	149	9,674	1,962	1,717	547	4,226	200	46	4,472
Kalam	13	6	22,194	10,640	324	33,177	5,838	7,229	2,521	15,588	1	33	15,622
Parenda	..	1,576	12,634	7,453	810	22,473	3,782	5,248	1,593	10,623	29	58	10,710
Ahmadpur	72	101	26,223	4,864	269	31,529	10,632	14,285	6,347	31,264	14	45	31,323
Bhum	12	641	12,643	5,284	292	18,872	5,308	4,953	1,349	11,610	50	13	11,682
Udgir	159	3,354	23,596	6,266	411	33,786	11,629	14,071	5,988	36,688	..	2	31,690
Nilanga	52	4,693	18,455	4,916	904	29,020	10,563	7,805	3,629	21,997	2,340	686	25,023

CHAPTER 4.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

LIVE-STOCK.

Umarga	41	398	19,604	5,345	402	25,790	9,007	7,912	3,026	19,945	117	131	20,193
Tuljapur	200	3,441	13,713	5,319	102	22,775	7,333	11,457	2,241	21,031	4	227	21,262
Latur	37	1,879	14,278	4,770	195	21,159	6,715	6,566	1,441	14,722	236	17	14,975
Ausa	37	2,810	16,937	6,185	587	26,556	7,574	6,626	2,786	16,986	62	51	17.099
Osmanabad District—													
Rural	612	21,358	176,674	61,395	4,145	264,184	76,472	85,132	30,514	192,118	3,062	1,273	196,453
Urban	25	430	8,199	1,673	300	10,627	3,871	2,737	954	7,562	..	36	7,598
District Total	637	21,788	184,873	63,068	4,445	274,811	80,343	87,869	31,468	199,680	3,062	1,309	204,051

TABLE No. 46—*contd.*

TAHSIL-WISE QUINQUENNIAL LIVE-STOCK CENSUS OF OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1966.

Cattle—*contd.*

Tahsil	Young stock									Total Cattle		
	Under 1 year			1 to 3 years			Total 3 years and under					
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
(1)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
Osmanabad	719	890	1,609	745	952	1,697	1,464	1,842	3,306	11,138	6,314	17,452
Kalam	3,261	3,071	6,332	3,361	3,134	6,495	6,622	6,195	12,817	39,799	21,817	61,616
Parenda	2,994	2,659	5,653	3,197	2,786	5,983	6,191	5,445	11,636	28,664	16,155	44,819
Ahmadpur	5,344	5,618	10,962	5,496	6,533	12,029	10,840	12,151	22,991	42,369	43,474	85,843
Bhum	2,805	2,422	5,227	2,788	2,513	5,301	5,593	4,935	10,528	24,465	16,617	41,082
Udgir	4,814	5,513	10,327	5,414	7,370	12,784	10,228	12,883	23,111	44,014	44,573	88,587
Nilanga	4,570	4,772	9,342	4,887	5,556	10,443	9,457	10,328	19,785	28,477	35,351	73,828
Umarga	4,294	4,347	8,641	3,396	4,301	7,697	7,690	8,648	16,338	33,480	28,841	62,321
Tuljapur	3,354	3,079	6,433	2,197	2,660	4,857	5,551	5,739	11,290	28,326	27,001	55,327
Latur	3,204	3,354	6,558	2,865	3,424	6,289	6,069	6,778	12,847	27,228	21,753	48,981
Ausa	3,923	3,843	7,766	2,994	3,163	6,157	6,917	7,006	13,923	33,473	24,105	57,578

CHAPTER 4.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

LIVE-STOCK.

Osmanabad District—												
Rural	37,675	37,632	75,307	35,463	40,334	75,797	73.138	77,966	151,104	337,322	274,419	611,741
Urban	1,607	1,926	3,533	1,877	2.058	3,935	3,484	3,984	7,468	14,111	11,582	25,693
District Total	39,282	39,558	78,840	37,340	42,392	79,732	76.622	81,950	158,572	351,433	286,001	637,434

TABLE No. 46—*contd.*

TAHSIL-WISE QUINQUENNIAL LIVE-STOCK CENSUS OF OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1966.

Tahsil	Buffaloes												
	Males over three years						Females over three years						
	Used for breeding only	Used both for breeding and work	Used for work only		Buffaloes over three years not in use for breeding or work	Total males over three years	Breeding buffaloes i.e., buffaloes over three years kept for breeding or for milk production				Buffaloes over three years used for work only	Buffaloes over three years not in use for work or for breeding purposes	Total females over three years
			Castrated	Un-castrated			In-milk on 15th April 1966	Dry	Not calved even once	Total			
(1)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)
Osmanabad	7	58	108	108	30	311	1,174	1,048	291	2,513	283	15	2,811
Kalam	8	27	57	100	19	211	2,883	3,720	916	7,519	28	12	7,559
Parenda	11	98	17	199	67	392	1,353	1,704	607	3,664	44	21	3,729
Ahmadpur	15	38	72	128	80	333	6,313	5,729	3,256	15,298	92	35	15,425
Bhum	19	57	29	118	12	235	2,115	2,123	605	4,843	23	9	4,875
Udgir	75	248	196	270	165	954	7,883	7,085	3,013	17,981	22	26	18,029
Nilanga	115	171	122	240	81	729	4,864	3,676	1,766	10,306	1,162	384	11,852

Umarga	27	81	138	235	42	523	4,992	4,771	1,767	11,530	59	190	11,779
Tuljapur	31	162	143	267	33	636	4,521	3,533	820	8,874	244	115	9,233
Latur	16	38	134	130	13	331	3,708	3,412	947	8,067	186	10	8,263
Ausa	433	93	232	332	93	1,183	3,081	3,195	1,446	7,722	185	105	8,012
Osmanabad District—													
Rural	734	1,063	1,145	2,024	616	5,582	39,336	37,679	14,148	91,163	2,311	855	94,329
Urban	23	8	103	103	19	256	3,551	2,317	1,286	7,154	17	67	7,238
District Total	757	1,071	1,248	2,127	635	5,838	42,887	39,996	15,434	98,317	2,328	922	101,567

CHAPTER 4.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

LIVE-STOCK.

TABLE No. 46—*contd.*

TAHSIL-WISE QUINQUENNIAL LIVE-STOCK CENSUS OF OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1966.

Tahsil	Buffaloes											
	Young stock									Total buffaloes		
	Under 1 year			1 to 3 years			Total three years and under					
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
(1)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)	(47)	(48)	(49)	(50)	(51)
Osmanabad	285	454	739	177	470	647	462	924	1,386	773	3,735	4,508
Kalam	881	1,494	2,375	524	1,653	2,177	1,405	3,147	4,552	1,616	10,706	12,322
Parenda	487	935	1,422	433	1,274	1,707	920	2,209	3,129	1,312	5,938	7,250
Ahmadpur	2,487	3,467	5,954	1,633	4,055	5,688	4,120	7,522	11,642	4,453	22,947	27,400
Bhum	603	1,079	1,682	401	1,410	1,811	1,004	2,489	3,493	1,239	7,364	8,603
Udgir	2,626	4,184	6,810	1,922	4,006	5,928	4,548	8,190	12,738	5,502	26,219	31,721
Nilanga	1,758	2,207	3 965	1,205	3,022	4,227	2,963	5,229	8,192	3,692	17,081	20,773
Umarga	1,511	2,382	3,893	927	2,379	3,306	2,438	4,761	7,199	2,961	16,540	19,501
Tuljapur	1,176	1,889	3,065	597	1,735	2,332	1,773	3,624	5,397	2,409	12,857	15,266
Latur	1,109	1,777	2,886	626	1,786	2,412	1,735	3,563	5,298	2,066	11,826	13,892
Ausa	1,587	1,627	3,214	921	1,362	2,283	2,508	2,989	5,497	3,691	11,001	14,692

Osmanabad District—												
Rural	13,482	20,267	33,749	8,951	22,001	30,952	22,433	42,266	64,701	28,015	136,597	164,612
Urban	1,028	1,228	2,256	415	1,151	1,566	1,443	2,379	3,822	1,699	9,617	11.316
District Total	14,510	21,495	36,005	9,366	23,152	32,518	23,876	44,647	68,523	29,714	146,214	175,928

TABLE No. 46—*contd.*

TAHSIL-WISE QUINQUENNIAL LIVE-STOCK CENSUS OF OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1966.

Tahsil	Total bovines			Sheep						Total Sheep
				Under one year			One year and over			
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
(1)	(52)	(53)	(54)	(55)	(56)	(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)	(61)
Osmanabad	11,911	10,049	21,960	122	465	587	273	1,163	1,436	2,023
Kalam	41,415	32,523	73,938	243	742	985	387	3,120	3,507	4,492
Parenda	29,976	22,093	52,069	213	515	728	358	2,046	2,404	3,132
Ahmadpur	46,822	66,421	113,243	639	1,110	1,749	1,478	4,674	6,152	7,901
Bhum	25,704	23,981	49,685	172	326	498	267	1,661	1,928	2,426
Udgir	49,516	70,792	120,308	691	1,080	1,771	1,417	3,984	5,401	7,172
Nilanga	42,169	52,432	94,601	1,110	2,016	3,126	1,463	6,574	8,037	11,163
Umarga	36,441	45,381	81,822	668	1,304	1,972	1,299	6,970	8,269	10,241
Tuljapur	30,735	39,858	70,593	498	867	1,365	7,154	3,199	3,914	5,279
Latur	29,294	33,579	62,873	544	900	1,444	633	3,523	4,156	5,600
Ausa	37,164	35,106	72,270	354	532	886	483	2,412	2,895	3,781

CHAPTER 4.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

LIVE-STOCK.

Osmanabad District—										
Rural	365,337	411,016	776,353	5,169	9,569	14,738	8,501	38,426	46,927	61,665
Urban	15,810	21,199	37,009	85	288	373	272	900	1,172	1,545
District Total	381,147	432,215	813,362	5,254	9,857	15,111	8,773	39,326	48,099	63,210

TABLE No. 46—*contd.*

TAHSIL-WISE QUINQUENNIAL LIVE-STOCK CENSUS OF OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1966.

Tahsil	Goats									
	Under one year			One year and over						Total goats
					Females					
	Males	Females	Total	Males	In milk	Dry	Others	Total	Total one year and over	
(1)	(62)	(63)	(64)	(65)	(66)	(67)	(68)	(69)	(70)	(71)
Osmanabad	551	1,001	1,552	621	1,539	1,319	179	3,037	3,658	5,210
Kalam	2,084	2,783	4,867	1,312	3,520	3,935	762	8,217	9,529	14,396
Parenda	2,786	3,869	6,655	13,132	5,902	5,153	1,413	12,468	25,600	32,255
Ahmadpur	1,454	2,456	3,910	1,639	4,591	5,857	694	11,142	12,781	16,691
Bhum	1,810	2,335	4,145	1,284	4,425	3,842	529	8,796	10,080	14,225
Udgir	1,058	1,412	2470	1,642	4,343	4,884	2,029	11,256	12,898	15,368
Nilanga	2,237	2,768	5,005	1,806	3,723	3,728	1,255	8,706	10,512	15,517
Umarga	1,571	2,201	3,772	1,436	3,914	3,694	610	8,218	9,654	13,426
Tuljapur	2,041	2,877	4,918	1,496	3,529	3,367	1,206	8,102	9,598	14,516
Latur	1,496	2,186	3,682	1,151	3,491	3,403	810	7,704	8,855	12,537
Ausa	1,375	1,822	3,197	1,310	2,879	3,318	1,034	7,231	8,541	11,738

CHAPTER 4.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

LIVE-STOCK.

Osmanabad District—										
Rural	17,897	24,937	42,834	26,383	39,862	41,408	10,354	91,624	118,007	160,841
Urban	566	773	1,339	446	1,994	1,092	167	3,253	3,699	5,038
District Total	18,463	25,710	44,173	26,829	41,856	42,500	10,521	94,877	121,706	165,879

TABLE No. 46—*contd.*

TAHSIL-WISE QUINQUENNIAL LIVE-STOCK CENSUS OF OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1966.

Tahsil	Horses and ponies												Total horses and ponies		
	Over three years			Young stock											
				Under one year			One to three years			Total three years and under					
	Males over three years	Fe-males over three years	Total over three years	Males	Fe-males	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
(1)	(72)	(73)	(74)	(75)	(76)	(77)	(78)	(79)	(80)	(81)	(82)	(83)	(84)	(85)	(86)
Osmanabad ..	153	165	318	34	42	76	44	41	85	78	83	161	231	248	479
Kalam ..	196	147	343	33	30	63	122	86	208	155	116	271	351	263	614
Parenda ..	80	72	152	17	24	41	63	42	105	80	66	146	160	138	298
Ahmadpur ..	110	174	284	25	32	57	101	94	195	126	126	252	236	300	536
Bhum ..	141	243	384	40	67	107	103	89	192	143	156	299	284	399	683
Udgir ..	203	152	355	20	19	39	66	54	120	86	73	159	289	225	514
Nilanga ..	215	168	383	42	50	92	124	85	209	166	135	301	381	303	684
Umarga ..	154	123	277	23	17	40	111	64	175	134	81	215	288	204	492
Tuljapur ..	160	205	365	552	43	595	31	23	54	583	66	649	743	271	1,014

Latur ..	139	103	242	28	26	54	53	35	88	81	61	142	220	164	384
Ausa ..	162	109	271	21	16	37	53	47	100	74	63	137	236	172	408
Osmanabad District—															
Rural ..	1,545	1,361	2,906	814	337	1,151	760	636	1,396	1,574	973	2,547	3,119	2,334	5,453
Urban ..	168	300	468	21	29	50	111	24	135	132	53	185	300	353	653
District Total ..	1,713	1,661	3,374	835	366	1,201	871	660	1,531	1,706	1,026	2,732	3,419	2,687	6,106

TABLE No. 46—*contd.*

TAHSIL-WISE QUINQUENNIAL LIVE-STOCK CENSUS OF OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1966.

Tahsil	Mules			Donkeys			Camels						
							Over 4 years		4 years and under			Total camels
	Up to three years	Over three years	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	
(1)	(87)	(88)	(89)	(90)	(91)	(92)	(93)	(94)	(95)	(96)	(97)	(98)
Osmanabad	..	2	2	43	84	127	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kalam	..	..	..	64	135	199	..	3	3	..	3	6
Parenda	1	1	2	125	121	246	9	6	6	9	15	30
Ahmadpur	..	..	..	83	152	235	56	8	66	4	70	134
Bhum	..	..	..	77	106	183	..	..	..	1	1	1
Udgir	..	..	..	326	320	646	106	6	100	8	108	220
Nilanga	88	8	96	80	144	224	101	14	30	3	33	148
Umarga	6	3	9	62	99	161	24	2	2	..	2	28
Tuljapur	26	7	33	18	527	545	2	..	..	4	4	6
Latur	..	..	..	80	158	238	10	12	4	..	4	26
Ausa	4	..	4	96	170	266	3	1	..	..	..	4

CHAPTER 4.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

LIVE-STOCK.

Osmanabad District—												
Rural	125	20	145	813	1,611	2,424	273	38	186	25	211	[illegible]
Urban	..	1	1	241	405	646	38	14	25	4	29	81
District Total	125	21	146	1,054	2,016	3,070	311	52	211	29	240	603

TABLE No. 46—*contd.*

TAHSIL-WISE QUINQUENNIAL LIVE-STOCK CENSUS OF OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1966.

Tahsil	Pigs			Total Live-stock	Poultry: Fowls: Cocks			Poultry: Fowls: Hens		
	Males	Females	Total		Deshi	Improved	Total	Deshi	Improved	Total
(1)	(99)	(100)	(101)	(102)	(103)	(104)	(105)	(106)	(107)	(108)
Osmanabad	36	74	110	29,911	1,774	458	2,232	2,866	584	3,450
Kalam	122	200	322	93,967	2,778	92	2,870	6,837	215	7,052
Paranda	212	253	465	88,497	3,533	46	3,579	9,500	150	9,650
Ahmadpur	106	201	307	139,047	1,962	358	2,320	3,114	312	3,426
Bhum	155	127	282	67,485	1,702	56	1,758	6,376	179	6,555
Udgir	402	779	1,181	145,409	1,444	347	1,791	2,348	455	2,803
Nilanga	866	234	1,100	123,533	1,732	227	1,959	3,934	422	4,356
Umarga	135	217	352	106,531	3,480	730	4,210	8,556	641	9,197
Tuljapur	460	755	1,215	93,201	2,834	99	2,933	7,368	842	8,210
Latur	208	264	472	82,130	2,072	244	2,316	5,439	633	6,072
Ausa	395	230	625	89,096	2,817	342	3,159	5,132	267	5,399

Osmanabad District—										
Rural	2,188	2,219	4,407	1,011,810	24,091	2,245	26,336	56,014	3,629	59,643
Urban	909	1,115	2,024	46,997	2,037	754	2,791	5,456	1,071	6,527
District Total	3,097	3,334	6,431	1,058,807	26,128	2,999	29,127	61,470	4,700	66,170

TABLE No. 46—*contd.*

TAHSIL-WISE QUINQUENNIAL LIVE-STOCK CENSUS OF OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1966.

Tahsil	Poultry—*contd.*											
	Fowls						Ducks					
	Chicken			Total								
	Deshi	Improved	Total	Deshi	Imp-roved	Total	Ducks	Drakes	Duck-lings	Total	Others	Total poultry
(1)	(109)	(110)	(111)	(112)	(113)	(114)	(115)	(116)	(117)	(118)	(119)	(120)
Osmanabad	963	318	1,281	5,603	1,360	6,963	36	23	1	60	..	7,023
Kalam	2,215	54	2,269	11,830	361	12,191	42	16	15	73	..	12,264
Parenda	4,551	107	4,658	17,584	303	17,887	2	4	3	9	..	17,896
Ahmadpur	2,832	349	3,181	7,908	1,019	8,927	1	..	..	1	..	8,928
Bhum	5,080	80	5,160	13,158	315	13,473	7	5	9	21	10	13,504
Udgir	1,547	236	1,783	5,339	1,038	6,377	8	5	13	26	..	6,403
Nilanga	2,680	297	2,977	8,346	946	9,292	114	15	23	152	297	9,741
Umarga	4,794	103	4,897	16,830	1,474	18,304	3	3	6	12	3	18,319
Tuljapur	4,993	960	5,953	15,195	1,901	17,096	360	2	..	362	124	17,582
Latur	4,436	130	4,566	11,947	1,007	12,954	19	18	20	57	15	13,026
Ausa	2,284	174	2,458	10,233	783	11,016	2	4	6	12	11	11,039

Osmanabad District—												
Rural	33,444	2,246	35,690	113,549	8,120	121,669	505	41	48	594	453	122,716
Urban	2,931	562	3,493	10,424	2,387	12,811	89	54	48	191	7	13,009
District Total	36,375	2,808	39,183	123,973	10.507	134.480	594	95	96	785	460	135,725

Source : Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Government of Maharashtra.

CHAPTER 4.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

IRRIGATION.

Agricultural production in the district is still. determined by the amount of effective rainfall. It is evident that not all the water which falls as rain can be used by plants and crops. A certain amount of rainfall is at once lost by running off the land. Sometimes rain falls at a season when it is of little or of no direct use. This vagarious character of natural precipitation and hitherto dependence of agronomy on the rainfall and the deed for more agricultural production together necessitated the human efforts to make available permanent sources of water supply for irrigating the land. Of these sources the most common irrigational works in the district include irrigation wells, bandharas, tanks and a few medium irrigation projects.

The gross irrigated area by various sources which was 24,321.629 hectares (60,100 acres) in 1950-51 increased to 25,818.967 hectares (63.800 acres) in 1959-60. This increase is observed in all the sources of irrigation. The proportion of gross irrigated area to the gross cropped area in 1959-60 was 4.77 per cent as against 6.23 per cent for Maharashtra. Within the district the proportion ranged between 0.31 per cent in Udgir tahsil and 11.27 per cent in Kalam tahsil. Wells are the important source of irrigation, irrigating about 93 per cent of net irrigated area. Canals and tanks come next in importance. A recent remarkable development is in the number of oil engines and electric pumps used for irrigation. The important crops irrigated in the district include wheat, rice, jowar, maize and sugarcane.

The highest number of irrigation wells is found in Tuljapur tahsil while Udgir stands last. If all the tahsils are ranked according to the total area irrigated by wells then Kalam tahsil occupies the first place and Udgir tahsil, the last. In regard to the capacity of irrigation wells, it is found highest in Bhum tahsil and the lowest in Udgir tahsil. The following tables give various sources of water supply and area irrigated as well as area under irrigated crops.

TABLE No. 47

TAHSIL-WISE SOURCES OF WATER-SUPPLY AND AREA IRRIGATED IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1956-57 TO 1961-62.

(Area in hectares*)

Tahsil	Year	Government Canals			Private Canals		
		No.	Mileage	Net area irrigated	No.	Mileage	Net area irrigated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Osmanabad	1956-57 ..	..		..	..	..	..
	1957-58 ..	..	..	..	..	..	
	1958-59 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1959-60 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1960-61 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1961-62 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuljapur	1956-57 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1957-58 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1958-59 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1959-60 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1960-61 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1961-62 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE No. 47—*contd.*

TAHSIL-WISE SOURCES OF WATER-SUPPLY AND AREA IRRIGATED IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1956-57 TO 1961-62.

(Area in hectares*)

Tahsil	Year	Irrigation wells		Wells for domestic purposes	Wells not in use	Reservoirs	Tanks		No. of Oil-Engines
		No.	Net area irrigated				No.	Net area irrigated	
(1)	(2)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Osmanabad	1956-57	860	4,022·865 (9,933)	214	200	..	1	59·940 (148)	51
	1957-58	1937	3,901·365 (9,633)	374	56	..	2	59·940 (148)	55
	1958-59	1960	4,504·815 (11,123)	390	63	..	1	57·915 (143)	121
	1959-60	1974	3,632·040 (8,968)	395	68	..	1	60·750 (150)	139
	1960-61	2995	4,182·030 (10,326)	410	159	..	1	..	324
	1961-62	2974	3,669·705 (9,061)	395	68	..	1	6·075 (15)	463
Tuljapur	1956-57	3174	5,498·280 (13,576)	..	1,274	..	2	159·570 (394)	26
	1957-58	2560	6,419·655 (15,851)	305	81	..	1	42·120 (104)	138
	1958-59	2610	6,639·975 (16,395)	964	240	..	2	36·045 (89)	138
	1959-60	2610	5,996·025 (14,805)	964	240		2	11·745 (29)	143
	1960-61	2625	6,690·195 (16,519)	970	230	..	2	36·045 (89)	239
	1961-62	2729	6,566·670 (16,214)	984	220	..	2	36·045 (89)	270

*Figures in brackets show area in acres.

TABLE No. 47—*contd.*

(Area in hectares)*

Tahsil	Year	Government Canals			Private Canals		
		No.	Mileage	Net area irrigated	No.	Mileage	Net area irrigated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Parenda	1956-57 ..	2	20	1,460·025 (3,605)	..	..	..
	1957-58 ..	2	20	2,482·245 (6,129)	..	..	..
	1958-59 ..	2	20	2,673·000 (6,600)	..	..	..
	1959-60 ..	2	20	2,713·500 (6,700)	..	..	..
	1960-61 ..	2	20	2,713·500 (6,700)	..	..	..
	1961-62 ..	2	20	2,713·500 (6,700)	..	..	..
Bhum	1956-57 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1957-58 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1958-59 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1959-60 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1960-61 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1961-62 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..

*Figures in brackets show area in acres.

TABLE No. 47—*contd.*

TAHSIL-WISE SOURCES OF WATER-SUPPLY AND AREA IRRIGATED IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1956-57 TO 1961-62.

(Area in hectares)*

Tahsil	Year	Irrigation wells		Wells for domestic purposes	Wells not in use	Reservoirs	Tanks		No. of Oil-Engines
		No.	Net area irrigated				No.	Net area irrigated	
(1)	(2)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Parenda	1956-57 ..	2127	3,028·185 (7,477)	247	62	..	1	..	39
	1957-58 ..	2214	1,925·370 (4,754)	253	62	..	..	..	49
	1958-59 ..	2242	2,420·685 (5,977)	253	117	..	1	40·500 (100)	68
	1959-60 ..	2247	3,346·110 (8,262)	253	117	..	1	44·145 (109)	96
	1960-61 ..	1588	2,935·035 (7,247)	260	776	..	1	..	97
	1961-62 ..	1588	3,554·685 (8,777)	260	90	..	1	..	105
Bhum	1956-57 ..	742	4,250·880 (10,496)	483	..	..	..	..	15
	1957-58 ..	742	3,937·005 (9,721)	243	483	..	..	..	21
	1958-59 ..	742	3,040·740 (7,508)	243	483	..	..	..	27
	1959-60 ..	742	3,811·050 (9,410)	243	483	..	..	..	74
	1960-61 ..	750	5,044·680 (12,456)	264	480	..	..	..	86
	1961-62 ..	750	5,571·990 (13,758)	264	480	..	..	..	860

*Figures in brackets show area in acres.

TABLE No. 47—*contd.*

Tahsil	Year	Government Canals			Private Canals		
		No.	Mileage	Net area irrigated	No.	Mileage	Net area irrigated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)		(8)
Kalam	1956-57 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1957-58 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1958-59 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1959-60 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1960-61 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1961-62 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Latur	1956-57 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1957-58 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1958-59 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1959-60 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1960-61 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1961-62 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE No. 47—*contd.*

TAHSIL-WISE SOURCES OF WATER-SUPPLY ANI AREA IRRIGATED IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1956-57 TO 1961-62.

(Area in hectares)*

Tahsil	Year	Irrigation Wells		Wells for domestic purposes	Wells not in use	Reservoirs	Tanks		No. of Oil-Engines
		No.	Net area irrigated				No.	Net area irrigated	
(1)	(2)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Ka am	1956-57 ..	1180	3,598·425 (8,885)	590	326	..	..	..	97
	1957-58 ..	1798	6,089·985 (15,037)	675	875	..	..	..	126
	1958-59 ..	1798	4,917·510 (12,142)	675	875	..	..	..	141
	19,9-60 ..	1798	10,423·890 (25,738)	675	875	..	..	..	193
	1960-61 ..	1928	11,286·540 (27,866)	677	755	..	..	..	287
	1961-62 ..	2533	9,168·390 (22,638)	692	789	..	..	..	353
Latur	1956-57 ..	1601	1,075·680 (2,656)	396	29	..	..	..	86
	1957-58 ..	1613	1,143·720 (2,824)	396	29	..	..	..	119
	1958-59 ..	1613	1,060·695 (2,619)	396	29	..	..	..	119
	1959-60 ..	1613	1,018·575 (2,515)	396	29	..	..	..	119
	1960-61 ..	1630	1,071·225 (2,645)	400	29	..	..	..	270
	1961-62 ..	1630	1,201·635 (2,967)	400	29	..	..	..	270

* Figures in brackets show area in acres.

TABLE No. 47—*contd.*

Tahsil	Year	Government Canals			Private Canals		
		No.	Mileage	Net area irrigated	No.	Mileage	Net area irrigated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Ausa	1956-57 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1957-58 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1958-59 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1959-60 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1960-61 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1961-62 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Umarga	1956-57 .	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1957-58 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1958-59 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1959-60 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1960-61 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1961-62 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE No. 47—*contd.*

TAHSIL-WISE SOURCES OF WATER-SUPPLY AND AREA IRRIGATED IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1956-57 TO 1961-62.

(Area in hectares)*

Tahsil	Year	Irrigation Wells		Wells for domestic purposes	Wells not in use	Reservoirs	Tanks		No. of Oil-Engines
		No	Net area irrigated				No.	Net area irrigated	
(1)	(2)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Ausa	1956-57 ..	1130	1,691·685 (4,177)	..	287	..	..	..	92
	1957-58 ..	1130	689·715 (1,703)	..	287	..	..	..	145
	1958-59 ..	1130	2,179·305 (5,381)	287	..	..	..	..	165
	1959-60 ..	1284	2,261·115 (5,583)	287	..	..	.	..	196
	1960-61 ..	1290	2,341·305 (5,781)	290	..	..	..	..	302
	1961-62 ..	1290	2,445·795 (6,039)	290	..	..	..	..	302
Umarga	1956-57 ..	1293	5,254·470 (12,974)	..	89	..	..	..	511
	1957-58 ..	1293	4,340·790 (10,718)	..	89	..	..	..	267
	1958-59 ..	1293	2,140·425 (5,285)	..	89	..	..	..	268
	1959-60 ..	1293	2,552·715 (6,303)	..	89	..	..	..	272
	1960-61 ..	1317	3,442·500 (8,500)	..	89	..	..	..	584
	1961-62 ..	1317	3,312·090 (8,178)	..	89	..	..	..	617

* Figures in brackets show area in acres.

TABLE No. 47—*contd.*

Tahsil	Year	Government Canals			Private Canals		
		No.	Mileage	Net area irrigated	No.	Mileage	Net area irrigated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Udgir	1956-57 ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	0·810 (2)
	1957-58 ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..
	1958-59 ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..
	1959-60 ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..
	1960-61 ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..
	1961-62 ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Nilanga	1956-57 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1957-58 ..	..	..	..		..	..
	1958-59 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1959-60 ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..
	1960-61 ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..
	1961-62 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE No. 47—*contd.*

TAHSIL-WISE SOURCES OF WATER-SUPPLY AND AREA IRRIGATED IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1956-57 TO 1961-62.

(Area in hectares)*

Tahsil	Year	Irrigated Wells		Wells for domestic purposes	Wells not in use	Reservoirs	Tanks		No. of Oil-Engines
		No.	Net area irrigated				No.	Net area irrigated	
(1)	(2)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Udgir	1956-57 ..	522	442·260 (1,092)	582	114	..	..	34·020 (84)	6
	1957-58 ..	529	878·850 (2,170)	605	120	..	..	..	29
	1958-59 ..	529	269·325 (665)	605	120	..	..	..	45
	1959-60 ..	529	331·695 (819)	605	120	..	..	..	50
	1960-61 ..	678	278·640 (688)	626	121	..	..	..	106
	1961-62 ..	678	288·765 (713)	626	126	..	..	..	161
Nilanga	1956-57 ..	1176	1,321·920 (3,264)	670	343	..	..	..	41
	1957-58 ..	1176	3,740·580 (9,236)	826	177	..	2	31·995 (79)	62
	1958-59 ..	1176	5,646·105 (13,941)	826	177	..	2	31·995 (79)	62
	1959-60 ..	1176	5,155·650 (12,730)	826	177	..	2	31·590 (78)	65
	1960-61 ..	1207	5,070·195 (12,519)	830	161	..	2	27·135 (67)	..
	1961-62 ..	1207	4,790·340 (11,828)	830	161	..	2	24·705 (61)	221

*Figures in brackets show area in acres.

TABLE No. 47—*contd.*

Tahsil	Year	Government Canals			Private Canals		
		No.	Mileage	Net area irrigated	No.	Mileage	Net area irrigated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Ahmadpur	1956-57 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1957-58 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1958-59 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1959-60 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1960-61 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1961-62 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..

CHAPTER 4. Agriculture and Irrigation. IRRIGATION.

TABLE No. 47—*contd.*

TAHSIL-WISE SOURCES OF WATER-SUPPLY AND AREA IRRIGATED IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1956-57 TO 1961-62.

(Area in hectares)*

Tahsil	Year	Irrigation Wells		Wells for domestic purposes	Wells not in use	Reservoirs	Tanks		No. of Oil-Engines
		No.	Net area irrigated				No.	Net area irrigated	
(1)	(2)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Ahmadpur ..	1956-57 ..	909	1,323·125 (3,267)	..	150	..	..	..	36
	1957-58 ..	906	863·865 (2,133)	50	225	..	..	..	40
	1958-59 ..	909	1,123·065 (2,773)	50	225	..	..	..	50
	1959-60 ..	909	1,622·430 (4,006)	50	225	..	..	..	60
	1960-61 ..	909	1,965·465 (4,853)	50	225	..	..	..	214
	1961-62 ..	909	1,545·075 (3,815)	50	225	..	..	..	214

* Figures in brackets show area in acres.

TABLE No. 48

TAHSIL-WISE AREA UNDER IRRIGATED CROPS IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1956-57 TO 1961-62.

(Area in hectares*)

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Rice (3)	Wheat (4)	Jowar (5)	Maize (6)
Osmanabad ..	1956-57 ..	174·150 (430)	106·920 (264)	2,552·310 (6,302)	19·035 (47)
	1957-58 ..	111·780 (276)	1,112·535 (2,747)	2,662·470 (6,574)	167·670 (414)
	1958-59 ..	95·175 (235)	..	2,662·470 (6,574)	22·275 (55)
	1959-60 ..	98·010 (242)	857·790 (2,118)	2,719·980 (6,716)	195·210 (482)
	1960-61 ..	417·150 (1,030)	1,131·570 (2,794)	2,906·280 (7,176)	..
	1961-62 ..	98·010 (242)	857·385 (2,117)	2,719·980 (6,716)	..
Tuljapur ..	1956-57 ..	54·270 (134)	1,747·170 (4,314)	2,495·205 (6,161)	113·805 (281)
	1957-58 ..	33·615 (83)	1,673·865 (4,133)	3,042·360 (7,512)	124·740 (308)
	1958-59 ..	107·730 (266)	1,517·130 (3,746)	3,629·205 (8,961)	98·010 (242)
	1959-60 ..	127·575 (315)	1,545·480 (3,816)	3,033·045 (7,489)	103·275 (255)
	1960-61 ..	377·055 (931)	506·250 (1,250)	3,730·455 (9,211)	73·710 (182)
	1961-62 ..	162·405 (401)	1,231·605 (3,041)	3,392·280 (8,376)	72·900 (180)

*Figures in brackets show area in acres.

TABLE No. 48—*contd.*

TAHSIL-WISE AREA UNDER IRRIGATED CROPS IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1956-57 TO 1961-62

(Area in hectares*)

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Gram (7)	Mug (8)	Sugarcane (9)	Chillis (10)	Turmeric (11)	Cotton (12)
Osmanabad..	1956-57 ..	67 605 (241)	..	626·535 (1,547)	463·725 (1,145)	26·325 (65)	0·810 (2)
	1957-58 ..	104·895 (259)	..	756·540 (1,868)	494·910 (1,222)	46·980 (116)	2·025 (5)
	1958-59 ..	59·940 (148)	..	759·375 (1,875)	559·025 (1,405)	44·550 (110)	..
	1959-60 ..	111·780 (276)	..	935·145 (2,309)	667·845 (1,649)	26·325 (65)	..
	1960-61 ..	142·965 (353)	..	839·160 (2,072)	466·560 (1,152)	7·695 (19)	..
	1961-62 ..	111·780 (276)	..	935·145 (2,309)	465·345 (1,149)	11·745 (29)	..
Tuljapur ..	1956-57 ..	187·920 (464)	13·365 (33)	232·470 (574)	967·950 (2,390)	74·520 (184)	121·500 (300)
	1957-58 ..	187·920 (464)	..	325·215 (803)	786·915 (1,943)	71·685 (177)	13·365 (33)
	1958-59 ..	194·805 (481)	..	306·990 (758)	479·925 (1,185)	43·335 (107)	20·655 (51)
	1959-60 ..	200·475 (495)	..	428·895 (1,059)	254·340 (628)	71·280 (176)	7·695 (19)
	1960-61 ..	255·960 (632)	40·095 (99)	463·725 (1,145)	378·675 (935)	45·360 (112)	..
	1961-62 ..	141·345 (349)	..	480·735 (1,187)	344·655 (851)	80·190 (198)	..

*Figures in brackets show area in acres.

TABLE No. 48—*contd.*

TAHSIL-WISE AREA UNDER IRRIGATED CROPS IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1956-57 TO 1961-62

(Area in hectares)*

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Rice (3)	Wheat (4)	Jowar (5)	Maize (6)
Parenda	1956-57 ..	155·520 (384)	722·925 (1,785)	2,534·085 (6,257)	100·845 (249)
	1957-58 ..	224·370 (554)	807·165 (1,993)	2,979·585 (7,357)	144·585 (357)
	1958-59 ..	143·370 (354)	753·300 (1,860)	2,779·110 (6,862)	129·600 (320)
	1959-60 ..	126·765 (313)	556·470 (1,374)	4,349·700 (10,740)	99·631 (246)
	1960-61 ..	42·930 (106)	489·645 (1,209)	4,529·925 (11,185)	46·170 (114)
	1961-62 ..	287·955 (711)	586·440 (1,448)	4,799·250 (11,850)	51·840 (128)
Bhum	1956-57 ..	131·625 (325)	1,672·650 (4,130)	1,803·870 (4,454)	95·175 (235)
	1957-58 ..	44 955 (111)	558·900 (1,380)	2,806·650 (6,930)	73·710 (182)
	1958-59 ..	89·910 (222)	225·990 (558)	1,985·715 (4,903)	71·280 (176)
	1959-60 ..	173·340 (428)	270·945 (669)	2,050·515 (5,063)	93·960 (232)
	1960-61 ..	175 770 (434)	612·765 (1,513)	2,486·700 (6,140)	36·855 (91)
	1961-62 ..	136·080 (336)	742·770 (1,834)	2,981·205 (7,361)	46·980 (116)

*Figures in brackets show area in acres.

TABLE No. 48—*contd.*

TAHSIL-WISE AREA UNDER IRRIGATED CROPS IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1956-57 TO 1961-62.

(Area in hectares*)

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Gram (7)	Mug (8)	Sugarcane (9)	Chillis (10)	Turmeric (11)	Cotton (12)
Parenda ..	1956-57 ..	138·510 (342)	231·660 (572)	56·295 (139)	454·410 (1,122)	20·655 (51)	94·770 (234)
	1957-58 ..	145·395 (359)	180·225 (445)	88 695 (219)	515·565 (1,273)	14·985 (37)	47·790 (118)
	1958-59 ..	142·155 (351)	202·095 (499)	53·055 (131)	456·030 (1,126)	20·250 (50)	269·730 (666)
	1959-60 ..	245·430 (606)	91·125 (225)	40 095 (199)	467·370 (1,154)	4·455 (11)	223·560 (552)
	1960-61 ..	286·740 (708)	132·435 (327)	102·870 (254)	432·540 (1,068)	..	154·305 (381)
	1961-62 ..	245·430 (606)	132·435 (327)	103·680 (256)	400·140 (988)	3·240 (8)	87·480 (216)
Bhum ..	1956-57 ..	462·105 (1,141)	66·825 (165)	226·395 (559)	452·790 (1,118)	22·275 (55)	..
	1957-58 ..	..	..	213·030 (526)	105·300 (260)	34·830 (86)	..
	1958-59 ..	..	..	322·380 (796)	69·255 (171)	34·830 (86)	..
	1959-60 ..	..	..	646·380 (1,596)	308·610 (762)	24·300 (60)	..
	1960-61 ..	625·725 (1,545)	0·81 (2)	466·560 (1,152)	361·260 (892)	17·820 (44)	8·100 (20)
	1961-62 ..	609·930 (1,506)	18·225 (45)	466·560 (1,152)	345·870 (854)	17·820 (44)	87·885 (217)

*Figures in brackets show area in acres.

TABLE No. 48—*contd.*

Tahsil-wise Area under Irrigated Crops in Osmanabad District, 1956-57 to 1961-62

(Area in hectares*)

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Rice (3)		Wheat (4)		Jowar (5)		Maize (6)	
Kalam ..	1956-57 .	72·900	(180)	992·655	(2,451)	2,714·310	(6,702)	32·400	(80)
	1957-58 ..	102·870	(254)	1,181 990	(2,918)	2,886·030	(7,126)	270·540	(668)
	1958-59 ..	32 400	(80)	2,507 760	(6,192)	1,088·235	(2.687)	8·100	(20)
	1959-60 ..	204·930	(506)	3,210·435	(7,927)	4,388·985	(10,837)	100·440	(248)
	1960-61 .	94·365	(233)	3,435·615	(8,483)	5,548·500	(13,700)	49·815	(123)
	1961-62	196·020	(484)	3,608 955	(8,911)	2,914·785	(7,197)	6·075	(15)
Latur ..	1956-57 ..	..		330·700	(940)	20·250	(50)	10.530	(26)
	1957-58 .	..		245·430	(606)	22·275	(55)	..	
	1958-59 ..	..		245·430	(606)	22 275	(55)	..	
	1959-60 ..	..		289 575	(715)	28·755	(71)	1·620	(4)
	1960-61 ..	..		330·075	(815)	24·705	(61)	6·075	(15)
	1961-62 .	..		348·300	(860)	28·350	(70)	..	

*Figures in brackets show area in acres.

TABLE No. 48—*contd.*

TAHSIL-WISE AREA UNDER IRRIGATED CROPS IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1956-57 TO 1961-62

(Area in hectares)*

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Gram (7)	Mug (8)	Sugarcane (9)	Chillis (10)	Turmeric (11)	Cotton (12)
Kalam ..	1956-57 ..	335·340 (828)	2 025 (5)	700·650 (1,730)	285·120 (704)	28·755 (71)	..
	1957-58 ..	253·125 (625)	71·280 (176)	833·895 (2,059)	298·485 (737)	49·815 (123)	110·565 (273)
	1958-59 ..	51·435 (127)	..	530 955 (1,311)	248·265 (613)	44·145 (109)	4·455 (11)
	1959-60 ..	999·945 (2,469)	..	991 845 (2,449)	375·840 (928)	70·875 (175)	..
	1960-61 ..	470·610 (1,162)	..	1,207·305 (2,981)	305·370 (754)	43·335 (107)	61·965 (153)
	1961-62 ..	498·960 (1,232)	..	901·125 (2,225)	448·740 (1,106)	86·670 (214)	25·110 (62)
Latur ..	1956-57 ..	..	..	374·625 (925)	115·020 (284)	1·215 (3)	..
	1957-58 ..	..	..	488·025 (1 205)	..	..	..
	1958-59 ..	..	..	488·025 (1,205)	..	..	..
	1959-60 ..	..	..	559·305 (1,381)	..	..	24·300 (60)
	1960-61 ..	..	..	569·430 (1,406)	..	..	20·250 (50)
	1961-62 ..	..	..	524·880 (1,296)	..	..	22·275 (55)

*Figures in brackets show area in acres.

TABLE No. 48—*contd.*

TAHSIL-WISE AREA UNDER IRRIGATED CROPS IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1956-57 TO 1961-62

(Area in hectares)*

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Rice (3)	Wheat (4)	Jowar (5)	Maize (6)
Ausa ..	1956-57 ..	23·695 (59)	684·855 (1,691)	204·120 (504)	12·150 (30)
	1957-58 .	..	..	..	14·175 (35)
	1958-59 .	750·465 (1,853)	549·180 (1,356)	..	26·730 (66)
	1959-60 ..	846·045 (2,069)	659·340 (1,628)	..	25·920 (64)
	1960-61 ..	927·045 (2.289)	584·415 (1,443)	..	72·900 (180)
	1961-62 .	886·950 (2,190)	737·505 (1,821)	81 000 (200)	61·560 (152)
Umarga .	1956-57 ..	123 930 (306)	244·016 (604)	1,421·550 (3,510)	57·510 (142)
	1957-58 .	408·240 (1,008)	1,823·310 (4,502)	1,186·245 (2,929)	24·300 (60)
	1958-59 .	170·910 (422)	706·320 (1,744)	1,150 200 (2.840)	79·785 (197)
	1959-60 .	170·910 (422)	706·320 (1,744)	1,150·200 (2,840)	80·190 (198)
	1960-61 ..	350·325 (865)	1,917·270 (4,734)	1,154·250 (2,850)	152·280 (376)
	1961-62 ..	255 150 (630)	1,915·650 (4,730)	1,835·460 (4,532)	87·885 (217)

*Figures in brackets show area in acres.

TABLE No. 48—*contd.*

TAHSIL-WISE AREA UNDER IRRIGATED CROPS IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1956-57 TO 1961-62

(Area in hectares)*

Tahsil	Year	Gram	Mug	Sugarcane	Chillis	Turmeric	Cotton
(1)	(2)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Ausa	1956-57 ..	4 050 (10)	..	427·680 (1,056)	69·660 (172)	5·265 (13)	..
	1957-58 ..	..	..	529·740 (1,308)	135·675 (335)	..	..
	1958-59 .	..	..	553·635 (1,367)	65 205 (161)	10·125 (25)	..
	1959-60 ..	..	..	524 475 (1,295)	102·060 (252)	16·200 (40)	..
	1960-61 .	..	..	472 635 (1,167)	95·985 (237)	72·495 (179)	..
	1961-62 ..	..	..	424·035 (1,047)	74 115 (183)	19·440 (48)	..
Umarga	1956-57 ..	227·205 (561)	..	526·905 (1 301)	972·405 (2,401)	10·935 (27)	..
	1957-58 .	109·350 (270)	..	530·550 (1,310)	445·500 (1,100)	11·745 (29)	..
	1958-59 ..	119 475 (295)	..	607·905 (1,501)	1,048·545 (2,589)	17·010 (42)	1·620 (4)
	1959-60 ..	113·400 (280)	..	613·575 (1,515)	1,048·950 (2,590)	17·415 (43)	2·835 (7)
	1960-61 ..	111·375 (275)	..	837·945 (2,069)	873·585 (2,157)	20·655 (51)	..
	1961-62 ..	99·630 (246)	..	614·385 (1,517)	814·050 (2,010)	16·200 (40)	..

*Figures in brackets show area in acres.

TABLE No. 48—*contd.*

TAHSIL-WISE AREA UNDER IRRIGATED CROPS IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1956-57 TO 1961-62.

(Area in hectares)*

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Rice (3)	Wheat (4)	Jowar (5)	Maize (6)
Udgir	1956-57 ..	4·455 (11)	349·515 (863)	2·430 (6)	24·300 (60)
	1957-58 .	..	186·705 (461)	..	..
	1958-59 .	..	..	..	..
	1959-60 ..	..	..	..	..
	1960-61 .	..	..	..	..
	1961-62 .	..	..	..	..
Nilanga .. .	1956-57 ..	..	710·775 (1,755)	16·605 (41)	31·995 (79)
	1957-58 ..	..	495·315 (1,223)	574·695 (1,419)	..
	1958-59 ..	13·365 (33)	631·395 (1,559)	1,977·210 (4,882)	93·150 (230)
	1959-60 ..	88·290 (218)	1,102·815 (2,723)	1,878·390 (4,638)	83·430 (206)
	1960-61 .	126·765 (313)	585·225 (1,445)	1,917·675 (4,735)	50·625 (125)
	1961-62 ..	140·910 (348)	801·495 (1,979)	1,923·750 (4,750)	40·905 (101)

*Figures in brackets show area in acres.

TABLE No. 48—*contd.*

TAHSIL-WISE AREA UNDER IRRIGATED CROPS IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1956-57 TO 1961-62

(Area in hectares)*

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Gram (7)	Mug (8)	Sugarcane (9)	Chillis (10)	Turmeric (11)	Cotton (12)
Udgir	1956-57 ..	..	..	63·180 (156)	44·955 (111)	0·810 (2)	..
	1957-58 ..	..	..	122·310 (302)	11·340 (28)	0·810 (2)	..
	1958-59 ..	..	..	145·800 (360)	..	0·810 (2)	..
	1959-60 ..	..	..	152·685 (377)	..	1·620 (4)	..
	1960-61 ..	..	..	152·685 (377)	..	0·810 (2)	..
	1961-62 ..	..	..	118·260 (292)	48·600 (120)	1·215 (3)	..
Nilanga	1956-57 ..	..	..	353·970 (874)	71·280 (176)	6·075 (15)	..
	1957-58 ..	..	..	421·605 (1,041)	2,280·960 (5,632)	..	..
	1958-59 ..	1,492·020 (3,684)	..	462·105 (1,141)	324·405 (801)	..	..
	1959-60 ..	1,213·212 (3,003)	..	364·905 (901)	390·015 (963)	..	..
	1960-61 ..	1,403·900 (3,475)	..	445·905 (1,101)	403·785 (997)	..	..
	1961-62 ..	876 015 (2,163)	..	443·070 (1,094)	428·085 (1,057)	..	..

*Figures in brackets show area in acres.

TABLE No. 48—*contd.*

TAHSIL-WISE AREA UNDER IRRIGATED CROPS IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1956-57 TO 1961-62.

(Area in hectares)*

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Rice (3)	Wheat (4)	Jowar (5)	Maize (6)
Ahmadpur	1956-57 ..	2·835 (7)	640·305 (1,581)	2·430 (6)	26·730 (66)
	1957-58 ..	..	337·365 (833)	..	..
	1958-59 ..	..	543·510 (1,342)	..	..
	1959-60 ..	..	3,111·615 (7,683)	..	..
	1960-61 ..	..	1,296·000 (3,200)	..	45·360 (112)
	1961-62 ..	..	999·135 (2,467)	..	43·740 (108)
District Total ..	1956-57 ..	743·580 (1,836)	4,203·090 (20,378)	13,767·165 (33,993)	524·475 (1,295)
	1957-58 ..	925·830 (2,286)	8,422·380 (20,796)	16,160·310 (39,902)	819·720 (2,024)
	1958-59 ..	1,403·325 (3,465)	7,680·015 (18,963)	15,294·420 (37,764)	528·930 (1,306)
	1959-60 ..	1,835·865 (4,533)	13,521·735 (33,387)	19,599·570 (48,394)	783·675 (1,935)
	1960-61 ..	2,511·405 (6,201)	10,888·830 (26,886)	22,298·490 (55,058)	533·790 (1,318)
	1961-62 ..	2,163·510 (5,342)	11,829·240 (29,208)	20,676·060 (51,052)	411·885 (1,017)

*Figures in brackets show area in acres.

TABLE No. 48—*contd.*

TAHSIL-WISE AREA UNDER IRRIGATED CROPS IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1956-57 TO 1961-62

(Area in hectares)*

Tahsil (1)	Year (2)	Gram (7)	Mug (8)	Sugarcane (9)	Chillis (10)	Turmeric (11)	Cotton (12)
Ahmadpur ..	1956-57	..	..	265·275 (655)	83·835 (207)	2·025 (5)	..
	1957-58	..	..	262·440 (648)	..	4·455 (11)	..
	1958-59	..	..	279·045 (689)	..	38·475 (95)	..
	1959-60	..	..	284·310 (702)	..	37·260 (92)	..
	1960-61	..	..	279 450 (690)	40·500 (100)	36·450 (90)	..
	1961-62	..	..	238 950 (590)	40·500 (100)	32·400 (80)	..
District Total	1956-57	1,452·735 (3,587)	313·875 (775)	3,853·980 (9,516)	3,981·150 (9,830)	198·855 (491)	217·080 (536)
	1957-58	800·685 (1,977)	251·505 (621)	4,572·045 (11,289)	5,074·650 (12,530)	235·305 (581)	173·745 (429)
	1958-59	2,059·830 (5,086)	202·095 (499)	4,509·270 (11,134)	3,260·655 (8,051)	253·530 (626)	296·460 (732)
	1959-60	2,887·245 (7,129)	91·125 (225)	5,582·115 (13,783)	3,615·030 (8,926)	269·730 (666)	258·390 (638)
	1960-61	3,300·750 (8,150)	173·340 (428)	5,837·670 (14,414)	3,358·260 (8,292)	244·620 (604)	244·620 (604)
	1961-62	2,583·090 (6,378)	150·660 (372)	5,250·825 (12,965)	3,410·100 (8,420)	268·920 (664)	222·750 (550)

*Figures in brackets show area in acres.

Since the formation of the Osmanabad Zilla Parishad all the minor irrigation schemes that irrigate up to 250 acres are the responsibility of the Zilla Parishad. The following table gives various details about the minor irrigation works undertaken by the Osmanabad Zilla Parishad.

TABLE No. 49

MINOR IRRIGATION WORKS UNDERTAKEN BY OSMANABAD ZILLA PARISHAD DURING 1962-63 AND 1964.

Name of the work (1)	Location of the work (2)	Tahsil (3)	Estimated cost of the work (4)	*Area commanded (5)
			Rs.	
Tanks				
Dongari tank	Sindphal ..	Tuljapur ..	58,000	(90) 36·422 hectares
Banchai tank	Sindphal .	Tuljapur ..	1,29,600	(210) 84·984 hectares
Sidolwadi	Sidolwadi ..	Ausa ..	1,66,883	(210) 84·984 hectares
Bandharas				
Surdi bandhara ..	Surdi ..	Osmanabad	33,174	(100) 40·469 hectares
Nagalgaon bandhara ..	Nagalgaon	Udgir ..	30,560	(100) 40·469 hectares
Karali bandhara ..	Karali ..	Umarga .	3,500	(36) 14·569 hectares
Nagarsoga bandhara ..	Nagarsoga	Ausa ..	NA	(150) 60·703 hectares
Antarwali bandhara ..	Antarwali ..	Parenda ..	8,950	(200) 80·937 hectares
Jata Shankar bandhara	Jata Shankar	Umarga ..	23,538	(69) 27·923 hectares
Wadwal bandhara ..	Wadawal ..	Ahmadpur	1,500	(36) 14·569 hectares
Bothi bandhara ..	Bothi ..	Ahmadpur	3,500	(25) 10·117 hectares
Sidolwadi bandhara ..	Sidolwadi ..	Nilanga ..	14,500	(100) 40·469 hectares
Bramhapuri bandhara	Bramhapuri	Ahmadpur	16,500	(75) 30·351 hectares
Sawargaon bandhara	Sawargaon	Ahmadpur	14,200	(60) 24·281 hectares
Nanand bandhara ..	Nanand ..	Ausa ..	44,451	(125) 50·586 hectares
Wanwada bandhara ..	Wanwada ..	Ausa ..	31,700	(100) 40·469 hectares
Pimpri bandhara ..	Pimpri ..	Osmanabad	55,755	(180) 72·843 hectares
Dowal bandhara ..	Dowal ..	Udgir ..	39,450	(100) 40·469 hectares
Awalkonda bandhara..	Awalkonda	Udgir ..	21,100	(100) 40·469 hectares
Pardi bandhara ..	Pardi ..	Bhum ..	33,179	(100) 40·469 hectares
Dokewadi bandhara ..	Dokewadi ..	Bhum ..	48,764	(150) 60·703 hectares
Chakur bandhara ..	Chakur ..	Umarga ..	53,520	(150) 60·703 hectares
Wagholi bandhara ..	Wagholi ..	Latur ..	2,300	(65) 26·305 hectares

*Figures in brackets show area in acres.

CHAPTER 4.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

IRRIGATION.

Khasapur Project.

The following medium sized irrigation projects provide another source of irrigation in the district.

This project is situated near Khasapur village in Parenda tahsil about 4.827 km. (3 miles) away from Parenda tahsil head-quarters. The project is constructed across Ulpa river, a tributary of Sina river, having catchment area of 554.26 km² (214 sq. miles) at the project site. The head works as well as canal works of this project were taken up for construction during the First Five Year Plan period in the *ex*-Hyderabad State and were completed prior to reorganisation of the states *i.e.*, by about the year 1954.

The project envisages construction of an earthen dam and a composite dam, waste weir body wall, head regulators on both the flanks and canals taking off from these two head sluices. The villages of Andhora, Andhuri, and Rajuri which were going to be submerged under the project were rehabilitated on a new *gaothan* site. The main features of the project are shown below:—

(1) Length of earthen dam .. .. .. (3,770′) 1,149·850 metres.

(2) Length of earthen dam and composite dam . (1,650′) 503·250 metres.

(3) Length of masonry waste weir .. .. (1,152′) 351·360 metres.

(4) Maximum flood discharge as per Inglis formula 1,01,000 cusecs.

(5) Maximum height of the dam in the river bed .. (60′) 18·300 metres.

(6) Length of irrigation channel—

(*a*) On left flank .. .. (11 miles) 17·699 Km.

(*b*) On right flank .. .. (9 miles) 14·481 Km.

(7) Total irrigation proposed .. .. ..3,573·377 hectares (8,830 acres).

(8) Crop pattern—

(*a*) *Kharif*	(1,980 acres) 801·278 hectares.
(*b*) *Rabi*	(5,000 acres) 2,023·430 hectares.
(*c*) Cotton	(800 acres) 323·749 hectares.
(*d*) Paddy	(400 acres) 161·874 hectares.
(*e*) Bagayat	(650 acres) 263·046 hectares.
Total	(8,830 acres) 3,573·377 hectares.

The irrigation under this project started from 1956-57. The year-wise acreage under irrigation is given below:—

1956-57	(4,388 acres) 1,775·762 hectares
1957-58	(6,744 acres) 2,729·202 hectares
1958-59	(6,699 acres) 2,710.992 hectares
1959-60	(7,752 acres) 3,137·126 hectares
1960-61	(7,278 acres) 3,127·413 hectares
1961-62	(3,666 acres) 1,483·579 hectares
1962-63	(4,420 acres) 1,788·712 hectares
1963-64	(4,206 acres) 1,702·109 hectares
1964-65	(3,932 acres) 1,591·225 hectares
1965-66	(4,150 acres) 1,679·447 hectares

Khasapur Project.

The season-wise crops that are grown under the project are as shown below:—

(a) *Kharif* season—Groundnut, Maize, *Mug, Kadwal,* Tag, etc.

(b) *Rabi* season—Jowar, Wheat, Gram, Vegetables, *Tur,* etc.

(c) Two seasonal--Chillis, Paddy, *Tur,* Turmeric, etc.

The following villages of Parenda tahsil have benefited due to the irrigation facilities under this project.

(1) Khasapuri, (2) Rui, (3) Khasgaon, (4) Songiri, (5) Deogaon, (6) Katrabad, (7) Parenda, (8) Awar Pimpri, (9) Karanja, (10) Pithapuri, (11) Bawachi, (12) Dudhi, (13) Dhagpimpri, (14) Saranwadi and (15) Brahmagaon.

The following water rates are prescribed by the Government for *kharif, rabi* and two-seasonal crops.

(1) *Kharif* crops .. .. Rs. 6 per acre.
(2) *Rabi* crops .. .. Rs. 8 per acre.
(3) Two-seasonal crops .. .. Rs. 14 per acre.

The total cost of the project sanctioned by the then Government of Hyderabad was Rs. 36.90 lakhs.

Tirna Project.

This project is situated about 2.414 km. (1½ miles) away from Ter village in Osmanabad tahsil. The project site is connected by an approach road having a length of 6.436 km (4 miles) near the village Dhoki on Osmanabad-Latur/Parenda-Ahmadpur road. The Dhoki railway station is near the approach road and is 4.827 km. (3 miles) away from the project site. This project is being completed in two stages. The head works of the first stage of the project were started in April 1959 and completed in June 1963.

The project lies across Tirna river, a tributary of Manjra river, having a catchment area of 419.657 km^2 (161.30 sq. miles) at the project site.

The first stage of the project envisages construction of an earthen dam and various other works such as ogee spillway, body wall, head regulator on right flank and canal works on right flank for a length of 22.526 Km. (14 miles). The canal works on right flank were completed in all respects by December 1965. In the second phase of the project, it is proposed to increase the storage of reservoir by 1.677 metres (5½′) over the first phase of the project. This second phase envisages increasing the height of dam by 5½′ and providing head regulator on left flank and construction of the distribution system on left flank for 16.090 km. (10 miles).

The villages, Thorsarwadi, Govardhanwadi and Tugaon, which were going to be submerged under the project, were

CHAPTER 4.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

IRRIGATION.

Tirna Project.

already rehabilitated on a *gaothan*. The main features of the first and second phases of the project are shown below:—

	First stage	Second stage
(1) Length of earthen dam	1,943·155 Metres (6,371′)	2,163·975 Metres (7,095′)
(2) Length of ogee spillway	245·525 Metres (805′)	245·525 Metres (805′)
(3) Maximum flood discharge as per Inglis formula.	87,820 Cusecs.	87,820 Cusecs.
(4) Maximum height of dam in the river bed.	45′ (+2,121) (T.B.L.)	50·5′ (+2,126·50) (T.B. L.)
(5) Length of irrigation channel:—		
(1) On right flank	22·526 Km. (14 miles)	..
(2) On left flank	..	16·090 Km. (10 miles)
(6) Total irrigation proposed ..	2,428·116 hectares (6,000 acres).	

Crop Pattern—		
(1) Heavy perennial	(180 acres)	72·843 hectares.
(2) Light perennial	(120 acres)	48·562 hectares.
(3) *Kharif* rice	(1,200 acres)	485·623 hectares.
(4) *Kharif*	(300 acres)	121·406 hectares.
(5) L. S. cotton	(1,200 acres)	485·623 hectares.
(6) *Rabi*	(2,400 acres)	971·246 hectares.
(7) Two-seasonal	(360 acres)	145·687 hectares.
(8) Hot weather	(240 acres)	97·125 hectares.
Total ..	(6,000 acres)	2,428·116 hectares.

Irrigation under this project started during the *rabi* season of 1963-64. The year-wise area brought under irrigation is given below.

1963-64	(400 acres)	161·874 hectares.
1964-65	(1,371 acres)	554·825 hectares.
1965-66	(2,793 acres)	1,130·288 hectares.

The season-wise crops that are being grown under this project are as follows:—

(*a*) *Kharif* Season	Groundnut, Maize, *Mug*, *Kadwal*, etc.
(*b*) *Rabi* Season	Jowar (White), Wheat, Gram, Vegetables.
(*c*) Two-Seasonal	Chillis, Paddy, Turmeric, *Tur* etc.

The following villages of Osmanabad tahsil have benefited due to the irrigation facilities under this project.

(1) Ter, (2) Wanewadi, (3) Kolewadi, (4) Ramwadi, (5) Irla, (6) Dautpur, (7) Rajuri, (8) Narsingwadi, (9) Darphal, (10) Kajala and (11) Bhandarwadi.

The water-rates charged for the crops irrigated in this area are given in the following statement:—

Crops	Rates							
	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year	6th Year	7th Year	8th Year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kharif	Free	2·00	4·00	6·00	6·00	6·00	6·00	6·00
Rabi	Free	2·66	5·33	8·00	8·00	8·00	8·00	8·00
Two-seasonal ..	Free	5·00	10·00	15·00	15·00	15·00	15·00	15·00
Hot weather	Free	5·33	5·33	5·33	5·33	5·33	10·66	16·00

The total cost of the project amounted to Rs. 80.30 lakhs.

Chandni Project.

This project is situated near Pimpalwadi village in Parenda tahsil and is connected by an approach road of 0.302 km. (1½ furlongs) in length from the Parenda-Barsi road. The Parenda tahsil headquarters and the Barsi town are 9.654 km. (6 miles) and 19.308 km. (12 miles) away from the project site respectively. The project is constructed across Chandni river, a tributary of Dudhna and Sina rivers, having catchment area of 606.06 km² (234 sq. miles) at the project site. The construction of head works of this project was started in 1958 and completed in June 1964.

The project envisages construction of an earthen dam and includes other works such as ogee spillway with appurtenant works, head regulator on left flank and works of canal taking off from head sluice on left flank. Three villages would be submerged under the Chandni reservoir. Of these villages Pimpalwadi and Dahitane have already been rehabilitated on a new *gaothan*. As regards the third *viz.*, Wakdi only the affected persons have been rehabilitated on a new *gaothan*. The main features of the project are as under:—

(1) Length of earthen dam .. .. 1,677·500 metres (5,500′)
(2) Length of ogee spillway .. .. 305·000 metres (1,000′)
(3) Maximum flood discharge .. 1,07,000 cusecs
(4) Maximum height of dam in the river bed. 17·690 metres (58′)
(5) Length of irrigation channel on left flank. 25·744 Km. (16 miles)
(6) Total irrigation proposed .. 2,023·430 hectares (5,000 acres)

Crop Pattern—

(1) *Rabi*	(1,750 acres)	708·201 hectares
(2) Cotton	(1,500 acres)	607·029 hectares
(3) Two-seasonal	(300 acres)	121·406 hectares
(4) Hot weather	(200 acres)	80·937 hectares
(5) *Kharif* rice	(1,000 acres)	404·686 hectares
(6) Sugarcane	(150 acres)	60·703 hectares
(7) *Bagayat*	(100 acres)	40·469 hectares
Total ..	(5,000 acres)	2,023·430 hectares

CHAPTER 4.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

IRRIGATION.

Chandni Project.

The irrigation under this project was started during the *rabi* season of 1964-65. The year-wise area brought under irrigation thereafter is given below:—

1964-1965 .. (955 acres.) 386·475 hectares

1965-1966 .. (1911 acres.) 773·355 hectares

The season-wise crops grown under this project are given below:—

(1) *Kharif* season .. Groundnut, *Mug*, Maize, *Kadwal*.

(2) *Rabi* season .. Jowar (White), Wheat, Gram, Vegetables.

(3) Two-seasonal .. Chillis, Paddy, *Tur*, Turmeric etc

The following villages of Parenda tahsil and Barsi taluka have derived benefit due to the irrigation facilities under this project:—

Parenda tahsil—

(1) Pimpalwadi, (2) Asu, (3) Dhagpimpri, (4) Vadner, (5) Awar-pimpri, (6) Kapilapuri, (7) Waghegavan, (8) Lohara, and (9) Shirala.

Barshi taluka—

(1) Lahu

The water rates charged for the crops irrigated in this area are given in the following statement.

Crops	Rates							
	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year	6th Year	7th Year	8th Year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kharif ..	Free	2·00	4·00	6·00	6·00	6·00	6·00	6·00
Rabi	Free	2·66	5·33	8·00	8·00	8·00	8·00	8·00
Two-seasonal..	Free	5·00	10·00	15·00	15·00	15·00	15·00	15·00
Hot weather	Free	5·33	5·33	5·33	5·33	5·33	10·66	16·00

The total cost of the project is Rs. 71.60 lakhs.

Harni Project.

This irrigation project is situated near Katgaon village in Tuljapur tahsil and is connected by an approach road of the length of 6.436 km (4 miles) from Sholapur-Hyderabad-National Highway No. 9. This approach road takes off near the Khanapur stage on the National Highway. The project is constructed across Harni river, a tributary of Bori river, having catchment area of 190.624 km² (73.60 sq. miles) at the project site. The head works of the project were started in June 1961 and completed in June 1964.

This project envisages construction of an earthen dam and includes other works such as ogee spillway with its appurtenant works, head regulator on right flank and canals on left and right flanks taking off from the same head sluice. No village was

submerged under this reservoir. The main features of the project are shown below:—

(1) Length of earthen dam .. .. 2,163·975 metres (7,095′)
(2) Length of ogee spillway .. .. 276·025 metres (905′)
(3) Maximum flood discharge .. 58,490 cusecs
(4) Maximum height of dam in the river bed. 17·080 metres (56′)
(5) Length of irrigation channel—
(*a*) Left flank canal .. .. 27·353 Km. (17 miles)
(*b*) Right flank canal .. .. 14·481 Km. (9 miles)
(6) Total irrigation proposed .. 1,659·213 hectares (4,100 acres).

(1) *Rabi*	(1,435 acres)	580·724 hectares
(2) *L. S. Cotton*	(820 acres)	331·843 hectares
(3) Two-seasonal	(205 acres)	82·961 hectares
(4) Hot-weather	(410 acres)	165·921 hectares
(5) *Kharif*	(1,230 acres)	497·764 hectares
Total ..	(4,100 acres)	1,659·213 hectares

The irrigation under this project was started during the *rabi* season of 1964-65 and the area irrigated during the same year and that in the subsequent year was 124.643 hectares (308 acres) and 626.668 hectares (1,551 acres), respectively.

The season-wise crops that are being grown under this project are given below:—

(1) *Kharif.*—Groundnut, Maize, *Mug*, *Kadwal*, *Kharif* and Rice.

(2) *Rabi.*—Jowar (White). Wheat, Gram and Vegetables.

(3) Two seasonal.—Chillis.

The following villages of Tuljapur tahsil and Sholapur taluka receive benefit due to the irrigation facilities under this project.

Tuljapur tahsil	*Sholapur taluka*
(1) Katgaon.	(1) Tandulwadi.
(2) Khanapur.	(2) Musti.
(3) Darshnal.	

The water rates charged for the crops irrigated in this area are given in the following statement:—

Crops	Rates							
	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year	6th Year	7th Year	8th Year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kharif	Free	2·00	4·00	6·00	6·00	6·00	6·00	6·00
Rabi	Free	2·66	5·33	8·00	8·00	8·00	8·00	8·00
Two-seasonal	Free	5·00	10·00	15·00	15·00	15·00	15·00	15·00
Hot weather	Free	5·33	5·33	5·33	5·33	5·33	10·66	16·00

The total cost of the project is Rs. 52.52 lakhs.

Initially, an irrigational one, this project was subsequently converted into an irrigation-*cum*-water supply scheme mainly with a view to supplying water to Naldurg village. The head works of this project were started in July 1964 and completed in June 1966.

The project is situated about 4.827 km. (3 miles) upstream of Naldurg village in Tuljapur tahsil and is connected by an approach road, taking off from Osmanabad-Naldurg road having a length of 0.805 km. (½ mile).

The project lies across Bori river, a tributary of Bhima river, having catchment area of 326.34 km² (126 sq. miles) at the project site.

The project envisages construction of an earthen dam and other works such as *pundy* type masonry waste weir, irrigation sluice-*cum*-water supply sluice on right flank and distribution system on right flank. The villages of Manewadi and Lamani Tandas which are going to be submerged under the project have been rehabilitated in a new *gaothan*. The main features of the project are as under:—

(1) Length of earthen dam	1,012·600 metres (3,320′)	
(2) Length of waste weir	213·500 metres (700′)	
(3) Maximum flood discharge ..	77,360 cusecs.	
(4) Maximum height of dam in the river bed.	22·723 metres (74·5′)	
(5) Length of the irrigation channel—		
(i) Main canal	11·263 Km. (7 miles)	
(ii) Branch canal	11·263 Km. (7 miles)	
Total irrigation proposed	(9,000 acres)	3,642·174 hectares.
Crop Pattern—		
(1) *Rabi* .. - ..	(2,700 acres)	1,092·652 hectares
(2) Cotton	(3,150 acres)	1,274·761 hectares
(3) Two-seasonal	(450 acres)	182·109 hectares
(4) Hot-weather .. .	(360 acres)	145·687 hectares
(5) *Kharif* rice	(1,800 acres)	728·435 hectares
(6) Sugarcane	(360 acres)	145·687 hectares
(7) *Bagayat*	(180 acres)	72·843 hectares
Total ..	(9,000 acres)	3,642·174 hectares

The following villages of Tuljapur tahsil will derive benefit due to the irrigation facilities under this project.

(1) Naldurg, (2) Andora, (3) Khudawadi, (4) Wagdari, (5) Shahpur, (6) Gujnur, (7) Sarati, (8) Babulgaon and (9) Chivari.

Irrigation.—The distribution system under this project is under construction. The main canal takes off from the head regulator located in the dam on right flank. The total length of the main canal is 11.263 km (7 miles) and that of branch canal is 11.263 km. (7 miles). The irrigation on this project is yet to be

started. Some irrigation potential created at head works is proposed to be utilized during *rabi* season of 1966-67 for irrigating an area of 809.372 hectares (2,000 acres). Accordingly, the concerned works are also nearing completion to utilize the potential. The total cost of the project amounted to Rs. 100.83 lakhs.

The quality of seeds among other factors considerably helps in stepping up the yield of crops. The availability of seeds of good quality and the appropriate varieties or strains of crops suitable for the tract, therefore, counts considerably. The seeds are produced by the farmer in two ways. One is that the farmers as a practice reserve a portion of the seeds of healthy and vigorous plants for the next season. Secondly, the Department of Agriculture also provides seeds of improved variety to the farmers. In fact the supply of quality seed has become a permanent feature of the agricultural development programme undertaken by the department. For this, the Department of Agriculture obtains seeds either by selection or by hybridisation at its research stations or by multiplying the seeds at the seed farms or some times by importing the seeds from other States. This has necessitated the establishment of a greater number of Tahsil Seed Multiplication Farms in the district. At present there are 11 such farms with a total area of 370.531 hectares (915 acres and 24 gunthas). These farms multiply the seed of various improved varieties of food and non-food crops evolved by the Department of Agriculture as a result of long research. The seed received from the research stations for being multiplied on these farms is absolutely pure which is termed as nucleus seed and it needs utmost care and skill to maintain its purity. This can only be done on Tahsil Seed Farms. The seed multiplied on these farms is distributed for further multiplication to a few selected progressive cultivators who are called registered seed growers whose produce is procured and further distributed to other cultivators. Each seed multiplication farm is managed by technical personnel such as Agricultural Officer. Agricultural Assistants, Clerk and *Mukadam*. The staff pattern, however, is based on the area of a particular farm. All the eleven farms are under the administrative control of the Divisional Soil Conservation Officer, Osmanabad. The technical matters such as cropping schemes, trials, etc., are supervised by the Deputy Director of Agriculture (Research and Education), Aurangabad. These farms also serve as demonstration centres for the surrounding villages.

Seed of the following improved varieties is multiplied on the tahsil seed farms for further distribution to the registered seed growers: —

(1) *Kharif* jowar—PJ-4-K, PJ 8K and PJ 16K.
(2) *Rabi* jowar—PJ4 R, M-35-1.
(3) Wheat—N 59, Hy. 65, N-I-146.
(4) Gram—Chafa and 59.

CHAPTER 4.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

SEED-SUPPLY.

(5) Paddy—H. R. 19.

(6) *Tur*—C-11, No. 148.

(7) *Mug*—China.

(8) Groundnut—K-4-11, T. M. V. 2.

(9) Cotton—170-C02, 1422 and G. 46.

The seed thus multiplied on the farms, which is termed as foundation seed, is distributed to the registered seed growers by the Zilla Parishad through the Tahsil Panchayat Samitis. The registered seed growers are free to sell or exchange 50 per cent of their produce for consumption. The rest is procured by the Zilla Parishad, Osmanabad.

MANURES.

The importance of manures as a factor contributing to increased production cannot be minimised. The farmers understand and realise their value and make use of the chemical fertilisers whenever they can afford them and resort to indigenous manures when they cannot. The basis of good farm-yard manure is straw, enriched by the droppings and urine of horned cattle and other live stock. Usually urine and a major portion of dung is lost. Dung is made into flat cakes about a foot in diameter, dried and stacked for fuel. It is also a common practice of smearing dung on house floors. The farm-yard manure also falls short of the requirement. The result is that most of the land in the district with a few exceptions is put to cultivation without receiving proper manurial treatment. Whatever little quantity of farm-yard manure is made available by a husbandman either from his own livestock or by purchasing the same from his fellow cultivators, hardly serves the purpose as it is not scientifically prepared. The cultivators just collect the refuse, dung, etc., and pile it nearabout their cattle-sheds. Such heaps are exposed to sun. Naturally the process of decomposing is never completed. Another method of enriching fields followed in the district is by folding sheep and goats when the flocks of professional graziers pass through the fields. They are paid either in cash or in kind.

In the present agricultural development programme, however, the application of manures to the land and making a sufficient quantity of them available have received careful attention. In fact, the manures, if the agricultural outturn is to be boosted up are indispensable for the agricultural take-off. Various schemes are, therefore, being implemented in the district mainly with a view to training the cultivators in preparing the compost as well as in the method of applying the manures to land. Of these, the following are the important schemes.

Scheme for fertiliser and varietal trials on cultivators' fields.

The scheme came into operation during the year 1961-62 and trials are being conducted in the district since then. The objects of these trials are as follows:—

(1) To study the response of principal crops to graded doses of N, P and to a fixed dose of K.

(2) To study differential responses of strains with fertilisers and of fertilisers in different regions of the State.

(3) To assess the increase in yield due to improved strain over the unselected local variety of seeds.

(4) To study the relationship, if any, between the soil nutrients and crop responses.

Scheme for development of local manurial resources.

The agricultural extension workers under the Zilla Parishad and the Panchayat Samitis are making necessary efforts by way of demonstrations and propaganda in the villages for the scientific preparation of rural compost and farm-yard manure. So far 1163 villages in the district have been covered under this programme.

Model Cattle Shed Plan.

This is recommended by the Agriculture Department of the State for being adopted by the cultivators, for conservation of cattle urine, dung and litter for manurial purposes. Under this scheme cultivators can get loans for construction of such cattle-sheds up to a maximum of Rs. 100 or 75 per cent of the total cost involved, whichever is less.

Hand-flush latrines.

Hand-flush latrines are also being used by cultivators in the villages. The latrines have been designed with a view to utilise night-soil and refuse for composting. A scheme for setting up of such latrines has been sanctioned by the Government. So far 600 such latrines have been obtained and distributed in three blocks, *viz.*, Kalam, Nilanga, and Ahmadpur. A subsidy of Rs. 75 per latrine is given to the concerned villager.

Urban Compost.

There are at present 16 urban centres which have taken up town compost production and 5 Village Panchayats with population of over 5,000 are also being induced to take up this activity. The Compost Inspector of the district and the Assistant Compost Development Officer are specially appointed to execute the scheme.

The following facilities are also made available to give an impetus to the preparation of town compost:—

(1) The Urban Development and Public Health departments give loans to urban centres for purchase of trucks for transporting the refuse to the trenching grounds, digging of compost pits and making proper conservancy arrangements.

(2) Subsidy at Rs. 2 per ton for distribution of compost in excess of the average of preceding two years.

(3) Subsidy at Re. 1 per ton to the agriculturist for transport of the compost beyond the radius of five miles from the producing centre.

(4) Cash prize of Rs. 500 to a Village Panchayat showing best performance in urban composting.

(5) Competition for rolling shield is organized for the urban centres in the division. The highest and best quality producing centre (Municipality or Town Committee) is awarded the

CHAPTER 4.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

shield which is held by it till the next competition in the succeeding year.

MANURES.

Green manuring.

This improves soil fertility and provides nutrients to the soil at cheap cost. It mainly adds nitrogen to the soil. It is practised in the district by sowing the *tag* seeds in June and burying their vegetative growth in the field by means of a hoe. In order to encourage this practice, a subsidy of 25 per cent on the cost of sann seed is allowed.

Free Fertiliser Demonstration.

This scheme is wholly financed by the Central Government with a view to demonstrating the effectiveness of different types of fertilisers on cultivators' fields and also to collecting data about response of various crops (including fruit crops) to these fertilisers under a wide range of soil and climatic conditions prevalent in the district.

Compost pits.

Nowadays cattle-dung, ash, village and farm refuse are also converted into compost manure. For this a pit of the size of 10′×6′×3′ is dug and filled systematically with the above material. The contents are allowed to decompose for about a year. This compost manure has proved more effective than chemical fertilisers in improving the fertility of the soil and making it last longer.

The other manures include the chemical fertilisers such as ammonium sulphate, calcium ammonium nitrate and nitro-phosphate. The fertilisers are usually distributed to various central co-operative societies which in turn distribute the same to their cultivator share-holders. The scientific application of these chemical fertilisers, however, depends upon the concretions, consistency, structure and the texture of the land and also upon the availability of water-supply. The cultivators in this behalf are trained by the Gramsevaks, Extension Officers for Agriculture, and other higher officers working under the Zilla Parishad.

PESTS. OF Cotton.

Spotted boll worm (*Earias fabia*, S.E. *insulana*, B.) and *Pink boll worm* (*Pectinophora gossypiella*, S.) affect cotton. Spotted boll worms bore into the growing shoots and the buds. The infested buds and bolls open prematurely. Lint from such bolls fetches low price. The caterpillars of the pink boll worm feed inside the bolls and make them drop down. The pest is more harmful to American cotton varieties. The spotted boll worms remain active from July to November while the pink boll worms are active from July to December. Removal and destruction of stubbles, malvaceous plants growing in off season and the infested plants are effective in checking the pest. Fumigation of seed before sowing with carbondisulphide at 2 ozs. per 15 cu. feet or heating the seed at 145°F destroys the hibernating pink boll worm larvae Similarly six dustings with 10 per cent DDT+ 2 per cent Lindane+40 per cent sulphur mixture or with 1 per cent endrin dust can effectively control the pest.

CHAPTER 4.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

PESTS.

Of Cotton.

Red cotton bugs (*Dysdercus singulatus*, Fab.) suck plant sap. They also feed on the seeds and lower their oil content. The adults and nymphs can be collected in large number by shaking them in a tray containing little kerosene oil added to ordinary water. In case the pest becomes serious, which rarely happens, the crop may be treated with 5 per cent BHC.

Jassids (*Empoasaca devastans*, Dist.) suck the cell sap from the leaves as a result of which the leaf margin turns yellowish and in case of excessive infestation etiolation and drying up of leaves is followed by their stunted growth. 5 per cent DDT mixed with an equal quantity of sulphur before dusting gives a good measure of protection. The aphids also suck the cell sap from the leaves which later on turn yellowish and dry. Spraying with nicotine sulphate at the rate of 1 lb. in 80 gallons of water with 5 lbs. of soap is quite effective in controlling the pest. DDT should not be used to check the pest. Mealy bugs suck the juice of the leaves and tender shoots, with the result that the plant gives a stunted and whitish appearance. Spraying with 1 per cent fish oil rosin soap, 0.03 per cent diazinon or parathion and 0.10 per cent malathion helps in reducing the pest infestation. Mites feed on the lower surface of the leaves which as a result become silvery white and ultimately dry up. In case of severe infestation complete defoliation of plants is caused. Spraying of 0.05 per cent aramite, 0.03 per cent dichlorobenzilic, 0.02 per cent parathion and 0.2 per cent sulphur controls the pest.

Of Jowar.

Jowar stem borer (*Chilo zonellus*, Swinh) bores inside the stems causing thereby the drying of the central shoots called 'dead hearts'. Being an internal feeder, the preventive controlling measures which are found practicable are as follows: (1) the affected plants should be pulled out along with the caterpillars inside and destroyed promptly, (2) after harvest of the crop stubbles should be collected and burnt and (3) the fodder should be cut into small pieces and then fed to the cattle.

Army worms (*Cirphis unipuncta*): The caterpillars are found in the central whorl of plants or under the stubbles. They feed on leaves mostly at night, while during the day they remain hidden in the whorl or in the clods underground. They migrate from one field to another. The pest is active from June to November and assumes epidemic form when a long dry spell follows a good start of monsoon. The controlling measures are (1) collection and destruction of caterpillars, and (2) ploughing the infested fields after the harvest of the crop, to expose pupae. 5 per cent BHC if properly dusted at the rate of 30 lbs. per acre successfully controls the pest. Dusting done in the evening if there is less breeze is more effective as the pest is a night feeder.

Hoppers and *aphids* (*peregrinus maidis*, Ashm, and *Rhopalosiphum maidis* F) locally known as *Chikta* cause the sugary secretion on jowar. *Rabi* jowar suffers severely from them. The infested shoots are damaged and their further growth is checked.

CHAPTER 4.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

Spraying with 0.02 per cent diazinon, thiometon, endrin or dusting with 5-10 per cent BHC at 20 lbs. per acre helps in reducing the intensity of infestation of these pests.

PESTS.

Of Bajri.

Blister beetle (*zonabris pustulata*): The adult insect secretes an acidic substance from its body and when crushed on the human body, it causes a blister. The beetles feed on the pollen and petals of flowers and thus reduce the setting of grains. 5 per cent BHC dust at the rate of 20 lbs. per acre effectively controls the pest.

Of Gram.

Gram pod borer (*Heliothis obsoleta* F.): The caterpillars feed on tender foliage and young pods. They make holes in the pods and eat the developing seeds by inserting the anterior half portion of their body inside the pods. The pest can be controlled by 0.2 per cent DDT spray obtained by diluting 1 lb. of 50 per cent water dispersible DDT powder in 25 gallons of water.

Of Tur.

Tur plume moth (*Exelastes atomosa* W): The caterpillars bore into green pods and feed on the developing seeds. The insecticidal measures given under the gram pod borer may be tried with advantage.

Of Paddy.

Swarming caterpillars (*Spodoptera mauritia* B): The caterpillars feed on grass or young paddy seedlings. They are active only at night and during the day they hide in leaf sheaths or leaf whorls or in soil if it is not flooded. The pest generally becomes abundant when there is a long break in rains after an initial good start. The preventive measures to control the pest include deep trenching with steep sides, trapping the caterpillars under planks or small bunches of dry grass, dragging a rope across the field after flooding and ploughing the affected fields after harvest. The pest can also be successfully controlled by dusting 5 per cent BHC at the rate of 20 to 30 lbs. per acre in the evening.

Rice case worms (*Nymphula depunctalis*, Guen cut the paddy leaves into small pieces, construct tubular cases and remain inside them while feeding. One part of pyrethrum extract in 600 parts of water or 0.37 per cent DDT spray obtained by mixing 7 to 8 lbs. of 50 per cent water dispersible powder in 100 gallons of water has shown better results in controlling the pest.

Of Sugarcane.

Sugarcane stem borer (*Chilotrea infuscatellus, Sn.*) enters the plant from the stubble by making a hole in the stalk and bores as a result of which the central shoot dries up, causing 'dead hearts'. The controlling measures include (1) removal of affected plants having 'dead hearts', (2) early planting in November or December in the case of plant cane and late planting in August or September in the case of *adsali* cane and (3) light earthing up of cane which prevents the emergence of the moth by closing the holes with mud.

PESTS.
Of Sugarcane.

Sugarcane top shoot borer (*Scirpophaga nivella*, F.) is a very serious pest. The canes infested by this pest show punctures on the leaves, death of the central shoot and the bunchy top. Removal of affected plants and harvesting the crop by digging out the stump are the only effective measures known so far.

Sugarcane leaf hoppers (*pyrilla sp.*) suck the sap of cane leaves from the lower surface as a result of which the leaves lose turgidity, begin to wither and ultimately get dried up. The sucrose content of the juice is reduced. Dusting the crop with 5 per cent BHC at the rate of 30 to 40 lbs. and 50 to 60 lbs. per acre in the pre and post monsoon periods, respectively, destroys both the nymphs and the adults. This method is now widely used.

Of Wheat.

Wheat stem borer (*Sesamia inferens, Wlk.*): The caterpillars bore inside the stems causing 'dead hearts'. Drying of the plant often leads to reddening of stems and leaves. The controlling measures include (1) removal of infested plants and (2) collection of stubbles and burning them.

Of Groundnut.

Aphids: It is a very important pest as it reduces the vitality and yield of plants by sucking the sap. It also acts as the vector of a serious virus disease commonly known as *rosette* of groundnut. The control measures are the same as those for aphids on safflower.

Of Chillis.

Thrips and *mites* suck the cell sap due to which the leaves get badly curled. The symptom is locally known as *Churda Murda* disease. The effective controlling measures include 0.2 per cent BHC+Sulphur (wettable) and treatment with 0.02 per cent endrin+wettable sulphur (1:1) or 0.02 per cent diazinon or 0.025 per cent dieldrin+sulphur (1:1).

DISEASES.
Of Jowar.

Grain smut (*Kani roga* or *Dane Kani*). [*Spacelotheca sorghi*, (*Link*) *Clinton*]: The disease is more prevalent on *kharif* jowar than *rabi* jowar. On *kharif* jowar, it occurs from September to November and on *rabi* jowar from December to February. The disease is noticed at earhead formation only. Individual grains are affected and in place of grains, black masses known as 'sori' are formed. Damage due to disease is 6 to 10 per cent if adequate control measures are not adopted. Threshing of diseased and healthy earheads together is the main source of infection and spread of the disease. The disease can be controlled by treating the seed with sulphur dust of 200—300 mesh at 110 gms. for 27.2 kg. of seed.

The Jowar is also affected by the *loose smut* (*kajli*) and downy *mildew* (*kevada*). Systematic collection of affected earheads in early stages helps in preventing the spread of the disease.

Downy mildew (*Kevada*) [*Sclerospora sorghi*, (*Kulk*), Weston and Uppal]: The disease is seen in the months of August and September when downy white growth mostly on lower surface

CHAPTER 4.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

DISEASES.

Of Jowar.

with yellowing on the corresponding upper surface is seen on young leaves. Later on the leaves become shredded. The main source of infection in the succeeding years is from the cospores shed in the soil from the affected crop. There is loss of vigour of plants resulting in reduced yields. The damage is between 3 and 10 per cent. The control measures consist of systematic rouging and burning of affected plants, rotation and growing of resistant varieties.

Of Bajri.

Ergot (*Chikta*) [*Claviceps microcephala* (*Wall*) *Tal.*]: The disease occurs in the middle of August and September. The grains in the earhead are transformed into black bodies called sclerotia which contain a poison called Ergotin, which is fatal to cattle and human beings and hence its control is very important. The losses range between 3 and 10 per cent. Source of infection of this disease are Sclerotia mixed with Bajri seeds and sugary secretion carried by insects and rain drops splashed by wind. The Sclerotia can be separated from the healthy seed by steeping the seed in 20 per cent salt solution. The sclerotia and pieces of broken Sclerotia and light seeds will float and these may be removed and burnt; the steeped seeds are to be washed and dried before consumption. Deep ploughing may also be practised.

Downy mildew (*Gosavi*) [*Sclerospora graminicola* (*Sacc*) Schroet]: The disease occurs in the months of August and September. On young leaves downy white growth mostly on lower surface, with yellowing on corresponding upper surface is seen. The shredding of leaves is uncommon. On the earheads instead of grains small greenish scale like growth is observed giving the appearance of green ear which is very commonly seen in the field. Shredding of leaves is not commonly observed. The main source of infection is cospores which are shed in the soil from the previous affected crop. The extent of damage is between 3 and 10 per cent. The control measures consist of, systematic rouging and burning of affected plants, rotation and growing of resistant varieties.

Of Wheat.

Black stem rust (*Tambera*) (*Puccinia graminis tritici* Eric and Henn): *Tambera* occurs from November to February. The disease manifests as reddish brown elongated spots on the leaves and stem in early parts of the season. At the time of maturity these spots turn black. The disease is spread by spores carried by wind and rain. There is loss of vigour of the plants resulting in reduced yields. Damage caused by *Tambera* is as high as 60 to 75 per cent under severe disease conditions. The disease is controlled by growing resistant varieties *viz.*, for irrigated—NI. 917, NI. 315, Hv. 65, NI. 146, NI. 284-S, K-25, NI-22, NI-62; and for dry-N-59, N-125.

Of Paddy.

Paddy blast (*Tikkya*) (*Piricularia oryzae* cav.): The disease is found on seedlings from July to August and on grown up crop from September to November. There is loss of vigour of the crop. There may be complete sterility resulting in reduced

DISEASES.
Of Paddy.

yields due to the neck infection. Under severe disease conditions the losses may be from 45 to 75 per cent. The source of infection is wind-borne and from the debris of the previous crop and seeds from infected areas. The disease is controlled by treating seeds with organo-mercurial seed dressers containing 1 per cent organo-mercury at the rate of 4 Oz. per 100 lbs. of seeds and by dipping the seedlings in Bordeaux mixture 3:3:50 or any copper fungicide before transplanting. Tolerant varieties *viz*; Early Ambemohor-39, Kolhapur Scented, Patni-6, Bhadas-78, Krishnasal-10, Antrasal-90, 67 and 200 could be grown.

Helminthosporium leaf spot (*Tikkya*), (*Helminthosporium oryzae Breda-de-Haan*): The infected seeds show dark brown spots with white centre and yellow halo on the leaves and glumes. There may be sterility if the attack is at grain formation. Losses may be 6 to 10 per cent. The controlling measures are the same as those of paddy blast.

Of Tur.

Tur wilt (*Mar*) (*Fusarium oxysporium* F—*udum*): The disease attacks seedlings as well as matured plants by killing the hosts outright. The damage is estimated to be about 50 per cent. Growing of resistant varieties is the only way of controlling this disease.

Of Groundnut.

Leaf spot of groundnut (*Tikka*), (*Cercospora personata*) (B. & C.) Ell and Everh, *Cercospora arachidicola* Hori: The disease occurs from July to September on late varieties. When the crop is 1½ months old round or irregular purplish brown spots are seen on the leaves. There is loss of vigour of the crop resulting in low yields. The source of infection is mostly plant debris. *Tikka* is controlled by spraying the crop in the third week of July with 3:3:50 bordeaux mixture or any copper compound. If necessary, second spraying may be given in the third week of August. If third spraying is required it may be given in the third week of September. Besides, it can be successfully controlled by sulphur dusting 200 to 300 mesh at the rate of 15 lbs. per acre.

Of Cotton.

Wilt (*Mar*) [*Fusarium vasinfectum* (A and K) Sn and Haan]: The disease occurs in October and November on *kharif* crop. The damage caused by the disease may go up to 60 to 75 per cent under severe conditions. The pathogen is found in the soil from where the infection takes place. *Mar* can be controlled by growing resistant varieties like *Virnar* (197-3), G-22 (1422), G-46 (1946) and Y-1.

E. Anthracnose of cotton (*Kavadi*), (*Collectotrichum indicum* Dastur): The disease occurs in seedling stage and also in boll forming stage. The damage caused varies from 15 to 50 per cent under severe disease conditions. The spread of the disease is from infected seeds and affected plant debris. The disease can be effectively controlled by treating the seeds with mercurial fungicides at the rate of 2 Ozs. for 15 lbs. of seeds, burning of affected plant debris and 3 to 4 sprayings with 3:3.50 bordeaux

CHAPTER 4.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

DISEASES.

Of Cotton.

mixture. The application of copper fungicides during the life period of the crop, also helps to control the disease.

Bacterial Blight, Angular leaf spot, Black arm of cotton (*Karpa*) [*Xanthomonas malvacearum* (Smith) (Dow)]: The disease spreads from July to September on dry cotton and from July to March on irrigated cotton. There is loss of vigour of the crop resulting in reduced yields. The losses range from 15 to 25 per cent. The organism lives in seeds and if such seeds are sown they produce diseased plants. *Karpa* can be controlled by treating seeds with mercurial fungicides at the rate of 3 gm. to 1 kg. of seeds and burning of affected plant debris.

Grey mildew or *Areolate mildew* (*Dahiya*) (*Ramularia areola*, Atk.): The disease appears from September to November. Yellowish angular discoloration on the upper surface of the leaves with ash or grey coloured growth of the fungus on the corresponding lower surface of the leaves is visible. Severe infection causes defoliation resulting in reduced yields. The losses vary from 15 to 50 per cent. The organism is disseminated through plant debris and through air which infects the crop. The disease can be effectively controlled by dusting sulphur (300-300 mesh) at the rate of 7 to 10 kg. per acre from the middle of August. The entire dusting should be completed by the first week of September. If necessary, another dusting may be given during the life of the crop.

Of Sugarcane.

E. Smut (*Kajali*) (*Ustilago scitaminla*, Rabh. Syd.): The disease occurs from January to March. It affects the canes which produce long whip like shoots covered with black masses of spores. Smutted shoots may also arise from lateral buds. The losses range from 5 to 10 per cent. The disease can be controlled by burning the entire diseased clumps and smutted shoot or shoots in the clump. Bagging the affected shoot also helps in checking the further spread of the disease. Irrigating the field 2-3 times before planting and the use of smut resistant strains of sugarcane can check the occurrence of the disease.

Grassy shoot (*Gavtad vadicha rog*): This is a virus disease of sugarcane and is of common occurrence on variety Co. 419. The disease made its first appearance in 1953.

The Crop affected by this disease results in poor stunted growth and number of shoots develop from the eye-buds. The disease can be controlled by dipping the sugarcane sets in hot water at 53°C for 40 minutes.

Of Chillis.

Fruit rot (*Kavadi*) [*Colletotrichum capscici* (*Syd*) Butler and Bisby]: The disease occurs in the months of November and December on dry as well as on irrigated chilli crop.

There is rotting of fruits and fruit drop resulting in reduced yields. The loss varies from 15 to 20 per cent under severe disease conditions. Source of infection is from seeds and plant

debris. Seed treatment with organomercurial fungicides and sprying 3 times with bordeaux mixture 3:3:5 or the appliance of any other copper fungicide from flowering stage onwards helps in reducing the incidence of the disease.

LAND TENURES.

The land revenue system and policy in the district in the past were regulated by the Executive Orders and Rules and Regulations framed by the *ex*-Hyderabad State. These rules and regulations, however, were influenced by the land revenue system of the erstwhile Bombay State and were based on the Bombay Land Revenue Code. These rules were then called as Dastur-ul-amal. Prior to 1907, there was no legislative enactment for regulating land revenue administration. In 1907, however, the Hyderabad Land Revenue Act VIII of 1317 F. was enacted with a view to consolidating and amending the orders and regulations pertaining to land revenue. This act was also modelled on the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879. According to this Act the lands are broadly divided into two categories as under—

(1) *divani* or *khalsa* lands which are under the direct management of the State, and the revenue of which is credited to the Government treasury, and

(2) the lands, the revenue of which is wholly or partially assigned for some special purpose.

The lands coming under the second category are further subdivided into two more categories, *viz*., *sarfekhas* and *jagir* and *inam* lands. The *sarfekhas* was the property of the Nizam and its revenue was credited to the Ruler's privy purse till 1949. *Sarfekhas* was abolished under the Sarkekhas Merger Regulation of 1949. The *inams* and *jagirs* were assignees of land revenue. About one-third area of the district consisted of *jagirs*. Later on these *jagirs* were abolished and their administration taken over under the Hyderabad Jagirs Abolition Regulation in 1949. The *inams* on the other hand were revenue free grants of land made in lieu of past services or on condition of continuing services to the State or village community. All *inams*, excepting *mashrootul khidmat inams*, have now been abolished under the various measures of land reforms. Inams granted for the services to temples, mosques and other religious or charitable institutions are exempted from this category. As such the lands have now become *rayatwari*.

Inam tenure.

The alienations in the *ex*-Hyderabad State consisted of *inams* and *jagirs*. Inams were held by individuals or institutions as remuneration for performance of certain duties or as charitable endowments. A commission was appointed to enquire into these alienations and as a result of their enquiries during the period from 1865 to 1903, the *inams* which proved to be valid were continued and the others resumed or charged with *judi* at the discretion of Government. These *inams* were distinct from the *jagirs*. The *inams* were not transferable and at each succession, the grant had to be confirmed. In order to resume such *inams*

the Inam Enforcement Act, 1952, was enacted. Under this Act, inams in respect of which condition of service was not imposed were converted into *rayatwari* holdings subject to payment of full assessment. This Act was repealed by the Hyderabad Abolition of Inams Act, 1954. Under this Act, all *inams* except *inams* for religious and charitable purposes and for rendering services to Government were abolished. On abolition, the land was subjected to the payment of full assessment.

There were six kinds of *jagirs* comprising more than 30 per cent of the area of the State. The *jagirs* were resumed under the Hyderabad Abolition of Jagir Regulation, 1949.

As a result of these *inams* and *jagirs* abolition Acts, there are now no alienations in Marathwada region except *devasthan* and charitable endowments.

In Osmanabad district the following *inam* abolition laws have come into force:—

(*i*) The Hyderabad Abolition of Cash Grants Act, 1952,

(*ii*) The Hyderabad Abolition of Inams and Cash Grants Act, 1954,

(*iii*) The Bombay Inferior Village Watan Abolition Act, 1958, and

(*iv*) The Maharashtra Revenue Patils (Abolition of Office) Act, 1962.

The Hyderabad Abolition of Cash Grants Act 1952.

The salient features of the above Acts are as under:—

This Act came into force on 1st April 1952. It was amended by the Hyderabad Abolition of Cash Grants (Amendment) Act, 1960 which came into force from 29th March 1961.

The cash grants to which the Amendment Act, 1960 is applicable are enumerated in the following three parts, to the schedule annexed to the said Act:—

Part A.—*Rusums* payable to Sir-Deshmukhs, Sir-Deshpandes, Deshmukhs, Deshpandes and Dasthandars.

Part B.—*Mansabs,* pertaining to *Maviza jagirs* including *jagir* pensions, *Maviza Karza, Maviza Arazi, Maviza Abkari, Maviza Sair, Maviza Aslaha, Kutub Doohan, Safai, Maviza Imtiazi, Nizam Mahawars* and *Mahawarat Walajahi* issued in lieu of *jagirs.*

Part C.—Ordinary *Mansabs, Raiyet, Khas* and *Mutefaria, Mahwars Mash, Yomina, Mamool Saliyana* customs and *Agrahars, Mahwarat, Walagahi* (other than those issued in lieu of jagirs) *Taharir, Shirastedaries* and *Wiqumigori.*

Compensation.

The Act provides differently in regard to the cash grants specified in the different parts of the schedule. Under Section 3 of the Act, the cash grants specified in the part (A) and payable for the year from 1st April 1952 and for the subsequent years were

discontinued from 30th July 1952. While those in parts B and C, payable for the year from 1st April 1954 and for the subsequent years were discontinued from 1st July 1954.

In lieu of the discontinuance of cash grants, specified in parts A and C of the schedule, a compensation amounting to 4 times the annual amount was payable to the grantee.

In respect of cash grants specified in Part "C" of the schedule, the grants shall be continued in certain cases as referred to under items 1 to 3 under sub-clause 2 (b) of Section 3 as shown below:—

Column I	*Column II*
1. Where the age of the grantee, whether male or female was not less than 60 years on the first day of April 1954.	Till the date of the death of the grantee.
2. Where the age of grantee, was less than 60 years on the first day of April 1954.—	
(i) If a male, in case the grantee is in capable of earning a livelihood on account of being blind, deaf, dumb and mute, mentally deranged, crippled or paralytic.	From the date of abolition till the date of death of the grantee.
(ii) If a widow so long as she remains a widow.	
3. Where the grantee is a minor:—	
(i) If a male, in case such cash grant is his only source of income.	From the date of abolition till the date of attainment of 18 years.
(ii) If a female	From the date of abolition till the date of marriage or date of attainment of 18 years, whichever is the earlier.

Further in each of the cases mentioned in items (2) and (3) above where the grantee is in receipt of more than one grant but has no other source of income for a livelihood, the grantee shall be eligible to receive only the grant of the highest amount.

In lieu of discontinuance of cash grants in part B of the schedule the compensation amounting to 6 times the annual amount is payable to the grantee.

Where a cash grant to which this Act applies subject to rendering to any service, the grantee shall on the date of discontinuance of the grants stands released of the liability to render service.

CHAPTER 4.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

LAND TENURES.

Inam tenure.

The Hyderabad Abolition of Inams and Cash Grants Act, 1954 and The Hyderabad Abolition of Inams (Amendment) Act, 1959.

The compensation is payable either in cash or in the shape of bonds in one or more annual instalments not exceeding 12.

Under (*a*) of sub-section (3) of Section (1) of the Hyderabad Inams Abolition Act, 1954, only some of the provisions of that Act came into force on 20th July 1954, the date on which the abolition Act became law and under (*b*) of the same sub-section the State Government has prescribed the date 1st July 1960 as the date for bringing the remaining provisions of the Act into force. The Hyderabad Abolition of Inams (Amendment) Act, 1959 also came into force with effect from the same date, *i.e.*, 1st July 1960, with the result that with effect from that date all the provisions of the Act as amended are in force in the entire area of the *ex*-Hyderabad State and action for the implementation of these provisions took a positive shape.

It is however necessary to consider the following: Firstly a distinction shall have to be drawn between the applicability of the Hyderabad (Abolition of Cash Grants) Act, 1952 and this Act. The former is applicable to the cash grants specified in the schedule to the said Act. While it is the remaining cash grants that are abolished under the provisions of this Act. Hence the provisions of these two enactments both of which pertain to abolition of cash grants require to be carefully differentiated.

Resumption of Inams and Cash Grants

The implementation of the Act broadly involves: (*i*) Resumption of *inams* and cash grants, (*ii*) Levy of assessment on resumed *inam* lands, (*iii*) Classification of *inam* lands into occupied and unoccupied lands and disposal of unoccupied lands, (*iv*) Conferment of occupancy rights of resumed *inam* lands, (*v*) Determination of compensation for the abolition of cash grants, (*vi*) Determination of compensation for the resumption of *inams* consisting of land grants, payment of compensation amounts, etc. and (*vii*) Appointment of stipendiary *talathis* in place of hereditary *patwaris*.

The implications of each of the above provision is analysed in what follows:—

On and from 20th July 1955, the date on which Section 3 of the Abolition Act came into force, all *inams* consisting of land grants to which the law then extended stood abolished and all *inam* lands stood resumed and vested in Government. The law as it stood before the 1959 Amendment did not extend to: (*a*) *Inams* held by or for the benefit of charitable and religious institutions and (*b*) *Inams* held for service—

(*i*) useful to Government; and

(*ii*) useful to community.

The Amendment Act of 1959 has enlarged the scope of the original Act and has made the definition of *inams* more comprehensive and has provided for the abolition of cash grants. Therefore, with effect from 1st July 1960 in addition to *inams* already resumed on 20th July 1955, community service *inams*,

Inam tenure.

Resumption of Inams and Cash Grants.

watans and cash grants with certain exceptions stood abolished and lands of these *inams* came to be resumed and vested in Government on 1st July 1960. The only kinds of *inams* and cash grants which survive are the following:—

(*i*) The *inams* and cash grants held for the benefit of charitable and religious institutions, and

(*ii*) *Watans* of *patil* and inferior village servants.

The *watans* of lands held by inferior village servants stand abolished under the provision of the Bombay Inferior Village Watan Abolition Act, 1958 whereas the *inam* lands held by the Revenue Patils and Police Patils in lieu of their service stand abolished under the provision of the Maharashtra Revenue Patil (Abolition of Office) Act, 1962. Now, the only surviving *inams* are those held for the benefit of religious or charitable institutions referred to under (*i*) above.

Further, the Act defines the *inam* given in Section 2 (i) (c), more broadly and comprehensively so as to include: (*a*) *inams* in the enclave villages of the old Bombay State which were transferred to Hyderabad State, on 25th January 1950 under the Hyderabad (exchange of enclaves) Order: and (*b*) *inams* in *jagir* villages recognised as such by Government on the abolition of *jagirs*.

Levy of assessment in resumed inam lands.

All the resumed *inam* lands so vested in Government have become liable to the payment of land revenue from the date they were vested in Government. All *inam* lands (except community service *inam* and *watans*) were vested in Government from 20th July 1955 and community service *inam* lands and *watans* were vested from 1st July 1960.

Where the lands vested in Government were surveyed and settled, the liability in regard to land revenue is defined and known and what remains is the enforcement as from 20th July 1955.

In case of un-assessed lands action for the assessment is necessary under Section 52 of the Hyderabad Land Revenue Act.

Classification of inam lands vested in Government as occupied and un-occupied and their disposal.

After the *inam* lands are vested in Government they are classified as occupied and un-occupied. As the Act does not give any one the right to become the occupant of the un-occupied lands, such un-occupied lands vesting in Government are free from all encumbrances but subject to the right of persons other than the *inamdars* and they are to be disposed of as Government waste lands unless and/or otherwise they are being used as pasture lands in which case they are assigned for grazing purpose, if they are so required and are disposed of as un-occupied lands if they are not so required.

CHAPTER 4.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

LAND TENURES.

Inam tenure.

Conferment of occupancy right of resumed inam lands.

The Act provides for the regrant of the resumed *inam* lands to the *inamdar*, *Kabiz-e-kadeem*, permanent tenant and whosoever held the land at the time of vesting, on payment of the prescribed occupancy price within the stipulated period. As laid down under Section 6 of the Act the *inamdar* and tenant who are entitled to the regrant of the resumed *inam* lands have to pay the State Government the occupancy price equivalent to 6 times and 12 times the assessment, respectively. In case of the payment of the occupancy price by the tenant, half the amount shall be paid to his *inamdar* as a compensation for his land. The regrant of the resumed land is impartible and inalienable.

In Osmanabad district 953 *inamdars* have acquired occupancy right in the resumed *inam* area of 6,746.520 hectares (16,671 acres). The number of such tenants is 997 in the area of 9,935.041 hectares (24,550 acres) and that of *Kabiz-e-kadeem* is 10 in the area of 187.774 hectares (464 acres).

In the case of an *inam* to which the provisions of Section 6 apply, the *inamdar's* rights in the land were restricted and were resumable without payment of compensation by Government.

In the case of occupied land in the possession of a *Kabiz-e-kadeem,* the *inamdar* will be denied the right to have land regranted to him on a payment of occupancy price equal to 6 times the assessment, since the rights which the *inamdar* had in the law while the *inam* was in existence would be only notional and would have no market value.

In view of this and in view of sub-section (*b*) of Section 1 no compensation should ordinarily become payable to the *inamdar* holding an *inam* to which the provisions of Section 6 apply.

Determination of compensation for the abolition of cash grants.

For every cash grant compensation payable under Section 7 of the Act is 7 times its monetary value. In certain cases continuance of cash grant allowances for the life-time of the grantee is considered on compassionate grounds.

Determination of compensation for the resumption of inams consisting land grants, payment of compensation, etc.

Section 8 provides for the determination of the amount of compensation for the extinction or modification of the *inamdar's* right in land and properties vested in Government under Section 3 (2) of the Act. It further lays down certain maximum limits on the amount of compensation to be paid to the *inamdars* for extinction or modification of his rights in certain categories of lands and properties.

In case of occupied lands held by tenants, half of the occupancy price will be payable to the *inamdars* by way of compensation for the loss of his right to have the lands regranted to him.

Rehabilitation Grants Scheme.

The scheme has been enforced in this district also. According to this scheme the *inamdars*, whose *inam* lands have been regranted to the tenants, are entitled to receive an amount for rehabilitation purpose.

The old hereditary system of appointing Kulkarnis was replaced from 1st July 1960. Instead *talathis* are appointed. There are 1,423 villages in the district and 278 *talathis* have been appointed so far from 1st July 1960.

Appointment of stipendiary talathis in place of hereditary Patwaris.

In this Act, the term cash grant is used to mean the amount of remuneration generally known as scale which the *patwaris* used to receive for performing their service as *patwaris*. The Act provides for compensation for abolition of this remuneration. The hereditary *patwaris* are entitled to compensation equal to 7 times the annual cash remuneration.

Payment of Compensation to Patwaris.

The last date fixed for submission of claims for compensation was 30th June 1963. In the district about 1,212 *patwaris* have applied for compensation. A sum of Rs. 9,45,001.72 has been paid as compensation to the *patwaris* till to date. A sum of Rs. 19,666.02 is still to be paid by way of compensation.

The Bombay Inferior Village Watan Abolition Act, 1958.

This Act came into force from 1st February 1962. As a result of the enforcement of this Act the old system of inferior village servants generally known as *sethsandhis,* Ramoshis, or Majkuris came to an end and all inferior village servants stood released of the liabilities to render service. Instead the new system of appointing *kotwals* came to be introduced. In this district 2,465 posts of *kotwals* have been created with effect from 1st February 1962.

The Act provides for compensation to *watandars* for abolition of their hereditary posts. The last date fixed for submission of application for compensation was 1st February 1968. So far 2,505 *sethsandhis* have applied for the compensation. The total amount awarded is Rs. 6,36,675.77 out of which Rs. 5,22,794.22 have been paid to *watandars*, *sethsandhis* as compensation and Rs. 1,13,881.55 are yet to be paid.

The Maharashtra Revenue Patil (Abolition of Office) Act, 1962.

This Act came into force on 1st January 1963. As a result of the enforcement of this Act the old system of hereditary Revenue and Police *patils* came to an end and all *patils* stood released of their liabilities to render service. Instead of the former hereditary post, the stipendiary post of Police *patils* was created from 1st January 1963. The total number of Police *patils* in the district is 1,404.

The Act provides for compensation to *watandar* Revenue and Police *patils* for Abolition of their hereditary posts. They are entitled to compensation equivalent to 7 times the amount of annual remuneration which they used to receive. So far 1,761 *patils* have presented their claims for compensation and Rs. 98,000.00 have been paid as compensation up till now. The work is still in progress.

Survey tenures.

The tenure under which an occupant holds his land is called the survey occupancy tenure. It consists in the occupancy of unalienated lands. It has 2 forms, *viz.,* the old or unrestricted tenure and new or restricted tenure.

CHAPTER 4. Agriculture and Irrigation. LAND TENURES. Survey tenures.

The difference between them lies in regard to the conditions upon which land is held by a person. In the case of old tenure the right to alienate land by sale, mortgage or any other form of transfer is unrestricted; whereas in the case of new tenure such right is restricted and the alienation can be made only with the permission of the Collector. Prior to 1960, there was no restricted tenure in Marathwada region.

Amendment of 1960.

In 1960, Government had undertaken a scheme for settlement of landless persons. Under this scheme landless persons were to be granted land sufficient for their maintenance on concessional basis. They were to be charged only a nominal price for such a land. Before such grants could be made, it was necessary to ensure that the grantees cultivated the lands themselves and did not abuse the concessions, by transferring the lands to others. As no such condition restricting the transfer could be imposed on the grants in accordance with the then existing provisions of the code, necessary amendment was made by an ordinance which was later converted into an Act in 1960. With this amendment, the concept of occupant in Marathwada is now the same as that in western Maharashtra. The class of occupants now holding lands on occupancy tenure is now composed of old or unrestricted tenure and new or restricted tenure.

TENANCY.

The main type of tenure prevalent in Marathwada was *rayatwari*, although there were other tenures such as *ijara, qowl, inam* and *jagirs* spread all over the area. A major step towards abolition of intermediaries had already been taken in 1949 with the abolition of all *jagirs* and *sarf-e-khas*. *Rayatwari* tenure, in theory, does not envisage the landholder as a non-cultivating owner and a mere rent receiver. Owing to the unrestricted transferable character of rights in land and other factors *e.g.*, the security of investment therein, and social and economic status attached to them, a class of non-cultivating landholders came into existence in the latter part of the 19th century. People from all walks of life with no background of agricultural practice began to acquire land more as a source of income and commercial investment rather than for purpose of cultivation. Thus, the disassociation between the *rayat* ownership and actual cultivation became more and more pronounced, and out of this was born the tenancy system.

Tenant-Landlord Relations.

Fresh problems of adjustment between the relations of the tenant and the landlord arose in the wake of this change. The increase in the number of tenancies and concentration of large areas of agricultural land in the hands of non-cultivating classes led to a competition among the tenants to get land on leases and to insecurity of tenure. A situation was slowly created in which the rents of lands began to soar, standards of cultivation deteriorated and agricultural production showed a marked decline. This was similar to the conditions in the other non-*rayatwari* areas and demanded an immediate solution.

CHAPTER 4.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

TENANCY.

Tenant-Landlord Relations.

Broadly speaking, the land tenure policies of the Government determine the way in which economic opportunities, managerial responsibilities and farm incomes are shared by the people interested in land and hence play a pivotal role in any scheme of rural uplift. The Planning Commission has broadly laid down these policies as under—

(i) Increased production through a better system of land management.

(ii) Reduction in the inequalities of income and opportunities.

(iii) Provision for security of tenure to tenants and helping them to become landholders.

The Commission has, therefore, advocated a land policy, which is aimed at improving the status of the tenant by giving him a stake in the land, and enabling him to purchase the land cultivated by him. It also aims at reducing the inequalities in opportunities and income by advocating a ceiling on all agricultural holdings, both present and future. It envisages an agricultural economy of peasant proprietors, everyone of whom would be cultivator of his own land. It seeks to merge ownership with cultivation by forcing absentee landlords to make a choice between personal cultivation or transfer of land to tenants *i.e.*, cultivators.

In view of the policy laid down by the Planning Commission the Government of India decided to abolish all the intermediaries by enacting special land legislations. In pursuance of the Government of India's directives, the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1950 was enacted to replace the Asami Shikmi Act of 1354 F (1945 A.D.) as the same did not achieve the desired object of regularising the relations between the tenant and the landlord. The main objects of the Act of 1950 were the improvement of status of tenants by giving them protection, limitation of size of holding, abolition of absentee landlordism, prevention of sub-division of agricultural holdings and preservation of land in the hands of the tillers and the genuine agriculturists.

From 1950 onwards, the Act was amended several times with a view to incorporating the recommendations of the Planning Commission. The provisions of the Act and the amendments to the Act are discussed below.

Transfer of Lands.

Although transfers of lands were subject to prior permission of the Collector it was noted that a number of transactions had taken place, contravening this provision. In a way these transfers met the objectives of the Planning Commission inasmuch as the land was thereby distributed. If the Act was to be rigidly enforced, all transfers would have been rendered illegal and would have caused hardship to the purchasers who were usually small landholders. In order to avoid such hardship Government prescribed a scale of penalties for the validation of these

CHAPTER 4. — Agriculture and Irrigation. TENANCY. Tenant-Landlord Relations. *Transfer of Lands.*

transfers. However, transfers made after June 8, 1958, *i.e.*, after the commencement of the amendment Act of 1957 are not covered by this concession. Stringent steps are taken against parties to such illegal transfers made after June 8, 1958. They forfeit both their land and the price paid therefor.

In what follows the main features of the tenancy legislation are discussed in detail.

Scope of the Amending Acts of 1957 and 1955.

Although the Act was substantially modified in 1954 in order to provide for compulsory transfer of ownership to protected tenants and enforcement of ceilings on existing holdings, its working in practice brought certain defects to light. The main objectives of the Government policy in regard to tenancy legislation are the total elimination of all intermediaries between the State and the actual tiller of the soil, and conferment of full occupancy rights on the tenants.

Amendments of 1957.

The provisions of the Act fell short of this objective, inasmuch as it had left out from its scope all ordinary tenants and had denied them the right of purchase. As such, it did not go far enough in meeting the objective of enabling all tenants to purchase the lands cultivated by them. In order to overcome these defects and to secure more efficient implementation of Government policy, the Act was amended in 1957. Its main features are indicated below.

Security of Tenure.

The tenancy Act as amended in 1954 has totally prohibited creation of tenancy by holders holding more than three family holdings. In respect of persons holding less than three family holdings, creation of tenancy was permitted with certain restrictions. The tenancy so created had to be in writing and a copy of the lease-deed was to be filed before the Tahsildar within one month of its execution. The Act also guaranteed security of tenure to the extent of 5 years to such a tenant. It was realised that, in practice, creation of tenancies could not be altogether prohibited. The conditions prescribed in the Act were more observed in the breach than otherwise. It was, therefore, felt that while the creation of tenancy would be a necessity in certain circumstances, and hence should not be prohibited, its creation be discouraged by conferring more security upon the tenants. The landholder's right to terminate the tenancy on the ground of efflux of time, implicit in earlier legislation was withdrawn from him. The tenancy of a tenant can now be terminated only by his own voluntary surrender or for any of the defaults mentioned in Section 19 or for personal cultivation by the landholder.

Rent.

The amending Act of 1957 now provides that the rent payable in respect of the land in any year shall not exceed the value of one-sixth of the produce of the land in that year.

Surrender of Tenancies.

Although surrenders were required to be made in writing and before the Tahsildar no limit was prescribed on the land that could revert to the landholder thereby. This was inconsistent

CHAPTER 4. Agriculture and Irrigation. TENANCY. Tenant-Landlord Relations. *Surrender of Tenancies.*

with the general policy of Government to enforce ceiling on future acquisition of land by landholders. By inserting a new Section 19-A, the ceiling at three times the family holding has been prescribed even for lands acquired by way of surrender. Lands in excess thereof are to be treated as surplus lands.

Purchase of land by tenants.

The act as amended in 1954 conferred a right of purchase on protected tenants only. This right could be exercised only in respect of so much area which would raise a tenant's holding to one family holding. The amending Act of 1957 provides for the exercise of voluntary right of purchase by all tenants whether ordinary or protected.

It is also provided that the minimum holding to be left with the landholder at the time of voluntary purchase by a tenant would be one family holding instead of two. The amending Act also reduces the quantum of the maximum price payable by the tenant for dry land from 15 times the rent to 12 times the rent. It provides for more easy instalments and for condoning defaults, made by tenants.

The amending Act also provides that the tenant would have the first option to purchase remaining land held by him and which he is not eligible to purchase under Section 38 at the prevailing market rates.

Compulsory Transfer of Ownership to tenants.

Important provisions are introduced by the amending Act of 1957, with a view to eliminating all intermediaries and making the tiller of land its owner. For the first time a provision has been made for compulsory transfer of ownership to ordinary tenants Section 38-G provides that with effect from any date to be notified by the Government in the official gazette, after the expiry of three years from the commencement of the amending Act of 1957 *i.e.*; June 8, 1958, the land which an ordinary tenant is entitled to purchase would stand compulsorily transferred to him. Similarly Section 38-H provides that in respect of any tenancy created after the enforcement of Section 38-G, the tenant would be entitled to exercise his right of purchase of land within one year from the commencement of his tenancy. An important provision made in Section 50-B prescribes that the land so purchased under the provisions of this Act would not be alienated without previous permission of the Collector.

Resumption of land for personal cultivation.

The amending Act has extended the scope of Section 44 so as to be applicable to even ordinary tenants. It provided for the exercise of the right of resumption for personal cultivation before March 31. 1959. The landholders had to make up their minds finally in this respect, to issue notices to the tenants terminating their tenancies before December 31, 1958, and to apply for possession under Section 32 (2) before March 31, 1959.

CHAPTER 4.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

TENANCY.

Provisions regarding alienations made in contravention of Chapter V of Hyderabad Tenancy Act

The tenancy Act prohibited transfers and alienations of lands without obtaining prior permission of the Collector. It was, however, noticed that there were many transactions in this region in contravention of this provision. Provisions of Section 98-A are introduced to validate such transactions subject to certain conditions and restrictions. Provisions of Section 98-C are introduced to check further tendency to enter into such illegal transactions with the hope of getting them subsequently regularised.

Procedure.

Important changes have been introduced by the amending Acts of 1957 and 1959 designed for the better implementation of the objectives of this Act. They provide for the application of the Mamlatdar's Courts Act of 1906, to all enquiries and proceedings under this Act.

The presiding officers would follow such procedure as the Government may prescribe in respect of matters not provided for in the Mamlatdar's Courts Act.

The amending Act of 1957 provides for the exercise of appellate jurisdiction by Assistant and Deputy Collectors by introducing the definition of Collector in Section 2 (cd) so as to include Assistant/Deputy Collector. The amending Act of 1959 empowers the Collector to distribute the work between Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars or such other officers appointed in this behalf.

The appellate and revisional jurisdiction vested in the High Court has now been transferred to the Bombay Revenue Tribunal constituted under the Bombay Revenue Tribunal Act, 1939, subject to certain conditions mentioned in Section 90-B. Revisional powers have also been vested in the Collector in cases where no appeal has been filed within the time-limit allowed for such appeal.

A further amendment was made through Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Amendment) Act, 1960 (Maharashtra XXVIII of 1960) which came in force on 19th December 1960 while amending Sections 2, 4, 5, 28, 37-A, 38 and sub-sections 7, 38-E, 38-B and 53-C and Section 44 granted further relief. After Section 50-C a new chapter *viz.*; V—A was also inserted which gave the right of the construction of a water source through the lands belonging to other persons.

Another amendment of Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1950, came in force *vide* Maharashtra Act XLV of 1961 published on 17th November 1961 which amended Sections 37-A and 38-E (1). Under Section 37-A, an explanation was inserted under the first proviso to those sections which stated that where a person is, immediately before such commencement, in possession of land, then such person shall, notwithstanding any judgment, decree or order of any Court or the order of a Revenue Board or Revenue Tribunal or other authority and the fact that he did not hold a lease in conformity with the provisions of Sections 6, 7, 8 or 9 as those sections stood immediately

before the 8th day of June 1958, be deemed to hold land as tenant at such commencement.

CHAPTER 4.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

TENANCY.

Provisions regarding alienations made in contravention of Chapter V of Hyderabad Tenancy Act.

Procedure.

Under Section 38-E (1) an explanation was added which empowered the Tahsildar to put in possession a dispossessed protected tenant as on ward under Section 38-E, of the land irrespective of the fact that he was not in possession on the date notified under Section 38-E.

These amendments, therefore, provided a further relief to tenants as well as to those tenants who were declared owners under Section 38-E.

Another amendment came in force *vide* Maharashtra Act No. XXXIX of 1964 published on 20th October 1964 which gives further relief to the member of armed forces.

Concessions to the members of the armed forces.

The need for giving some concession to the members of the armed forces from the provisions of the tenancy laws was considered while framing the tenancy Laws in force in the State *viz.* the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1948 for the western Maharashtra, the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Vidarbha Region) Act, 1958 for the Vidarbha region and the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1950 for the Marathwada region. These concessions were mainly as under: Whereas the landlords in general were required to exercise their right to resume land for personal cultivation before a fixed date, the members of the armed forces were allowed to exercise their right within a period of one year from the date they ceased to be such members. Similarly whereas the tenants of other landlords were given a compulsory right of purchase on the date following the above fixed date, in the case of tenants of the members of the armed forces this right was postponed till after they had ceased to be members of the armed forces and had exhausted their right to resume land for personal cultivation. However, the conditions which were required to be fulfilled by landlords for being entitled to resume land for personal cultivation were equally applicable to the members of the armed forces. In the year 1961, the three laws were amended and the members of the armed forces were exempted from these conditions. After these amendments were made, a member of the armed forces could, when he ceased to be in the armed forces, resume land for personal cultivation so as to make his total holding equal to three economic or family holdings by giving a notice to the tenant and making an application to the Mamlatdar or Tahsildar within two years from the date he ceased to be such member. But there was no provision to enable a member of the armed forces while in service to resume land for personal cultivation or otherwise for augmenting the income derived by his family from his land.

All the above three tenancy laws were further amended by the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands/(Amendment) Act of 1964 which came into force from 20th October 1964. Under this

Act a separate chapter has been embodied in each of the three tenancy laws with a view to conferring on the members of the armed forces, certain positive benefits.

TENANCY.
Concessions to the members of the armed forces.
Scope of the benefits.

The benefits given under the amendment Act are applicable to serving members of the armed forces as well as to persons who have ceased to be such members. If however a member of the armed forces or an ex-serviceman expires before availing himself of these benefits, they would be available to his widow, son, son's son, unmarried daughter, father, or mother whoever may inherit the land held by such a deceased member of the armed forces. The benefits will, however, not be available to a member of the armed forces who has ceased to be such member as a result of his being dismissed or discharged after court martial or on account of bad character or as a result of desertion or who has not been attested.

Right to resume land from tenant.

A member of the armed forces is now entitled to resume land from his tenant at any time by giving him a notice and making an application for possession of the land to the Collector. It is not necessary that he should require the lands for personal cultivation. The extent of land which he can resume from the tenant is so much as will be sufficient to make up the total land in his actual possession equal to three economic or family holdings. A revision application can be made to the State Government but no such application or appeal can be made again if land is leased out for cultivation. If he so desires he may dispose it off by sale or otherwise subject, however, to the restrictions contained in this behalf in the tenancy Act. If he leases the land to a tenant, he can at any time again resume it under the above provisions.

For Ex-servicemen and heirs of members of armed forces or Ex-servicemen.

A landlord who has ceased to be a member of the armed forces can exercise the above right of resumption by giving a notice to the tenant and making an application to the Collector within two years from the date of such cessation. If however a member of the armed forces or an ex-serviceman dies before giving such notice or making such application and if the land in question is inherited by his widow, son, son's son, unmarried daughter, father or mother, such heir or heirs can give notice and make an application within two years from the date of his death. In the case of these persons also after they resume the land from the tenant, they can cultivate it personally or dispose it off by sale or otherwise. But if they lease it again for cultivation, the tenant would get the right of purchase as in the case of lands leased by other landlords.

Position of members of joint family.

Where a member of the armed forces or an ex-serviceman is a member of a joint family then the right conferred on him under the above provisions can be exercised only to the extent of his share in the land (not exceeding the ceiling area) held by the joint family; provided his share in such land has been separated by metes and bounds in the same proportion as his share in the joint family property and not in a larger proportion.

Concessions to the members of the armed forces.

Transfer of existing proceedings.

The application which a serving member of the armed forces or an ex-serviceman may have already made to the Mamlatdar or Tahsildar for resumption of land for personal cultivation if still pending either with the Mamlatdar or Tahsildar, the Collector or the Maharashtra Revenue Tribunal stands transferred to Collector or the State Government and such proceedings shall be deemed to have been instituted under the new provisions and decided accordingly. In other words this means that the members of the armed forces or ex-servicemen whose applications for resumption of land are already pending need not again give notices and make applications as provided under the new provisions in order to get their benefits.

Right of purchase to tenants.

The tenant of a landlord who is a member of the armed forces or who has ceased to be such member will be entitled to purchase the land held by him only after his landlord has exhausted his right of resumption conferred under the above-mentioned provisions. Such right he can exercise only in respect of that land which remains in his possession after the landlord has exhausted his right of resumption.

The right of resumption conferred on the members of the armed forces or ex-servicemen or their heirs can be exercised only against such tenants who have not been deemed to have become the owners of the land before 20th October 1964.

The working of the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1950 (No. XXI of 1950) in the district till the end of May 1967 is given below.

Resumption of land for personal cultivation.

In all 3,111 applications under Section 44 of the Act were received from the landlords for resumption of land for personal cultivation. All these applications were given due attention. Of these, 1,287 applications were decided in favour of the landlords.

The total number of protected tenants in the district was 35,340 out of whom 5,333 were declared as owners under Section 38-E of the Act. Among the declared protected tenants 2,945 were in possession of the land on 1st February 1957, and 2,389 were denied possession. Afterwards the work of putting the declared protected tenants in possession of land was again taken up and 1,063 such tenants were given possession under Section 38-E (1) explanation. The total number of declared protected tenants who refused to take possession was 621, and those who could not be put in possession as their whereabouts were not known numbered 116.

The work regarding the fixation of prices of the lands declared under Section 38-E also progressed satisfactorily. In 4,732 cases the prices were fixed and the total value amounted to Rs. 28,20,283.49. Out of this amount, a sum of Rs. 16,59,947.48 was to be recovered. An amount of Rs. 7,96,389.34 was distributed among the previous landlords.

CHAPTER 4.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

TENANCY.

Resumption of Land for Personal Cultivation.

The work under this section in the district was completed and 2,612 tenants were provisionally declared as owners over an area of 10,355.105 hectares (25,588 acres). The work regarding final declaration of these tenants was in progress. Only 912 tenants were declared as owners over an area of 3,607.776 hectares (8,915 acres).

In the district an area of 529.633 hectares (1,308 acres and 30 gunthas) was lying fallow. The concerned tahsildars issued notices to the extent of an area admeasuring 522.340 hectares (1,290 acres and 29 gunthas). The work in this behalf was in progress.

Disposal of cases.

During the period between 1st May 1966 and 1st May 1967 the Deputy Collectors in the district gave decisions in 192 cases out of a total of 193. The tahsildars on the other hand during the same period decided 629 cases, leaving a balance of 852 cases. The Naib-Tahsildars decided 1,727 cases, and left in balance 751 cases.

RURAL WAGES.

The rural labour in the district can be classified under three categories, *viz.*, (1) skilled, (2) ordinary and (3) field labour. The skilled labour comprises carpenters, blacksmiths, cobblers; ordinary labour includes assistants of skilled labourers, coolies, well diggers etc. The field labour on the other hand consists of ploughmen, sowers, reapers, harvesters etc. To this one more category, *viz.*, herdsmen,: could be added. Their main work is to tend the cattle. For doing this a herdsman on an average used to get about a rupee per day. However, from this classification of rural labour in the district and the other districts in the State, one thing could be noticed *viz.*, that the activities of these various labourers in one way or the other are closely connected with the agricultural operations. As such their wages vary in different agricultural seasons. For instance, when the agricultural operations are in full swing and create a rush of work at the farm, they make a pressing demand on casual labour so that it is often difficult for the employers to secure it. Again, the work for which the field labour is engaged, is by its very nature temporary and must be done in proper time. As such the terms offered to such casual labour are found to differ widely from one part of the district to another. This wage structure is also subject to the kind of labour employed *i.e.*, children, women and men. Men are generally paid the highest and children the lowest rate of wages. The other avenues of employment at some commercial or industrial places like Latur, Osmanabad etc.; make the casual labour dear. The general price structure also influences the wages of the different categories of the rural labour. In consequence, as with the price level, the wage rates in the district also have shown upward trend. The following table gives the average wages of skilled as well as unskilled agricultural labourers in Osmanabad district.

TABLE No. 50

AVERAGE AGRICULTURAL WAGES IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1957-58, 1959-60 AND 1961-62.

(In rupees and paise)

Year	Month	Carpenters	Blacksmiths	Cobblers	Field labour	Other agricultural labour	Herdsmen
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1957-58 ..	July	1·77	1·77	1·59	0·65	0·61	0·80
	August	1·80	1·75	1·52	0·68	0·65	0·80
	September	2·27	1·98	1·60	0·84	0·84	0·92
	October	2·37	2·05	1·81	0·86	0·86	1·08
	November	2·26	1·97	1 81	0·89	0·89	0·99
	December	2·40	1·98	1·79	0·87	0·90	0·92
	January	2·35	1·75	1·40	0·85	0·85	0·92
	February	2·29	1·88	1·56	0·85	0·82	0·92
	March	2·26	1·89	1·59	0·61	0·68	0·84
	April	2·19	1·55	1·24	0·90	0·52	0·52
	May	2·30	1·06	2·12	0·76	0·78	0·77
	June	1·61	1·12	1·63	0·38	0·52	0·52

TABLE No. 50—*contd.*

AVERAGE AGRICULTURAL WAGES IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1957-58, 1959-60 AND 1961-62.

(In Rupees and paise)

Year (1)	Month (2)	Carpenters (3)	Blacksmiths (4)	Cobblers (5)	Field labour (6)	Other agricultural labour (7)	Herdsmen (8)
1959-60 ..	July	2·41	2·52	1·81	0·98	0·89	0·69
	August	2·39	2·48	1·71	0·98	0·89	0·69
	September	2·36	2·45	1·75	1·02	0·93	0·62
	October	2·34	2·41	1·80	1·00	0·92	0·74
	November	2·32	2·45	1·80	1·03	0·95	0·67
	December	2·27	2·32	1·84	1·07	0·95	0·68
	January	2·48	2·52	1·93	1·07	0·95	0·75
	February	2·41	2·39	1·93	1·09	1·00	0·76
	March	2·39	2·32	1·82	0·95	0·86	0·66
	April	2·34	2·32	1·86	0·93	0·81	0·68
	May	2·36	2·32	1·89	0·96	0·85	0·63
	June	2·41	2·32	1·91	0·99	0·75	0·59

1961-62 ..	July	2 54	2·75	1·75	1·19	1 09	1·07
	August	2·57	2·75	1·82	1·23	1·11	0·91
	September	2·66	2·75	1·82	1·34	1·16	0·95
	October	2·64	2·75	1·82	1·36	1·18	0·95
	November	2·61	2·80	1·77	1·36	1·18	0·89
	December	2·59	2·75	1·73	1·34	1·11	0·91
	January	2·61	2·75	1·82	1·27	1·14	0·84
	February	2·68	2·66	1·91	1·36	1·18	0·89
	March	2 61	2·75	1·82	1·29	1·16	0·95
	April	2·79	1 87	1·86	1·29	1·16	0·86
	May	2·68	2 67	1·83	1·18	1·09	0·84
	June	2·66	2·66	1·87	1·27	1·04	0·84

CHAPTER 4.

Agriculture and Irrigation.

RURAL WAGES.

Balutedari.

In the olden days, when the village life was much more influenced by the *balutedari* system, there was a sort of division of agricultural labour. The *balutedars* were then paid in kind mostly at the time of harvesting and threshing. Of them the carpenters (*sutars*) and blacksmiths (*lohars*) used to get more than others. The system is, however, fast on the decline.

Annual Servants.

Sometimes *saldars* or the annual servants are also engaged generally by big landlords. Their period of contract extends over one year or more. These *saldars* are paid both in cash and kind. They do all types of farm-work and are the full-time employees of the landlord.

FAMINES.

The state of agricultural industry in the district since long is influenced by an absence of effective rainfall on the one hand and its excess on the other. The agriculture thus finds its prosperity between these two extremes. This condition caused the people to bear the extreme effects of famines. These famines in the olden days were due to drought, excessive rain or frequent wars. To this, some more reasons can be added to explain the incidence of famine in the past. For instance, the lack of proper communications, as also the absence of dispensaries and hospitals and the traditional forms of behaviour of the inhabitants helped to increase the stringency of the famines. Viewed in the present perspective, the abnormal rate of natural increase in the growth of population also creates the conditions of semi-starvation. The drought and the excessive rain however surpass all other causes in the severity of famines.

The earliest famine was recorded in 1396. This was the famous Durga Devi famine. It mainly occurred from the want of monsoon rain in that year and lasted for a long period of twelve years. This famine had its dismal record of severe and prolonged distress. The reliable details of this and other famines which occurred till the end of 17th century however are not available. During the 17th century about eight famines were recorded between 1629 and 1685. Of these, four were due to drought and the rest were the results of wars. These military operations were in fact more harmful than the want of rain during that period.

In the 18th century on the other hand four famines were recorded one of which arose from excessive rains in 1702. The famines recorded in 1713, 1747 and 1787 were all caused by drought in the respective years. During this period the distress increased severely due to the lack of communications.

During the 19th century, one famine was recorded in 1825 as a result of excessive rain. All the other eleven famines between 1804 and 1877 were due to drought in the respective years. The occurrence of these famines was, however, at the intervals of nine, six, six, eight, thirteen, eight, eight, four, five and five years respectively. The causes of these famines in addition to those mentioned above as included in the old Censuses of Hyderabad were more than one and could be traced in various ways as under. The country then was primeval, unexplored and much less cultivated. The people were also strangers to civilization. The population at that time was also not so great, as it was frequently trimmed by constant wars, civil broils, petty feuds and the ravages of epidemics, such as cholera, small-pox, fevers, etc.

The district again suffered heavily during the decade between 1891 and 1901. In fact this decade was depressing for the whole of ex-Hyderabad State. During this period the rainfall was below normal for the majority of the years. It was as low as 393.70 mm. (15.5 inches) in 1899. The crop conditions were unfavourable which caused remission of land revenue on a large scale. The scarcity and distress, which was first felt in 1894, was almost continuous from 1897 till the middle of 1898 and then came the great famine of 1900, which seriously affected the district. The decade was also almost equally disastrous from the viewpoint of public health. Cholera, small-pox, malaria, dysentery, etc., exacted a heavy toll. The first recorded epidemic of plague also broke out in 1896 and claimed 2,760 victims in the district.

In the following decade ending 1911, the epidemic of plague became very severe particularly in the years 1902. 1903 and 1904 and took heavy toll of lives in the district.

The decade between 1911 and 1921 was the worst in many respects. The seasonal conditions during this period were very depressing. In seven out of the ten years rainfall was either deficient or irregular. From 1916-17 onwards the conditions became worse. Either deficient or unseasonal rains affected the crops during this period. The prices of all commodities rose sharply. The long-drawn distress reached its climax in the year 1918-19, when both the south-west and the north-east monsoons failed to develop, seriously affecting the production of both food and cash crops. The resulting famine, both in its extent and severity, was comparable to that of the great famine of 1899-1900. Public health also suffered heavily due to various epidemics during this decade. Cholera, plague and especially the influenza epidemic of 1918-19 did not leave a single family unscathed.

During the period from 1921 to 1931 the district had bad joint family; provided his share in such land has been separated of lives. In 1946, the Parenda tahsil suffered heavily. In 1950, on the other hand almost the entire district was affected by

scarcity. The decade between 1941—51 recorded 11,243 deaths due to plague, cholera and small-pox.

This shows that famine in the district has been a common phenomenon, the causes of which can mostly be traced in drought or excessive rain. The conditions, however, are being brought under control by implementing the comprehensive rural development programme.

CHAPTER 5—INDUSTRIES

PROPER EXPLOITATION OF THE AVAILABLE INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES is absolutely essential for a balanced economic growth especially in an economically backward district like Osmanabad. The economy of the district is predominantly agricultural and hence there is a *prima facie* case for industrial development with a view to relieving the excessive pressure of population on land and creating new and varied channels of employment. It may be pointed out that the industrial growth in the district of Osmanabad is of recent origin. This may be attributed partly to the lack of technical know-how and partly to the total apathy of the ex-Government of Hyderabad towards the problem of industrial development in the Marathwada region.

The following observations of the Hyderabad Gazetteer (1909) reveal the state of industries in Osmanabad district:—

"No important industry is carried on in the district. Coarse cotton cloth and *dhotis*, *saris* and *cholis* used to be manufactured locally, but for some years past cloth of all kinds and yarn have been imported at cheaper rates. At Latur in Ausa tahsil, which is a large trade centre, a small ginning mill was erected in 1889 and two more have been started since 1901. There are no regular tanneries, but the *chamars* generally prepared leather for the water-buckets largely used for irrigation purposes."

The next decade saw the emergence of a few industries. A rise was also seen in the number of people supported by industries.

The Government efforts were confined to giving some encouragement to cottage industries only. The economic recession in the thirties and the boom generated by the Second World War had very little import upon the industrial economy of the district which remained stagnant. The Department of Industries was started by the Hyderabad Government but it did very little by way of helping the growth of industries in Osmanabad district. The following observation from the 1941 Census of Hyderabad would be interesting as a pointer of the general industrial development in the State as a whole:—

"In History, the Deccan has always been noted for its arts and manufactures but during the last century, they, in common with the industries and crafts of British India, suffered from

CHAPTER 5.

Industries.

INTRODUCTION.

foreign competition. Ever since the industrial development and the advent of machinery in the 19th century industrialization in the western sense has generally become both test and means of progress and advancement in all spheres of material life. Hyderabad though primarily an agricultural country has not lagged behind other parts of India in the development of its industries. There are many industrial resources that have not yet been tapped and are lying idle owing to lack of industrial enterprise and sufficiency of technical skill and capital."

With the merger of the Marathwada region in the Bombay State in 1956, the process of industrial development in a planned way set in. Special provisions were made in the Five-Year Plans so as to speed up the development of industries in the backward regions of Marathwada of which Osmanabad district forms a part.

A number of new and model industries have been coming up in Osmanabad district. Its noteworthy advance especially in the field of oil industry has accelerated the tempo of development in the district economy. A special mention may also be made of the establishment of sugar industry at Dhoki.

However, there are no other major industries like textiles. A large number of persons still depends on agriculture for their subsistence. Even today agriculture is the biggest industry in the district.

The following tables show the number of persons employed in different industries in 1951 and 1961, respectively, in Osmanabad district: –

TABLE No. 1

NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN INDUSTRIES IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT IN 1951

Classification of Industries (1)	No of Persons (2)
All industries and services	37,330
Primary industries not elsewhere specified—	
Stock raising	7,873
Rearing of small animals and insects	6
Plantation industries	1,023
Forestry and collection of products not elsewhere specified	240
Hunting (including trapping and game propagation)	37
Fishing	820
1. *Mining and quarrying*—	
Coal mining	..
Crude petroleum and natural gas	..
Stone quarrying, clay and sand pits	10,000

TABLE No. 1—*contd.*

Classification of Industries (1)	No. of Persons (2)
2. *Processing and manufacturing food-stuffs, textile, leather and products thereof*—	
Food industries otherwise unclassified	204
Grains and pulses	445
Sugar	..
Beverages	128
Tobacco	152
Cotton textiles	1,721
Wearing apparel (except footwear) and made up textile goods	1,344
Textile industries otherwise unclassified	341
Leather products and footwear	4,259
3. *Processing and manufacture of chemicals and products thereof*—	
Manufacture of metal products otherwise unclassified	9,446
Non-ferrous metals (basic manufacture)	..
Transport equipment	373
Electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances and supplies	..
Machinery (other than electrical machinery) including engineering workshop.	138
Basic industrial chemicals	11
Manufacture of chemical products otherwise unclassified	32
4. *Processing and manufacturing not eleswhere specified*—	
Manufacturing industries otherwise unclassified	1,953
Products of petroleum and coal	..
Bricks, tiles, and other structural clay products	114
Non-metallic mineral products	2,094
Rubber products	..
Wood and wood products other than furniture and fixtures	5,670
Furniture and fixtures	114
Paper and paper products	3
Printing and allied industries	52
5. *Construction and utilities*—	
Construction and maintenance of works otherwise unclassified	..
Construction and maintenance—buildings	6,558
Construction and maintenance—roads, bridges and other transport works	1,028
Works and services, electric and gas supply	18
Works and services domestic and industrial water-supply	744
Sanitary works and services including scavengers	988
Metal mining except iron ore mining	..
Vegetable oil and daily products	1,404
Iron and steel	..
Cement, cement pipes, and other cement products	..

TABLE No. 2

INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND DIVISIONS, MAJOR GROUPS OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION IN 1961. OSMANABAD DISTRICT.

Major Groups	Branch of Industry	Workers in Household Industry		Workers in Non-Household Industry	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(2)	3)	(4)	(5)
	Division 0				
00	Field produce and plantation crops	2	1	343	96
01	Plantation crops	..	..	..	..
02	Forestry and logging	4	2	147	45
03	Fishing	4	..	67	8
04	Live-stock and hunting	4,434	363	23,409	337
	Division 1				
10	Mining and Quarrying	5	..	1,074	134
	Divisions 2 and 3				
20	Food-stuffs	1,074	186	1,430	100
21	Beverages	398	138	332	13
22	Tobacco products	9	36	20	11
23	Textile—cotton	452	1,084	292	180

24	Textile—jut	311	293	21	13
25	Textile—wool	442	365	13	8
26	Textile—silk	8	1	23	..
27	Textile—miscellaneous	2,459	340	1,095	52
28	Manufacture of wood and wooden products	5,567	1,005	618	31
29	Paper and paper products	6	3	32	..
30	Printing and publishing	4	..	55	..
31	Leather and leather products	3,454	243	219	18
32	Rubber, petroleum and coal products	..	..	1	..
33	Chemicals and chemical products	42	17	31	7
34/35	Non-metallic products other than petrol and coal	1,675	695	485	138
36	Basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment.	1,339	161	347	32
37	Machinery (all kinds other than transport) and electrical equipment	5	..	22	..
38	Transport equipment	579	7	345	1
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1,446	75	400	41
	Division 4				
40	Construction	..	..	4,854	531
	Division 5				
50	Electricity and Gas	..	..	126	4
51	Water-supply and sanitary services	..	..	208	38

TABLE No. 2—*contd.*

INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND DIVISIONS, MAJOR GROUPS OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION IN 1961, OSMANABAD DISTRICT

	Branch of Industry	Workers in Household Industry		Workers in Non-Household Industry	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Major Groups					
	Division 6				
60—63	Wholesale trade	..	..	816	5
64—68	Retail trade	..	..	15,234	1,130
69	Trade and commerce, miscellaneous	..	..	935	290
	Division 7				
70-71	Transport	..	..	2,546	47
72	Storage and warehousing	..	..	7	..
73	Communications	..	..	512	1
	Division 8				
80	Public services	..	..	6,805	287
81	Educational and scientific services	..	..	4,743	386
82	Medical and health services	..	..	906	140

83	Religious and welfare services	..	..	1,663	95
84	Legal services	..	..	334	9
85	Business services	..	..	211	2
86	Community services and trade and labour associations	..	..	107	6
87	Recreation services	..	..	630	89
88	Personal services	..	..	5,143	1,811
89	Services not elsewhere classified	..	..	2,889	2,112
	Division 9				
90	*Activities unspecified and not adequately described.	..	..	5,169	5,144

*(This includes new entrants to Labour market.)

CHAPTER 5.

Industries.

INTRODUCTION.

An attempt is made in this chapter to sketch the industrial picture of the district. This chapter is divided into three sections. The first section describes large and small industries, registered under the Factories Act. The second section is devoted to the description of cottage and village industries, and the third one gives an account of the trade union movement and labour organisations in the district.

SECTION I: LARGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES.

LARGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES. Electricity Generation.

Till recently no electric power was available in the district. Before the reorganisation of States, Latur and Tuljapur were the only towns electrified in the district. The commercial importance of Latur and the religious importance of Tuljapur were mainly responsible for early electrification at these places. The power was supplied by private companies.

After the reorganisation of States, the Maharashtra State Electricity Board was created. The Board took over the management of the private companies.

The Board started another power station at Latur in addition to the one already existing. The combined generating capacity of both the houses was 544 kw. Electric supply to Osmanabad was started by the Board in 1959 with a capacity of 100 kw. Independent generating stations were also established at Bhum and Murum. Power was also supplied to Parenda and Umarga. Nilanga and Ausa got power supply from the Latur power station, while Ahmadpur got it from Parli Vaijnath in Bhir district.

The following table shows the supply of electricity in Osmanabad district in 1963-64.

TABLE No. 3

SUPPLY OF ELECTRICITY IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT

Serial No.	Particulars	Murum	Osmanabad	Latur	Udgir	Bhum
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	(a) Date of e . blishment of unit	18-2-61	23-7-59	2-2-59	2-1-61	16-8-61
	(b) Whether hydro or thermal	Diesel	Grid Supply	Diesel	Diesel	Diesel
2	No. of supply units		Do.	5	5	3
3	(a) Area to which power is supplied	Murum, Naldurg, Anchora, Gunjoti Turori, Mulaj, Umarga.	Osmanabad, Thair, Tuljapur, Wadgaon, Mangloor.	Latur, Ranapur, Ausa, Nilanga, Killari, Nagarsoga, Murud, Harangul, Nandgaon, Chikhurda, Lanjana.	Udgir	Bhum and Parenda.
	(b) Mileage of power lines	19.5 miles	..	97 miles	2 miles	10.70 miles.
4	(a) Capacity installed	100 kw.	..	1,642 kw.	600 kw.	292 kw.
	(b) Power utilised					
5	Fixed capital (building, equipment and machinery) in Rs.	82,525.00	3,34,417.07	9,90,043.47	2,22,372.00	98,978.00
6	Working capital in Rs.	3,24,682 00	2,23,122.087	15,61,938.83	1,18,668.00	62,137.00
7	Total value of productive machinery in Rs.	80,525.00	3,31,917.00	9,87,543.47	2,19,372.00	97,478.00

CHAPTER 5. Industries. LARGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES. Electricity Generation.

TABLE No. 3—*contd.*

SUPPLY OF ELECTRICITY IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT—*contd.*

Serial No.	Particulars	Murum	Osmanabad	Latur	Udgir	Bhum
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
8	Power supplied to (in watt)—					
	(*a*) Industry ..	2014 kwh.	10,280.00	55,661 kwh.	1822	
	(*b*) Household ..	5105 kwh.	12,039.00	54,165 kwh.	10,529	1,690
9	Rate of unit of power— ..					
	(*a*) Industry—					
	(*i*) For the first 50 units/H. P.	Re. 0.15/unit	Re. 0 15/unit	Re. 0.15/unit	Re. 0.15/unit	Rs. 0.15/unit
	(*ii*) For the first 150 units/H.P.	Re. 0.13/unit	Re. 0.13/unit	Re. 0.13/unit	Re. 0.13/unit	Re. 0.13/unit
	(*iii*) For additional units ..	Re. 0.10/unit	Re. 0.10/unit	Re. 10/unit	Re. 0.10/unit	Re. 0.10/unit
	(*b*) Domestic (*i*) (*ii*)	Re. 0 42/unit (for first 30 units) Re. 0.39/unit (for additional units)	Re. 0.31/unit (for first 25 units)	Re. 0.42/unit (for first 30 units)	(*i*) Re. 0.42/unit). (for first 30 units). (*ii*) Re. 0.39/ unit (for additional units)	(*i*) Re. 0.42/ unit (for first 30 units) (*ii*) Re. 0.39/unit) (for additional units)
10	Employment—					
	(*a*) Total number of workers ..	16	11	57	16	11
	(*b*) Annual wage bill ..	Rs. 17,798.51	Rs. 32,448.05	Rs. 68,176.05	Rs. 14,602.30	Rs. 13,248.66
11	Any future programme of expansion.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

CHAPTER 5.

Industries.

LARGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES.

Electricity Generation.

TABLE No. 4

ELECTRIC ENERGY GENERATED, PURCHASED AND CONSUMED IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT (IN LAKH KWH) FOR THE YEARS 1961-62, 1962-63 AND 1963-64.

Year	Kilowatt hours generated	Kilowatt hours Purchased	Kilowatt hours sold to public					
			Domestic Consumption	Commercial light and power	Industrial Power	Public lighting	Other purposes	Total Kilowatt sold
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1961-62	11,39,455	Nil	2,01,762	3,99,840	3,05,039	1,07,883	29,474	9,63,998
1962-63	17,86,837	Nil	3,29,720	4,06,069	5,00,002	1,59,115	62,442	14,57,348
1963-64	31,62,677	N.A.	4,56,338	7,71,049	11,10,539	1,43,952	5,64,821	30,46,699

CHAPTER 5.

Industries.

LARGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES.

Electricity Generation.

The work of supplying electricity to all the tahsil headquarters is in progress. It is also proposed to supply electricity to some parts of the district from the Paras Thermal Station in Akola district. Some villages from Ahmadpur tahsil are expected to benefit from that scheme.

Rural Electrification.—The programme for rural electrification was started with the following objectives in view, *viz.*, to make power available to agriculturists for irrigation purposes and to facilitate the starting of small-scale industries in rural areas. This difficult task has been entrusted to the Maharashtra State Electricity Board. As many as 155 villages were electrified by the end of October 1966. There were 1922 electric pumps set up in different villages scattered almost all over the district.

Engineering.

There are very few engineering concerns in this district. Those in existence are too small to be a source of employment to a sizeable number of persons. All the units, except one, do only repairs and job work. There are no manufacturing industries in Osmanabad. However, one co-operative factory registered under the Bombay Co-operative Institutions Act, 1925, undertakes the manufacture of iron doors, windows, grills, etc.

The co-operative engineering industry had a productive capital of Rs. 40,000. The amount invested in the purchase of machinery and tools such as lathe, drilling machines, cutting machine, fly press, grinders, was of the order of Rs. 18,000 and furnitures, fixtures, trade marks patents Rs. 2,500. The working capital was Rs. 50,000.

The raw materials required were iron, welding rods, copper, brass and were brought from Bombay and Pune. These accounted for Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 35,000. The unit consumed electric power to the extent of 3,600 units, the rate per unit being 15 paise.

The unit undertook repair and production of grills, iron doors, windows, trusses, folding doors, steel furniture, automobiles, electric motors and mechanical equipment.

The unit employed 15 workers of whom seven were skilled. The work was done on contract basis.

It may be pointed here that under the rural industrialisation programme, engineering industries like foundry, steel furniture, repairs of oil engines, sheet metal, electric motor rewinding, etc., are to be started in the district. A provision of Rs. 65,000 has been made for the same. A beginning has already been made by the establishment of an engineering work-shop at Murud.

Oil Industry.

This is one of the oldest organised industries in Osmanabad district. The availability of groundnut in abundance has favoured the location of oil mills at several towns.

In olden days extraction of oil was a hereditary occupation of the people from the Teli community. Oil was extracted by means of *ghanis* which were of a crude design. The methods of oil extraction also were antiquated, time consuming and wasteful.

Mechanisation of this industry and the development of oil mills had a great impact on the industry of the Telis. Still the importance of the industry cannot be minimised as a source of partial employment to the rural people. The efforts of the government are therefore directed towards its development. The Government gives financial assistance to individual artisans and encourages the formation and development of co-operative *telghani* societies.

Osmanabad district is an important groundnut producing area and the crop covered about 3,13,700 acres in 1961-62, out of the total net area of 25,77,500 acres sown in the district. Similarly linseed accounted for 59,200 acres. This naturally encouraged the development of oil industry which has become one of the principal industries in the district.

A majority of the factories were started in the post-war period. In 1964 there were 17 factories in the district, of which eight were at Latur, five at Osmanabad, three at Kalam and one at Bhum, respectively. Some of the factories had ginning and pressing machinery also. The ginning and pressing units of those factories are of a seasonal nature. Some factories also undertook the work of dehusking. One unit at Latur was organised on co-operative basis.

The aggregate fixed capital of the reporting concerns was Rs. 1,41,64,683. The land, buildings, machinery and equipment constituted the fixed capital. The working capital of all the units was to the extent of Rs. 53,20,000.

The machinery comprised decorticator, costing Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 5,000, expeller Rs. 3,500, boiler Rs. 10,000, steam engine Rs. 6,000, generator Rs. 1,000 and filter press Rs. 1,500.

The nature of the work was more or less seasonal and hence labour was hired only seasonally or on contract basis. Skilled workers were paid monthly wages ranging from Rs. 125 to Rs. 300 depending on the type of the job entrusted to them; for example, an engineer was paid Rs. 300 and a fitter was paid Rs. 125 per month. Unskilled workers were paid daily wages ranging from Rs. 1.75 to Rs. 2.00 for males and Rs. 1.25 to Rs. 1.50 for females. The expenditure on wages of all the concerns amounted to Rs. 2,21,003 in 1962-63.

According to 1951 Census, the number of persons employed in this industry was 1,404 which also included those engaged in manufacturing dairy products. The 1961 census enumerates 969 persons engaged in the industry of whom 877 are men and the rest women.

CHAPTER 5. Industries. LARGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES.

Several efforts are being made by the Government to make the industry economically sound by giving generous financial and technical aid. Private efforts are also encouraged by giving every possible help and includes long term finance at a low interest rate with favourable terms for repayment.

Ginning and pressing.

There are a few ginning and pressing factories in Osmanabad district. But the information of only one of them located at Latur is available.

This factory, which was established in 1907 had a fixed capital of Rs. 1,50,000 and had ginning and pressing machinery valued at about from Rs. 40,000 to Rs. 50,000. The machinery comprised steam or oil engine, boilers, single or double roller gins, high and low pressure presses, drilling machines and cotton operators. It employed 64 workers. They were paid daily wages ranging from Rs. 1.25 to Rs. 2. The factory ginned a maximum of 100 bales of cotton per day.

Dal Mills.

There is a considerable production of pulses like gram, *mung*, *vatana* and *tur* in Osmanabad district. This has resulted in the establishment of processing industries like dal mills on a moderate scale. Government now actively helps these industries and encourages the establishment of their co-operatives.

Of the various units surveyed, one was started in 1963 and worked seasonally between January and May. Its fixed capital amounted to Rs. 70,000 as against the working capital of Rs. 1,00,000. Elevator, huller, round sieves, electric motor and winnowing fans comprised the machinery installed. The pulses required were purchased in local markets as well as brought from Latur and Georai. The total purchase was valued at Rs. 1,00,000 in 1964. The productive capacity of the unit was 10,000 quintals a year. The market for the mills extended to Bombay, Kolhapur, Hubli, Belgaum and Pune areas. In addition to the dal mills there is also one co-operative rice mill, *viz.* the Yeshwant Co-operative Rice Mill, Ltd., started by the National Co-operative Development Corporation in 1966 at Andora, a big village in Tuljapur tahsil.

Soap Manufacturing.

There were two factories manufacturing soap in the district in 1964. Both were located at Latur and were established in 1958. The capital investment in them was Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 14,000, respectively. The former had a working capital of Rs. 1,85,000 and the latter of Rs. 2,15,000.

The production of soap required cocoanut oil, cotton seed, mahua and groundnut, sodium silicate, rosin, colour and perfumes. The proportion of the various oils used, differed according to the standard of the finished product. The raw materials purchased by each firm were of the order of Rs. 1,50,000 and Rs. 1,81,000, respectively in 1963-64. Most of the raw materials required were purchased from Bombay, and the rest from the local markets.

CHAPTER 5. Industries. LARGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES. Soap Manufacturing.

The demand for the products of the factories was mostly local and most of the produce was sold locally. The productive capacity of each factory was reported to be 150 tons. The production in neither case could reach the full capacity for want of some essential was materials such as cocoanut oil. The total production of both the factories was 250 tons in the year 1964.

The total number of workers employed by both the factories was twenty-two. The skilled and unskilled workers were paid monthly wages, the pay being Rs. 100 and Rs. 75 per month, respectively. Besides, clerks and salesmen were also employed and were paid a fixed monthly pay of Rs. 100.

Confectionery.

There was only one factory in the district engaged in the production of confectionery located at Latur. It was started in 1959. Its production consisted of different types of toffees, biscuits, bread etc. The products of the factory were sold within and outside the district.

The factory, in 1964, had a fixed capital of about Rs. 1 lakh, and a working capital of about Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 lakhs. The factory had to invest less in the purchase of raw materials as the same were acquired on credit basis.

The factory employed 30 persons of whom five were skilled and the rest unskilled. The skilled workers were paid monthly wages ranging from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200. From amongst the unskilled workers some were employed on daily wage basis. The rates of daily wages varied between Re. 1 and Rs. 2. The factory paid Rs. 10,000 as wages in 1963-64.

Charcoal, coke and fire-wood were used as fuel. The raw material required for the manufacture of biscuits comprised wheat, barley flour, sugar, hydrogenated and vegetable oils, whereas the manufacture of confectionery needed sugar, glucose, citric acid, gelatine powder and menthol crystal. The manufacture of bread required *maida*. The value of all raw materials amounted to Rs. 4,00,000. Sugar comprised the principal raw material and accounted for about Rs. 2,00,000 of the expenditure on raw materials.

The productive capacity of the factory was 30 quintals of confectionery, 3 quintals of biscuits and ½ quintal of bread per day. There is an increasing demand for the products of the factory. The management has therefore envisaged a plan for the expansion of the existing unit. There is also a proposal for starting a new factory for manufacturing polythene bags.

Brass Utensils.

There was only one factory of this type in the district located at Latur. It was established in 1945. The total investment including working capital amounted to Rs. 75,000. It employed 22 workers, 7 of whom were skilled. They were paid on piece

CHAPTER 5. Industries. LARGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES. Brass Utensils.

rate basis. The rate varied between Rs. 1.00 and 1.38 per seer.* As the rates of wages were on piece-rate, a worker hardly used to earn beyond Rs. 3 or so. The unit did not have any machinery or modern equipment for the manufacture of utensils.

The material required by the factory consisted of brass and copper plates, hard coal, solder, acid, flux, etc. The total consumption of brass and copper was reported to be 46 tons in 1963-64.

However, the industry suffered a setback with the introduction of stainless steel utensils and such other wares as glass ware, plastic ware and china ware. With their refined quality, admirable shapes and attractive designs, they have offered a very tough competition to the out dated, old shaped utensils of brass and copper.

Manufacture of Iron wares and Agricultural Implements.

There were twenty small and medium sized factories manufacturing iron wares and agricultural implements in the district. Most of them were located at Latur while the remaining were at Osmanabad, Naldurg, Bhum, Nilanga and Ausa. All the factories were established in the forties of this century. The products of these factories comprised pots, pans, baskets, iron bars and rings, sickles, spades, etc. Annually the value of steel used by the factories surveyed ranged from Rs. 1,50,000 to Rs. 2,00,000. The factories, however, could not get steel according to their requirements due to its scarcity.

No factory was found to be using up-to-date and modern equipment. All production work was done with the age old tools and equipment such as hammers, compass, openers, bellows, tongs and callipers. The total cost of the whole set of equipment was about two thousand rupees. The factories employed skilled as well as unskilled labour and paid them on a piece rate basis. The earnings of a skilled worker varied between Rs. 25 and Rs. 30 per week. The factories brought the raw materials from Bombay and Pune. The products of the factory had a local demand and were sold locally.

With the Zilla Parishad now in control of the Agriculture Department, more orders are now placed with the local factories for agricultural implements. This has assured a stable demand for the products of these small industrial units.

Hand-made Paper Industry.

There is only one unit engaged in the production of hand-made paper in Osmanabad district and is located at Ausa. The unit was started in 1960 with the active co-operation and help of the Hyderabad Khadi and Village Industries Board.

The raw materials required for the manufacture of paper are waste paper, rags and chemicals like caustic soda, rosin water etc. Waste paper is locally purchased and also brought from outside. Rags are also purchased locally. Chemicals required are brought from Pune and Bombay.

*It means that when the worker turns out utensils weighing one seer he is paid between Re. 1·00 and Rs. 1·38.

The total investment in building and machinery is of the order of Rs. 89,000 of which Rs. 52,000 account for machinery alone. The machinery comprises a beater, calender machine, and a cutting machine. Besides wooden board or frames are also used. On an average the working capital required annually amounts to Rs. 10,000.

The unit produces paper of very high quality, file boards and stationery. It produced the above mentioned material worth Rs. 44,602 in 1963-64. The full capacity of the unit is equivalent to a production valued at Rs. 75,000.

Process of Paper Manufacturing.—The mixture of rags, waste paper, etc. is sorted out into each individual unit and non-fibrous material, sand, stone, brass, etc. are altogether rejected. The sorted material is reduced to small bits so as to facilitate the subsequent chemical treatment. These bits are cleaned afterwards. Chemical treatment consists of treating the material either in cold water or in boiling water or by pressure, digesting with a solution of alkalis soda, caustic soda or lime according to the nature of materials. Afterwards, the treated material is washed in plenty of water to remove the last traces of alkalis. The cellulose fibre is then reduced to small lengths or pulp for sheet formation by the process of beating. In the old days this was done under a stamper or *dhanki* but now a machine called "beater" is used for this purpose. Paper sheets are then formed by mixing the pulp with plentiful of water in a vat. Then a layer of diluted pulp is taken on a screen and the excess of water is drained off. Each sheet is placed on a table and when sufficient number of sheets are piled one over the other, they are pressed to squeeze out the water. Then the wet sheets are separated and dried on ropes or on walls. The sheets obtained in the above process are similar to blotting paper. In order to make them impervious to ink the sheets are sized with starch paste or glue mixed with alum. The paper even after sizing is not fit for writing as its surface is not smooth for the free flow of pen. It is then rubbed with an agate stone, conch, shell or smooth flint on a barnisher or by pressing sheets interleaved with zinc or copper plates in two roll calenders.

The unit employs both men and women workers to carry out these operations. The women are engaged for the work of processing, rag cutting and sorting waste paper whereas men attend to the beater machine, the work of paper lifting, etc. The employment in the unit was 40 including 25 males and 15 females. The skilled and semi-skilled workers are paid Rs. 2 and Rs. 2.50, respectively, and unskilled are paid Rs. 2.00 per day. The total wage bill amounted to Rs. 15,500 in 1963-64.

The product of the factory is marketed to distant places such as, Delhi, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Pune.

CHAPTER 5.

Industries.

LARGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES.

Industrial Estate.

Industrial estates have an important role to play in the development of small industries. They foster a balanced growth of industries in the backward areas where the necessary infra-structure is not available. They also work for economic stability, which is necessary in underdeveloped areas.

In Osmanabad district a co-operative society was registered in 1963 for the establishment of an industrial estate at Latur. The society had 43 members with a share capital of Rs. 60,000. The lay-out plan was approved by the Directorate of Industries. The total amount sanctioned by the Government of India for the implementation of the scheme was Rs. 16,01,300. The industrial estate with an area of 26 acres and 32 gunthas was scheduled to provide ten sheds in the first phase.

The industries to be started included oil mills, dal mills, steel furniture works, iron and steel units, paint and varnishes, surgical cotton, exercise book manufacturing, agricultural implements, Polythene products, cycle spare parts, bulbs and scientific instruments, etc.

It is necessary here to detail the salient features of the Rural Industrialization Project, which is being implemented at the instance of the Planning Commission It is favourably located at Latur and covers the blocks of Latur, Ausa, Bhum, Kalam and Parenda.

The scheme is designed to bring about rapid development of rural areas by ensuring the close co-operation of the various institutions responsible for the development of industries in rural areas, and help achieve self-sufficiency and balanced growth in the rural economy.

The programme of rural industrialization consists of the following:—

(1) to train the artisans in household industries existing in the project area in the use of improved techniques. Under this scheme agricultural labourers who desire to take to industries will get priority in training.

(2) to assist the local raw material processing units in all possible ways.

(3) to make available scarce and imported raw material to units engaged in industrial ventures.

(4) to help selected chemical industries with approved schemes.

The project is expected to promote a sound growth of small industries and village crafts in the district.

CHAPTER 5.

Industries.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES.

SECTION II—COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

Gul and Khandsari Making.

With the rise in prices of *gul* and sugar and the increasing demand for them, the *gul* and *khandsari* industry has come into prominence. The area under sugarcane cultivation is also continuously increasing with the result that a number of small *gul* making units have sprung up around the sugarcane cultivation area. They produce *gul* and *khandsari* on a small scale.

The process of making *gul* is as under. Sugarcane is crushed by a crusher. The juice collected is mixed with lime so as to remove dirt from it, and boiled in an open large pan. On cooling, it is poured in a pit where it is solidified. Finally, it is filled in bucket type moulds to give the required shape and is made ready for the market. Sugarcane juice is extracted by sugarcane crusher worked on diesel engines. A few crushers are still run by bullocks.

Gul is sold in local markets. It is also exported to the adjoining districts. The producers have formed a number of co-operative societies at Mangrul, Govindpur , Khambaswadi, Jevali, Chakur, Tugaon, Andora and Nal-chakur.

In view of the growing sugarcane cultivation in the district, there was a proposal to start a sugar factory at Dhoki. Accordingly a co-operative society, *viz.* Terna Shetkari Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana, was formed. It collected a share capital of Rs. 27,72,000* and also applied to the Government for a loan of Rs. 25,00,000. The preliminary work of acquiring land, construction of building, etc., was over. The installation of machinery was in progress and was expected to go into production by the end of 1967.

Carpentry.

The census of 1961 enumerates 5,100 persons following carpentry as their chief means of livelihood. In most of the towns, such as Osmanabad, Latur, Bhum, Parenda, Ahmadpur, Udgir, Tuljapur, Umarga, carpenters are engaged in producing as well as repairing agricultural implements, furniture making, house construction and repairing. Cart making is also a prosperous business in the district. The 1961 census gives the number of persons engaged in making carts as 269.

The carpenter is one of the constituents of the *baluta* system which was the basis of the rural economy in the past. They undertake repairs to agricultural implements, make different articles required for household purposes, such as doors, windows, ceilings, etc., for which they are paid in kind as well as in money.

Wood of different kinds, bamboos, nails, screw, paints, etc., are the raw materials required to carry on their pursuit. Tools commonly used are screw-drivers, planes, chisels, hammers, saws and cutters. The whole set of these tools costs about Rs. 250.

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*Yojanene Apalyasathi Kaya Kele, Osmanabad District.

CHAPTER 5.

Industries.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES.

Carpentry.

The carpenters work on daily wages when they are employed by building contractors. Their wages* depend upon their skill and efficiency. While for a skilled artisan the rate is Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 per day, an unskilled carpenter gets Rs. 2.50 to Rs. 3.

With the improving standard of living in rural and urban areas the demand for furniture of different designs is on the increase. This has necessitated a change in the technique of the carpenters. In towns a carpenter generally uses modern equipment and technique. The village artisan has, however, clung to his outdated implements.

With the object of improving the carpenters lot, the Rural Industrialization Project has proposed the establishment of a mechanised training centre in carpentry which will give them an opportunity to adopt better techniques. Besides imparting training, it will also supply improved tools and appliances to the needy at moderate rates. The estimated cost of the proposed centre is Rs. 36,000.

Blacksmithy.

The blacksmith who makes agricultural implements is one of the important constituents of the *baluta* system which is still prevalent in the village economy. There is hardly any village where a blacksmith does not exist. The 1961 census enumerates 1,380 persons engaged in this industry.

The tools and equipment of a blacksmith consist of an anvil, furnace, hammers, pinches which cost him from Rs. 200 to Rs. 300. Besides, he also requires coal to heat the iron. Most of the customers themselves bring the iron, iron sheet and iron bars required for the manufacture of the articles they want. A blacksmith, therefore, hardly keeps with him a ready stock of iron.

Blacksmithy is one of the important industries in the rural economy. Most of the artisans are, however, semi-skilled and follow the profession as a hereditary one. The blacksmith used crude and antiquated tools and implements. To improve the position of these rural artisans, the Rural Industrialization Project* has chalked out a programme of assistance to them.

Leather-Tanning.

This cottage industry could be found in almost all the bigger places in the district. However, it is mostly concentrated at Udgir, Parenda, Umarga, Gunjoti, Sastar, Lohara, Murum, Tuljapur, Andora and Lamjana. In 1961, the number of persons employed in this craft was 677 of which 139 were women. Tanning is the hereditary occupation of Dhors ; the persons from Mang community, in some cases, also do the work of tanning Outside labour is hardly employed. The women members of the family help the tanner at various stages of tanning.

*It is proposed to establish a mechanised training centre in blacksmithy for the Latur project area which would provide practical training facilities in improved methods of work. The unit would also serve the purpose of a common facility centre and arrange to supply improved tools and appliances to the trainees at cheap rates.

The centre would be established at Latur, the total cost of which is estimated at Rs. 30,000.

CHAPTER 5.

Industries.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES.

Leather-Tanning.

The process of tanning is as follows. The hide is at first macerated in lime water to separate the hair and fleshy parts from it. When hide is well-soaked, the hair is scrapped with a scraper. The fat and fleshy parts are removed with a knife. After it is washed, the hide is soaked for three days in a solution comprising three parts of *babul* bark and one part of *hirda* water. To tan the hide thoroughly, soaking is repeated thrice. Then it is tied into a bag with a stronger solution of *babul* bark and *hirda* water, and hung up. It is then exposed to the sun for seven days. The process is completed when on the eighth day the hide is washed again, dried and oiled.

The occupation keeps the artisan busy throughout the year. However, the earnings of the artisans are very meagre and range between Rs. 100 and Rs. 150 per month.

The artisans due to financial stringency have to borrow to keep his business going. Hence no large scale investment in the business is possible. The establishment of co-operative societies of tanners has considerably improved their position as the societies extend financial and technical assistance and marketing facilities to them. There were 31 co-operative societies of tanners in Osmanabad district by March 1964.

Handloom-Weaving.

Handloom Weaving is one of the traditional cottage industries in the district. Though fairly scattered all over the district, it is mainly located at Latur, Osmanabad, Parenda, Bhum, Ausa, Udgir, Gunjoti and Murum. The number of workers engaged in this industry was 1536 in 1961. The handloom weavers mostly belong to Kosti and Sali castes, and this is their principal occupation, with no other source of living.

The yarn is brought from Sholapur, one of the greatest handloom centres in Maharashtra. The Sholapur Federal Association which has branches in almost all the districts of Maharashtra supplies yarn at a rate lower than the prevailing market rate. However, yarn is not obtainable to the weavers in sufficient quantities from the federation. Consequently they have to purchase the yarn from outside sources at the prevailing market rates.

It is mostly a family occupation and keeps the artisan busy throughout the year. They work for 9 to 10 hours a day. Outside labour is hardly employed. However during the brisk seasons from October to May, sometimes outside labour is employed by a few well-to-do weavers to do odd jobs. The members of the family also help the artisan. The earnings of an artisan range between Rs. 100 and Rs. 150 per month. Mostly the artisans sell their products to co-operative societies and agents, while some of the weavers sell the handloom cloth at market places.

To improve the economic conditions of handloom weavers, co-operative societies have been formed. These societies give technical and financial assistance to the artisans.

CHAPTER 5.

Industries.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES.

Wool-Weaving.

Wool-weaving is one of the important cottage industries in the district. The industry is mainly located at Latur, Osmanabad, Parenda, Bhum. Ausa, Udgir, Gunjoti and Murum. As many as 5,889 workers are engaged in the rearing of sheep for the production of wool. The blanket weavers are known as Sangars. They mainly manufacture *kamblis*. The occupation is of utmost importance to the poor as it supplies cheap and warm clothing. The Sangars are mostly poor persons who have to borrow to purchase wool from Dhangars who rear sheep for wool. The Sangars rarely employ outside labour for the weaving of *kamblis*. The work of blanket weaving is mostly done by the members of the family itself.

The wool which is brought in bundles is soaked in tamarind-stone water. It is then dried in open air and combed. This process is again repeated. Now the thread is fit to be taken to the loom. The tools used in the making of *kamblis* are either the modern *charkha* or the *yar* (a piece of wood with a pointed end), the *otkul* (a long piece of wood about 4' long and 1" broad) and the *neri*, (a long piece of wood with an indented side).

Generally, the occupation keeps the artisans busy throughout the year. But the brisk months are October and November when the sheep are shorn. The Sangars generally work for 8 to 10 hours a day. The women of the family help them in soaking and drying the thread and in almost all other parts of the work except weaving. Compared to the labour put in by them, their earnings vary between Rs. 80 and Rs. 100 per month. They sell their product to the lower classes at home, in markets and at fairs at prices varying between Rs. 11 and Rs. 30.

In order to improve the condition of the artisans, co-operative societies have been organized at Udgir and Nilanga. Training in wool weaving is also given at the centres at Chakur and Nilanga.

Pottery.

Pottery is another major cottage industry commonly found in the district. There is hardly any village where a potter is not to be found. However, it is mainly located at Latur, Osmanabad, Tuljapur, Udgir and Parenda. It is the hereditary occupation of the Kumbhars. As per the 1961 census, there were 2,217 persons engaged in it.

The production is carried on on a small scale. The whole family works as one unit. No outside labour is employed. The men do the skilful job of shaping wares, and the other members of the family do such jobs as treading the mud, and the like.

The tools of a potter consist of a wooden or an earthen wheel, brick-kiln for baking wares and wooden moulds of various shapes and sizes for making clay toys. Red as well as black earth is used for making earthen pots. The process of making earthen pots is as under. Red earth is first mixed with horse-dung and soaked in water for some time. The mixture is then kneaded

properly and trodden twice. The clay is then given the required form by being pressed on the rotating wheel. The pot is enlarged and strengthened by continued handling, turning and application of fresh mud till it acquires the requisite shape. The pots are then dried and a solution of red chalk and black earth is applied externally. The pots are finally baked in the kiln. Rice husk and cow-dung are spread at the bottom of the kiln and the pots are buried in rows below the husk. The kiln is set on fire and the pots are taken out after the husk and cow-dung turn into ashes.

The products include different types of earthen wares such as *ghagars, deras, khujas* and small sized *madkis*. The earthen wares fetch unremunerative prices to the potter. The net earnings of a potter vary between Rs. 75 and Rs. 100 per month.

The industry is seasonal as the work has to be suspended during the rainy season. When the potter is out of work he takes to agriculture or some other occupation as a subsidiary means of living.

Brick-making.

Brick-making is the hereditary occupation of the Kumbhars. This village industry is found practically all over the district. The recent spurt in house building activity has increased the demand for bricks. There is one brick factory at Latur. In 1961, the total number of persons engaged in this craft were 3,215 of which 3,068 were men and 147 women.

This seasonal industry is carried on between October and May. In rainy season, the process of manufacturing has to be stopped. The raw materials required are earth and ash, whereas coal and fire wood are used as fuel. The kilns for brick-baking, locally known as *bhattis* are either rectangular or square in size with a capacity of 50,000 to 70,000 bricks. The length, breadth and height of the rectangular kiln is usually 15 feet, 12 feet and 7 feet, respectively. The brick with a length, breadth and height of 9 inches, 4½ inches and 3 inches, respectively, requires a mould of 9½ inches in length and 4¾ inches in breadth and 3½ inches in height. The cost of making 1,000 bricks varies between Rs. 30 and Rs. 35, whereas their selling price ranges between Rs. 40 and Rs. 50. The prices however vary in accordance with the change in demand for bricks. Latur, Osmanabad, Umarga, Udgir, Tuljapur are the main centres where bricks are highly in demand.

A unit at Latur, established in 1961, had a fixed capital of Rs. 11,750 and a working capital of Rs. 10,000. It employed, in all, 20 labourers of whom 10 were skilled. The daily wages paid to the workers varied between Rs. 4 and Rs. 6. The yearly productive capacity of the unit was 2,00,000 bricks. The demand for bricks was entirely local.

Fisheries.

Fishing activities in the district are confined to inland waters only. Rivers, tanks and ponds are the main sources tapped. The

CHAPTER 5. Industries. COTTAGE INDUSTRIES. Fisheries.

total length of perennial rivers in the district is about 85 km. In addition, there are two perennial and eleven seasonal tanks and ponds, the water spread of which is 1,593 acres.

The important varieties of fish found in the district are Baloo, Murrel, Koli Murrel, Dokh, Tam, Rahoo, Maroof, Singhi, Baam, Kanwa, Kolus, Patola, Ghod Zinga, Tamboo, etc. These varieties are, however, not of the fast growing type. As such under Five Year Plan Schemes quick-growing Bengal carps are stocked annually in the perennial water tanks. During the first two years of the third plan the quantity stocked amounted to about 73,000*. The Khasapuri project has been selected for the deep water fishing and about 80,000 baby fish of major carp were stocked in 1962-63.

Fishermen in the district belong to the Dhimar, Bhoi, Kahar and Koli communities. Because of the seasonal nature of the industry, many a fisherman take to agriculture and other pursuits such as grain parching and selling. The 1961 census enumerates 79 persons engaged in fisheries in the district.

Fishing is generally done with the help of drag nets known as *maha-jal*, *cast-nets* called *malola* or *phekjal*, Gill nets (*yeele* or *udan*), etc. The nets are mostly made of cotton twine, but now-a-days nylon is also effectively used.

SECTION III—LABOUR ORGANIZATION

LABOUR ORGANIZATION. Trade Unions.

Osmanabad has been backward industrially. The lack of industrial development did not encourage the organisation of the labour movement in the district. The trade unionism which generally follows development and localisation of industries could not germinate in the district. Moreover, the labour force is illiterate, unorganised and apathetic towards organised action. This has hampered the growth of trade unionism in Osmanabad district. This is evident from the existence of a small number of trade unions in the district. The total number of trade unions in the district registered under the Trade Unions Act of 1926 was only four by March 1964.

The following statement gives the total number of unions and their position in respect of membership, income, expenditure and assets in 1964.

Serial No.	Name of the Union	No.	Member-ship	Income	Expendi-ture	Assets
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5) Rs.	(6) Rs.	(7) Rs.
1	Municipal Kamgar Union ..	3	195	636	470	170
2	Employees Union of Land Mortgage Co-operative society.	1	28	619	9	627

*1961 Census Hand-book, Osmanabad.

CHAPTER 5.

Industries.

LABOUR ORGANIZATION.

Wages.

With a view to bringing about uniformity of wages in similar industries and to guarantee the workers a certain minimum wage the Minimum Wages Act was passed in 1948. The Act prescribes minimum wages for different scheduled employments. The following statement shows the minimum rate of wages fixed in Osmanabad district in respect of some of the scheduled employments covered under the Act.

Serial No. (1)		Minimum wages (2)				Area (3)
		Skilled Rs. (per month)	Semi-skilled Rs. (per month)	Unskilled Rs. (per month)	Clerical Rs. (per month)	
1	Rice Mill ..	80	65	55	80	
	Flour mill or Dal mill.	75	60	50	75	
2	Tobacco (including Bidi making).	2 for bidi makers, for rolling 1,000 bidis.				
3	Oil-Mill ..	85	65	55	85	
4	Tanneries	80	65	55		In Municipal area.
		70	60	50		In Rural areas.
5	Potteries	85	59	50	75	
6	Ginning and Pressing.—					
	(a) Engineer ..	120 100				Municipal Rural
	(b) Roll cutter ..	65 60				Municipal Rural
	(c) Cobbler ..	80 70				Municipal Rural
	(d) Carpenter ..	80 70				Municipal Rural
	(e) Pressman ..	75 70				Municipal Rural
	(f) Openerman ..	72 68				Municipal Rural
	(g) Coalman ..	60 50				Municipal Rural
	(h) Clerks ..	85 80				Municipal Rural
	(i) Gin-Mukadam	70 65				
	(j) Gin-feeder ..	1.65 per day 1.50 per day.				

CHAPTER 5.

Industries.

LABOUR ORGANIZATION.

Industrial Disputes.

In a developing economy envisaging rapid industrialization, cordial industrial relations between the employers and employees are highly important. They represent a contented labour force and pave the way for rapid growth of industries. Labour unrest constantly hampers production which is undesirable.

However, in Osmanabad district, as has already been stated, the trade union movement is yet to set its foot firmly. Consequently, the number of strikes and occasions for labour unrest are few and far between. There were no major industrial disputes in the district during the period 1954—63, except in 1963 when industrial peace was broken. No disputes were recorded during the preceding period of 10 years. In 1963, two disputes were recorded involving 124 workers when 724 man-days were lost. Of these one was successful.

CHAPTER 6—BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

CHAPTER 6.

Banking, Trade and Commerce.

INTRODUCTION

THIS CHAPTER IS DIVIDED INTO TWO SECTIONS. The first section, *viz.*, Banking and Finance, describes the banking and financial institutions in the district in their historical and structural aspects. As such, this section gives narration of indigenous banking, joint-stock banking, co-operative finance and the state of indebtedness in this district. The second section, *viz.*, Trade and Commerce is devoted to the analysis of the historical and structural aspects of trade and commerce in the district. It also describes the extent and volume of import and export trade, wholesale trade, regulation of agricultural marketing, co-operative marketing and the various agencies engaged in trade and commerce.

SECTION I—BANKING AND FINANCE

BANKING AND FINANCE.

Money-Lenders.

The conditions in the district of Osmanabad did not materially differ from those prevailing in the other districts of Marathwada region. In the absence of any other financing agency, the money-lender held a unique position. He was the main purveyor of credit and obviously dominated the field of finance. His position began to deteriorate only during the early years of the 20th century when banks and co-operative societies came into existence to meet the growing financial needs of the people of the district. However, up to the thirties, the position of money-lender remained almost unchallenged in rural areas.

The Census Report of 1931 gives the following remark about money-lending. "Money-lending, as a business, has always existed in the Dominions. Ancestral debt and constantly recurring small items of debt for food and other necessaries, for social and religious ceremonies, for seeds and bullocks and for Government assessment are the principal causes of enhancing rural indebtedness. The need of the agriculturist for loans is, therefore, imperative, and the money-lender is the only person to satisfy it. He serves the village in a variety of ways other than as a supplier of credit. He is usually a grain dealer and, as such, doles out grain and helps people to tide over difficulties."

"Money-lending, as a calling, is not followed by one caste. Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Zoroastrians, Sikhs and Jains have contributed to make this number; but Brahmin Hindus alone formed a large part of money-lenders".*

**Census Report of Hyderabad*, 1931.

CHAPTER 6.

Banking, Trade and Commerce.

BANKING AND FINANCE.

Money-Lenders.

The debtor class consisted mostly of farmers, cultivators and agricultural labourers. They came mainly from the rural areas of the district, where a large number of them were indebted. The greater part of the accumulated debt of debtors was found to be due to arrears of interest which were the result of the exorbitant rates of interest prevailing in the rural areas. The latter (*i.e.*, the rates of interest) varied from 10 to 20 per cent in case of cash loans and from 20 to 50 per cent in case of loans in kind. In respect of loans advanced in kind the system of *savai* and *dutni* was prevalent in the district. The loan advances, whether in cash or in kind, were made usually against the security of gold or silver ornaments, mortgage of property, such as, houses and agricultural produce and pledge of articles like utensils. The most common form of security was, however, the agricultural land of the farmer, because in case of the incapability of a debtor to repay the loans, the money-lender could get an attachment on the land owned by the debtor.

The money-lender used to fully exploit his position and adopt malpractices to recover his dues from the debtors. In the absence of any legal provision to safeguard their interests, the debtors had to suffer untold miseries. It was, therefore, with a view to redressing their sufferings that the then Government of Hyderabad passed the Hyderabad Money-lenders' Act of 1349 *Fasli*.

The Act defined the "Money-lender" as a person, including a pawn-broker, who advances loans in the ordinary course of his business and does so along with other business. It also included the legal representatives of such a person. The main provisions of the Act were as follows:—

(1) No money-lender shall carry on the business of money-lending without obtaining a licence.

(2) If the money-lender is found guilty, the Talukdar may cancel his licence or suspend it for any term or prohibit the renewal thereof for a period which is less than two years.

(3) The money-lender shall, (i) maintain separately a regular account of loan of each debtor, and (ii) deliver to the debtor every year the prescribed statement of account signed by him or his agent specifying the amount of loan that may be outstanding against such debtor on the prescribed date. The statement shall be in the language of the village record of the district for which the money-lender has obtained a licence and in the municipal limits or suburbs which may be notified by the Government in the *Jarida*. The statement of account shall be in Urdu.

The licensing authority or any other person as authorised by the Act was given powers to inspect the books of accounts of the money-lenders.

Every money-lender was compelled to pass, without delay, a receipt for the payment made by a debtor. If the payment was

made by a *challan* an endorsement was to be made there acknowledging receipt thereof.

The Act prescribed the maximum rates of interest to be nine per cent per annum on secured loans and 12 per cent per annum on unsecured loans. The levy of charges other than compound interest and expenses incurred by a money-lender in respect of loans was forbidden.

The Act further provided a penalty or fine or rigorous punishment for a term extending up to two years to the money-lender who molested or abetted molestation of a debtor for the recovery of debt.

This Act had a desirable effect on the malpractices of the money-lender. It also legalised his business for the first time After the reorganisation of States this Act was replaced by the Bombay Money-lenders' Act of 1946. The provisions of this Act did not differ from those of the Act in force.

The following table gives statistics about the business of money-lenders who held valid licences under the Act and whose business of advancing loans to the debtors was strictly legal.

CHAPTER 6.

Banking, Trade and Commerce.

BANKING AND FINANCE.

Money-Lenders.

TABLE No. 1

DISTRIBUTION OF LICENSED MONEY-LENDERS IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT FROM 1956-57 TO 1963-64

Year (1)	Osmanabad (2)	Tuljapur (3)	Ahmadpur (4)	Udgir (5)	Ausa (6)	Nilanga (7)	Kalam (8)	Umarga (9)	Latur (10)	Parenda (11)	Bhum (12)	Total (13)
1956-57	14	15	..	6	5	..	..	42	20	10	6	118
1957-58	21	11	.	8	5	..	..	25	21	7	2	100
1958-59	20	8	..	8	5	..	..	10	8	..	1	60
1959-60	..	3	..	3	1	..	6	2	..	..	1	16
1960-61	9	9	7	4	1	3	10	6	10	2	1	62
1961-62	10	9	1	5	1	1	8	7	8	2	..	52
1962-63	10	9	2	2	1	4	8	7	9	2	..	54
1963-64	9	7	1	3	1	5	7	7	6	2	..	48

During the same period the total advances made by money-lenders to traders and non-traders in the district were as follows:—

TABLE No. 2

LOANS ADVANCED BY MONEY-LENDERS TO TRADERS AND NON-TRADERS IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT FROM 1956-57 TO 1962-63

Serial No. (1)	Year (2)	Loans advanced to traders (3)	Loans advanced to non-traders (4)	Total (5)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	1956-57	2,21,563·00	2,64,274·00	4,85,837·00
2	1957-58	2,10,171·00	3,05,449·00	5,15,620·00
3	1958-59	1,07,300·00	1,09,757·12	2,17,057·12
4	1959-60	12,00,000·00	12,00,000·00	24,00,000·00
5	1960-61	16,85,939·00	5,13,053·00	21,98,992·00
6	1961-62	1,14,234·00	4,12,761·00	5,26,995·C0
7	1962-63	23,34,494·83	2,42,793·11	25,77,287,94
	Total ..	58,73,701·83	30,48,087·23	89,21,789·06

The table No. 1 shows a decline in the number of money-lenders. This might be due partly to the restrictions placed upon their business, consequent upon the enforcement of the Money-lenders Act, and partly due to the other and cheaper sources of credit made available to the agriculturist debtors' class. The agricultural co-operative credit societies are of immense help in regard to the supply of credit to the agriculturists. The State, too, has been very liberal in extending tagai loans to the agriculturists in order to enable them to boost agricultural production by applying improved methods of cultivation, better seeds and chemical fertilisers. This has led to a considerable improvement in the status of the debtors class who now no longer suffer from the clutches of the money-lender.

Co-operative Societies.

The co-operative movement could be traced back to March, 1913, in the ex-State of Hyderabad. Systematic efforts to organise co-operative credit societies of the Raffeissen type were, however, made after 1914, when the Hyderabad Co-operation Act of 1323 *Fasli* came into force. The first co-operative society in Osmanabad district was registered in 1338 *Fasli*. It was the Ruibhar Sahkari Patpedhi (unlimited) with its area of operation restricted to the village Ruibhar in Osmanabad tahsil. In 1959 the society was converted into a limited liability society and three more villages were included in its area of operation.

BANKING AND FINANCE.
Co-operative Societies.

From this small society the co-operative movement gradually developed and spread to the other areas in the district. In the initial period it was sponsored by the Government itself, which extended financial assistance to it.

Upon the reorganisation of States and the consequent merger of the district with the State of Maharashtra, the very character of the movement underwent a change. People from rural and urban areas came forward and took the initiative in forming and running the co-operative societies. The latter began to obtain liberal finance from the Government under the integrated system of credit. As a result, the co-operative movement spread rapidly in the district. The following table indicates the growth of this movement during the past few years.

TABLE No. 3

(Figures of Rs. in lakhs)

Year (1)	No. of Societies (2)	No. of Members (3)	Share Capital in (Rs.) (4)	Reserve and other Funds in (Rs.) (5)	Working Capital in (Rs.) (6)
				Rs.	Rs.
1961-62	1,480	1,60,847	87·20	8·89	427·74
1962-63	1,492	1,84,138	128·78	10·92	698·83
1963-64	1,542	1,80,916	135·31	14·96	738·98
1964-65	1,543	2,07,532	237·30	35·17	1,035·94
1965-66	1,326	2,11,000	415·17	74·58	1,779·64

Co-operative Credit Societies.

Of the various societies, the co-operative credit societies were the first to be formed in the district. They include besides agricultural primaries, rural banks, small-sized multi-purpose societies, and the large-sized multi-purpose societies. The primaries meet only the essential credit needs of the cultivators and have little scope for their operation. Each of the other types of societies progressively cater to the larger credit requirements and offer a wider range of service to the peasant population by meeting its non-credit requirements also. There is, therefore, a growing tendency to convert agricultural credit societies into multipurpose societies in the district so as to enable them to serve rural life in its varied and wider aspects. These societies have been found so popular that the co-operative movement is often referred to as a credit movement.

The co-operative credit societies supply short-term and medium term (*i.e.*, not exceeding five years) finance to the agriculturists. The area of their operation is usually a village. They accept fixed and savings deposits from their members and offer interest

at the rate proposed by the managing committee with the previous approval of the financing agency. They advance loans to their members for such purposes as purchase of bullock carts and agricultural implements and ceremonial expenses. They also extend credit facilities for the payment of old debts and works of land improvement.

Agricultural credit societies or primaries were converted into multipurpose societies in order to attract a larger number of members. By such conversion they were enabled to serve the members in a number of ways besides meeting their credit needs. Recently a further step in their organisation has been taken; it is to convert them into *seva* (or service) societies. By doing so, these societies become viable and economically sound units on a village level with multifarious activities in which every ruralite has an opportunity to participate. The *seva* societies undertake such services as supply of seeds and manures, distribution of food grains, supply of domestic requirements, such as, food grains, sugar, cloth, etc., and supply of agricultural implements.

The following are the statistics of the working of Agricultural Credit Societies, Large-sized Multipurpose Societies and *Seva* Societies in Osmanabad district during recent years.

Agricultural Credit Societies.

	1962-63	1963-64
No. of societies	951	960
No. of members	80·036	90 535
	Rs.*	Rs.*
Share capital (Rs.)	59·50	104·61
Reserve and other funds (Rs.)	2·07	5·05
Members and non-members' deposits (Rs.)	2·87	3·74
Working capital (Rs.)	230·08	267·78
Loans advanced (Rs.)	165·05	207·80
Loans recovered (Rs.)	108·54	147·43
Loans outstanding (Rs)	167·10	227·49
Of which overdue (Rs.)	38·76	42·19
Percentage of overdues	23	20·03

Large-sized Multi-purpose Societies.

	1962-63	1963-64
No. of societies	39	39
No. of members	9,482	9,630
Share capital (Rs.)—	Rs.*	Rs.*
(a) Individuals	2·23	4·64
(b) Government	7·69	7·69
Reserve and other funds (Rs.)	0·38	0·90
Working capital (Rs.)	32·28	36·19

*Figures of Rs. in lakhs.

CHAPTER 6.

Banking. Trade and Commerce.

BANKING AND FINANCE.

Co-operative Societies.

Co-operative Credit Societies.

Large-sized Multi-purpose Societies—cont.	1962-63 Rs.*	1963-64 Rs.*
Loans advanced (Rs.)	15·08	16·43
Loans recovered (Rs.)	10·77	13·95
Loans outstanding (Rs.)	19·55	20·31
Overdues (Rs.)	8·83	8·14
Percentage of overdues to outstanding	45·01	50·03
Cost of management (Rs.)	0·57	0·77

Service Co-operative. Societies.

	1962-63	1963-64
No. of societies	649	704
No. of members	50.156	61.075
	Rs.*	Rs.*
Share capital (Rs.)	36·64	53·43
Reserve and other funds (Rs.)	0·98	3·16
Working capital (Rs.)	137·48	196·54
Loans advanced (Rs.)	102·34	139·92
Loans recovered (Rs.)	66·84	90·85
Loans outstanding (Rs.)	102·53	145·46
Overdues (Rs.)	23·21	42·20
Percentage of overdues to outstanding	22 03	33·03
Cost of management (Rs.)	2·35	3·36

*Figures of Rs. in lakhs.

Grain Banks

The grain banks are a peculiar feature of the co-operative movement in Marathwada. From time immemorial the ordinary cultivator used to borrow grains for productive and consumption purposes from local money-lenders for a short term and repaid the same in kind at an exorbitant rate of interest at the time of harvest. Grain banks were organised to facilitate easy credit of grain to the agriculturists and to save them from the clutches of money-lenders. They flourished during the period of control on foodgrains and the introduction of the levy system. After 1956, however, these controls were removed and a number of grain banks were found either defunct or dormant. The co-operative movement, therefore, decided to liquidate them. Efforts are accordingly made to wind up the grain banks which have practically become uneconomic units. The following statistics reveal the position of the grain banks during recent years:—

Statistics of Working of the Grain Banks.

Particulars	1962-63	1963-64
No. of grain banks	225	215
No. of members	43,875	42,723
	Rs.	Rs.
Loans made during the year	..	..
Loans outstanding	4,11,511	4,02,744
Of which overdue	4,11,511	4,00,817

Agricultural Credit Societies.

By 1964 there were 951 agricultural credit societies in the district. They included the following types:—

Agricultural Credit Societies	16
Small-sized Multipurpose Societies	39
Large-sized Multipurpose Societies	247
Seva societies	649

By 1966-67, the total number of these societies increased to 967 and it covered all the villages in the district. Financial position of these societies can be judged from the statistics pertaining to their functioning for the year 1962-63.

TABLE No. 4.

WORKING OF THE AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES, OSMANABAD DISTRICT.

Particulars	Agricultural credit societies	Small-sized multipurpose societies	Large-sized multipurpose societies	Seva societies
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
No. of societies ..	16	247	39	649
No. of members ..	685	19,713	9,482	50,156
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Share capital ..	49,428	15,73,738	9,91,407	36,64,419
Reserve and other funds ..	1,371	70,239	38,399	97,511
Working capital ..	1,76,511	58,55,178	32,28,267	1,37,47,568
Loans advanced .	1,49,075	46,13,506	15,07,894	1,02,34,372
Loans recovered ..	81,581	30,10,893	10,77,372	66,84,385
Loans outstanding ..	13,49,963	43,67,300	19,55,241	1,02,52,754
Overdues .. .	11,554	6,60,378	8,82,943	23,21,044

Primary Land Development Banks.

The Primary Land Mortgage Banks in the country have been recently changed into Land Development Banks with some modification in their functions. By 1965-66 there were two Primary Land Development Banks in Osmanabad district, one at Osmanabad and the other at Udgir. Of these the bank at Osmanabad was registered on the 8th January 1956, and had Osmanabad, Tuljapur, Umarga, Kalam, Parenda and Bhum tahsils as its area of operation. The bank at Udgir was registered on 16th January 1956, and functioned in the rest of the tahsils.

These two banks work independently. They cater to the long-term credit needs of the agriculturists. They advance loans to individual agriculturists for sinking of new wells and repairs to old wells, for land development, installation of pumping sets, purchase of tractors, etc. By 1966 the banks together had 11 branches at all the tahsil places in the district. Of these the uneconomic branches received a subsidy for the first three years since their establishment. The following table gives the statistics of the long-term loans granted by these banks.

TABLE No. 5

STATEMENT SHOWING GRANT OF LONG-TERM LOANS BY LAND DEVELOPMENT BANKS IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT FROM 1961-62 TO 1966-67.

Primary Land Development Bank, Osmanabad

Year	New wells		Old wells		Oil engines		Bunding		Others		Total	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1961-62	202	3,97,600	36	36,000	208	5,87,500	41	42,150	..	..	487	10,63,650
1962-66	2643	55,93,300	566	19,69,100	2442	77,21,900	120	1,73,100	19	2,58,500	5790	1,43,62,900
1966-67	448	12,02,300	144	1,92,950	318	8,40,800	..	..	5	5,600	915	32,41,650

Primary Land Development Bank, Udgir

Year	New wells		Old wells		Oil engines		Bunding		Others		Total	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1961-62	376	8,45,150	78	91,650	258	7,75,800	35	48,300	6	3,500	775	17,64,400
1962-66	4373	90,85,600	491	4,73,600	2274	58,89,000	931	6,78,690	26	51,500	8029	2,05,78,190
1966-67	205	6,52,150	15	22,100	106	3,60,000	..	..	4	60,000	330	10,63,650

Co-operative Societies.

Central Financing Agency.

The District Central Co-operative Bank, Latur, is the central financing agency as almost all the finance required by various co-operative institutions in the district is channelised through it. The bank mainly finances the agricultural co-operative credit societies in the district. Besides, it undertakes all banking business including collection and discounting of bills, opening of current accounts, purchase and sale of securities, issue of cheques and drafts, etc. In places where multipurpose or sale societies cannot be organised or worked successfully the bank makes arrangements for the sale of agricultural produce particularly of those agriculturists who come within the purview of the Bombay Agricultural Debtors' Relief Act, and who are allowed to become members for obtaining crop finance. The bank makes advances to co-operative societies in the form of cash credit (clean, hypothecation and pledge), medium-term loans, loans to industrial societies and loans for agricultural purposes, especially for crop. The comparative statistics of the share capital, deposits, working capital and loans outstanding of the bank are given in the following statement:—

Particulars	*1960-61*	*1966-67*
	(Figures in lakhs of Rs.)	
1. Share capital	15·87	67·59
2. Deposit	43·30	263·20
3. Working capital	129·10	684·00
4. Loans outstanding ..	84·23	452·00

Non-Agricultural Co-operative Societies.

The Non-agricultural Co-operative Societies are mainly urban societies whose members are traders, factory workers, etc., residing in towns. They also include urban banks and salary-earners' societies. The areas of operation of these societies are usually restricted to towns or parts thereof or departments of Government or private institutions. Their membership is open to all persons residing within the areas of their operation. The liability of their members is limited.

The non-agricultural societies advance loans to their members either on personal security or on mortgage of property or on the security pledged.

By 1962-63, there were in the district 18 salary-earners' societies, three urban co-operative banks with membership of 1027 and 3242, respectively.

The prosperity of an agriculturist depends a good deal upon the marketing of his agricultural produce. The removal of various controls during post-war years and the dis-continuation of the compulsory procurement system by Government made the marketing of produce at remunerative price a great problem. The cultivator has no incentive to produce unless his produce fetches a profitable price. The orderly marketing of the produce after each harvest, and the price which the cultivator gets for the same have significant effect on the production and welfare

CHAPTER 6.

Banking, Trade and Commerce.

BANKING AND FINANCE.

Co-operative Societies.

Non-Agricultural Co-operative Societies.

of the cultivator. In view of this, the growth of co-operative marketing is of considerable importance for the proper development of the credit movement in particular and the agricultural economy in general. Co-operative marketing strengthens the position of a cultivator as a seller by providing him all the marketing facilities and obtaining for him better prices and better returns. Some of these societies supply to their members such agricultural requisites as fertilisers, improved seeds, farm implements, and so on. In short, these societies constitute a link between the primary credit societies and the central co-operative bank, and are, therefore, utilised for implementing the scheme of supply of credit in kind and recovery of loans from the members through the sale proceeds of the produce.

By 1962-63, there were 14 marketing and supply societies in Osmanabad district. Most of them dealt in the Government controlled commodities like sugar, fertilizers, grains, cement and a few agricultural implements. These societies were formed with a view to arranging the marketing of agricultural produce and providing storage facilities to their members. Most of them had started marketing of produce in addition to supplying the requisites. During recent years these societies considerably increased their activities in the field of marketing. The following statistics give the progress of these societies in the district for 1962-63 and 1963-64:—

Particulars	*1962-63*	*1963-64*
1. No. of societies	14*	14*
2. No. of members	7,289	7,457
	Rs.	Rs.
3. Paid-up share capital—		
(i) Individuals	1,17,628	1,85,877
(ii) Societies	1,03,918	1,09,827
(iii) Government	1,63,150	1,65,66
4. Reserve and other funds	1,40,731	1,42,8021
5. Working capital	13,24,338	6,64,965
6. Purchases	34,69,672	94,43,000
7. Sales as owner and agents	36,12,449	55,26,000
8. Profit or loss	—1,733	+21,074

All the marketing societies in the district are doing good business. They have undertaken *adat* business which has helped cultivators secure better prices for their produce. They are thus proving useful by linking credit with marketing. During 1966-67, they recovered from the sale proceeds of the agricultural produce loans of Rs. 24.45 lakhs. These societies, in addition, had completed the construction of 87 godowns out of 146 sanctioned to them under the five year plans.

*Of these 14 societies, one is a District Marketing Society with Latur as its headquarters, 11 are Tahsil Marketing Societies and two are Tahsil Agricultural Co-operative Associations.

CHAPTER 6.

Banking, Trade and Commerce.

BANKING AND FINANCE.

Co-operative Societies.

Processing Societies.

Formerly processing of agricultural produce was the monopoly of private firms and individuals. With the formation of processing societies, the processing work is mainly carried out by them with a view to deriving more profit. These societies establish thereby a co-operative link between production and distribution. The Government also encourages them to undertake processing work and offers incentives to do so. In Osmanabad district groundnut, cotton and sugarcane are the important crops; as such, there is considerable scope for organisation of processing units on co-operative basis and entering into the agro-industrial field.

By 1961-62, only three co-operative processing units were registered in the district, but they had not gone into production. By 1965-66 there were 12 societies in the district. They included seven groundnut processing societies, two cotton processing societies, one paddy processing society and two service societies doing the processing of groundnut at Shirala and Dhoki with the help of baby expellers.

Of these processing units the following have already gone into production:—

(1) Umarga Co-operative Oil Mill, Ltd., Murum.

(2) Nilanga Co-operative Oil Mill, Ltd., Nilanga.

(3) Yedeshwari Co-operative Oil Mill, Ltd., Yermala.

(4) V. K. S. S. Society Ltd., Shirala, Latur Tahsil.

(5) Yeshwant Co-operative Rice Mill, Ltd., Andoor.

(6) Large-scale Multipurpose Society, Ltd., Dhoki, Osmanabad Tahsil.

(7) Co-operative Oil Industry, Ltd., Latur.

The following table gives the comparative statistics of working of the co-operative processing societies during 1960-61 and 1965-66 in Osmanabad district:—

Particulars	*1960-61*	*1965-66*
Number of societies	3	12
Number of members—		
Societies	163	238
Individuals	1,299	15,349
	Rs.	Rs.
Paid-up share capital—		
Owned	1,97,300	16,14,000
Government	2,00,000	20,89,000
Reserve and other funds	3,231	4,807
Working capital	4,19,729	60,19,000

Farming Societies.

Organisation of co-operative farming societies was first thought of in 1946—48 to rehabilitate the ex-soldiers and to decide the allied tenure and land utilisation problems.

CHAPTER 6. Banking, Trade and Commerce. BANKING AND FINANCE. Co-operative Societies. *Farming Societies.*

The main objects of the farming scheme are to step up agricultural production, to increase the opportunities for gainful employment, and to rehabilitate landless labour on Government land. The farming societies, however, can also achieve consolidation of scattered and fragmented holdings and improvement of fallow and waste lands through adoption of measures like soil conservation, reclamation and development. In 1958, there was only one farming society, *viz.*, the Tenant Co-operative Farming Society working in the district. Under the Pilot Project six more societies were registered. They were Joint Co-operative Farming Societies in Latur tahsil. By 1962-63, the number of co-operative farming societies in the district went up to 15. The following statement gives statistics of their working for 1962-63 and 1963-64:—

Particulars	*1962-63*	*1963-64*
1. Number of societies	15	25
2. Number of members	193	317
3. Share capital—	Rs.	Rs.
Owned	12,955	20,761
Government	8,250	15,450
4. Reserve and other funds	203	368
5. Working capital	1,97,606	2,12,802
6. Borrowings	1,42,443	1,86,223
7. Production	30,417	40,168
8. Sales	17,751	35,163
	Acres	Acres
9. Total land pooled (in acres)	2,475	2,587·34

By 1966-67, the number of these societies increased to 32, out of which four were Collective Farming and 28 were Joint Farming Societies.

Lift Irrigation Societies.

There were only four Lift Irrigation Societies in this district in 1963-64. They had a membership of 265 and their share capital, reserve and other funds amounted to Rs. 3,897 and Rs. 288, respectively. They commanded an area of 840 acres. Most of them, however, were stagnant and steps were being taken to revive them.

Milk Supply Societies and Unions.

Dairy business is a subsidiary means of livelihood to the persons dependent on agriculture. In Osmanabad district the dairy societies are working successfully particularly in the area around the Government Milk Scheme where the demand for milk is assured. In 1963-64 there were 27 dairy societies, two milk unions and five ghee-making societies (and one *khawa* making society) in the district. The comparative statistics of these

societies for 1962-63 and 1963-64 is given in the following statement:—

Particulars	Milk Supply Societies and Unions		Ghee Making Societies		*Khawa*-making societies
	1962-63	1963-64	1962-63	1963-64	1963-64
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
No. of societies ..	20	29	6	5	1
No. of members ..	1,815	2,628	111	91	44
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Share capital	52,337	69,752	339	300	500
Reserve and other funds	2,004	2,641	158	48	44
Borrowings	65,210	3,88,387	..	..	..
Working capital.. ..	1,39,185	1,19,875	851	348	544
Purchases	1,80,017	2,88,881	..	..	..
Sales	2,43,460	2,97,507	..	..	..
Profit or loss	+6,633	+9,241	..	..	..

Consumers' Movement.

Among the urban co-operative societies, consumers' societies play an important part. Most of the consumers' societies were formed during the post-war years, when the essential consumers' goods were scarce. They undertook the distribution of consumers' goods at reasonable prices and worked in the spirit of service. Their activities helped to a certain extent to check the rising trend in prices and their fluctuations.

The following are the statistics of these societies for 1962-63 and 1963-64:—

	1962-63	1963-64
No. of societies	8	10
No. of members	716	1,219
	Rs.	Rs.
Share capital	26,816	31,292
Reserve and other funds	..	1,219
Working capital	60,494	62,950
Purchases	..	7,58,065
Sales	5,02,190	7,96,995
Profit	4,169	N.A.

In 1965, the Latur Central Co-operative Consumers' Wholesale and Retail Stores Ltd., Latur, was registered. Originally its area of operation was restricted to Latur town. In pursuance of

CHAPTER 6. Banking, Trade and Commerce. BANKING AND FINANCE. Co-operative Societies. *Consumers' Movement.*

the Government policy to accelerate the consumers' programme and strengthen their distributive function so that the consumers' co-operative would be a force to reckon with and would make its impact felt on prices, the area of its operation was extended to Osmanabad district in 1966. The store had 988 members of which 29 were societies and its share capital amounted to Rs. 38,535. In March 1967, the store received Rs. 1,00,000 as share capital contribution, Rs. 1,00,000 as block capital for godown and truck and Rs. 4,000 as managerial subsidy from the Government. The store now runs five shops including the cloth shop, kirana shop, paper, stationery and cutlery shop and two fair price shops. All the primary consumers stores have been affiliated to the wholesale store. Eleven marketing societies including the District Marketing Society have also become members of the above stores. Besides, six primary consumers stores were opened in the district in 1967. Together they had a membership of 2,342 and working capital of Rs. 30,310. During 1966-67 they received Rs. 23,000 towards share capital and Rs. 4,000 towards managerial subsidy from the Government.

Industrial Societies.

Although Osmanabad is predominantly an agricultural district there are certain important cottage and village industries, such as, the handloom industry, the wool industry, the tanning industry etc. which support a large number of people. People engaged in these industries have formed their own co-operative societies with a view to promoting and safeguarding the common interests. By organising societies they can also secure better wages and improved labour condition. By 1962-63 there were in this district 141 different industrial societies as given below.

Industry	*1961-62*	*1962-63*
1. Weaving—		
(*a*) handloom-weaving	8	8
(*b*) wool-weaving	10	10
(*c*) khadi-weaving	2	2
2. Oil ghani	14	14
3. Cane and bamboo	1	1
4. Tanning	27	26
5. Leather workers	4	4
6. Carpentry and smithy	9	8
7. Metal workers	1	1
8. Pottery and brick-making	11	12
9. Coir and rope-making	14	14
10. Nira and palm gur	2	3
11. Labour contract societies	12	20

The statistics* and working of these societies for the years 1961-62 and 1962-63 are given below:—

Particulars	*1961-62*	*1962-63*
No. of societies	121	121
No. of members	5,959	5,858
Share capital (Rs.)	2,59,341	2,98,598
Reserve and other funds (Rs.)	28,326	43,984
Borrowings (Rs.)	5,86,038	5,61,134
Working capital (Rs.)	9,58,708	10,01,181
Production (in Rs.)	6,18,495	4,38,865
Sales (in Rs.)	7,12,442	5,16,506
Profit and loss (Rs.)	—463	—6,436

The Labour Contract Societies numbered 20 during 1962-63. They had 574 members and their paid-up share capital amounted to Rs. 45,905. During the same year they had a total reserve and other funds to the tune of Rs. 6,182 and working capital of Rs. 4,62,087. The societies undertook various contracts. The total value of the contracts executed by them was Rs. 1,93,609. The societies received financial aid from the Government for the following purposes:—

Purpose	*Rs.*
(*a*) Share capital	3,700
(*b*) Loans	4,400
(*c*) Subsidy	2,000

By 1962-63, the number of these societies increased to 27 and their membership to 833. There was also an increase in their share capital, reserve and other funds and working capital which stood at Rs. 60,902, Rs. 6,417 and Rs. 2,11,520, respectively.

Housing Societies.

Of the principal schemes under which the Co-operative Housing Societies are broadly divided, there were in 1962-63 only three schemes under which housing societies were registered in the urban and rural areas of the district. They were:—

(1) Low Income Group Housing Scheme,

(2) Housing Societies for Scheduled Castes,

(3) Housing Societies for *Vimukta Jatis.*

Low Income Group Housing Scheme.—The Government of India, having realised the necessity of providing housing accommodation to the people belonging to the low income group has launched this scheme which provides for the sanction of a loan up to the maximum of Rs. 8,000 to an individual whose annual

* These statistics do not include the statistics of Labour Contract Societies and Gur Khandsari Societies.

CHAPTER 6. Banking, Trade and Commerce. BANKING AND FINANCE. Co-operative Societies. Housing Societies.

income does not exceed Rs. 6,000. The grant is made through the Co-operative Department of the State Government to the co-operative societies.

In Osmanabad district there were, by 1963-64, 15 Low Income Group Housing Societies existing in urban areas and six in rural areas.

Housing Societies for Scheduled Castes.—This scheme was launched in 1948 to help the backward class people construct houses for them. It contemplated grant of government land or subsidy for purchase of land and interest-free loan at 75 per cent of the estimated cost of construction. The amount to be loaned was Rs. 2,000 in advanced areas and Rs. 1,500 in backward areas. This distinction between the areas was abolished subsequently: instead loans were sanctioned as under:—

Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 4,000 in industrial areas.

Rs. 2,000 in municipal areas.

Rs. 1,500, Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 800 for the remaining areas.

By 1962-63 there were, in the district, 16 housing societies of Scheduled Caste people. They received during that year a loan of Rs. 1,62,250 and a subsidy of Rs. 21,250. Besides these, there were 10 housing societies of *Vimukta Jatis*, which received Rs. 56,706 as loan and Rs. 54,656.25 as subsidy.

The following are the statistics of working of all the co-operative housing societies in the district during the period from 1961-1964.

Particulars (1)	1961-62 (2)	1962-63 (3)	1963-64 (4)
No. of societies	28	50	69
No. of members	1,127	1,540	1,915
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Share capital	61,438	1,10,853	1,17,177
Borrowings from Government	1,76,826	3,75,552	9,69,873
Reserve and other funds	1,062	2,234	2,450
Working capital	4,90,825	9,65,211	15,86,402
No. of tenements (completed)	No. 43	No. 177	No. 177
Profit or loss	Rs. —10,914	Rs. —7,076	Rs. —4,975

By 1966-67, the member of Backward Class Housing Societies increased to 71, out of which 45 belonged to Scheduled Castes and 26 to *Vimukta Jatis*. The total membership of these societies was

1900 by then. Of these 71 societies, 60 societies were granted loans and subsidies to the tune of Rs. 11,85,810 and Rs. 60,48,48, respectively, for construction of 1828 tenements.

District Industrial Co-operative Association.

This Association is formed to provide technical assistance to co-operative societies whenever required, make them available services of trained staff to work as secretaries, accountants, etc., supervise the working of affiliated societies, arrange to supply raw materials at cheaper rates and to provide marketing facilities for the finished goods of the primaries at nominal commission rate and generally to bring about co-ordination in the working of the industrial societies.

Such an Association was registered in Osmanabad district with Latur as its headquarters. By 1958-59, 19 industrial societies and 53 individuals were its members. The paid-up share capital of the Association then stood at Rs. 5.300.

Supervising Unions.

Supervising Unions have been organised and registered for all the tahsils in the district. The Co-operative Inspectors are the *ex-officio* secretaries of these unions. These unions do the work of supervision over the co-operative societies and inspection of primary societies and guide them properly. There were by 1962-63, eleven supervising unions in the district with an affiliated membership of 982 co-operative societies. Their total income during the year amounted to Rs. 14.315 of which Rs. 12,067 represented Government grants. The unions together employed a supervisory staff of 33 officials, and incurred an expenditure of Rs. 18,914. In 1963-64. the number of societies affiliated to the unions increased to 1027. There was also an increase in their total income and expenditure which were Rs. 17,885 including (Rs. 15.014 as Government grants) and Rs. 23.581, respectively. The unions also appointed group secretaries to look after the day-to-day administration of the societies and maintain their accounts.

District Co-operative Board.

The District Co-operative Board is organised to carry out propaganda about and spread of the co-operative movement. It also assists holding agricultural shows and exhibitions in the district and celebrating co-operative weeks. The income of the board consists of a 50 per cent of the educational fund collected by them and 75 per cent of the membership fees. Besides, it also receives subsidies from the Government.

The District Co-operative Board in this district was established in 1958. It had 49 individuals and 563 societies as its members in 1963-64. Its total income amounted to Rs. 11,747 of which Rs. 7,500 were received from the union. It engaged during the year three persons for conducting education and propaganda and trained the following personnel.

(1) Paid staff	.. ..	127
(2) Other bearers	.. ..	370
(3) Members..	.. ..	1,971

CHAPTER 6.

Banking, Trade and Commerce.

BANKING AND FINANCE.

Joint-stock Banks.

Being predominantly an agricultural district, the development in the field of banking in Osmanabad district is of recent origin. The earliest bank in the district was a branch of the Central Bank of India established at Latur on 16th December 1933. Even the State Bank of Hyderabad opened its branch in the district as late as in 1944. Most of the other banks came up only after the reorganisation of States. The following table gives the names of these banks, their locations and the dates of their establishment in the district.

TABLE No. 6.

JOINT-STOCK BANKS IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT

Serial No. (1)	Name of the Bank (2)	Place of Location (3)	Date of establishment (4)
1	Central Bank of India	Latur	16-12-1933
2	State Bank of Hyderabad	Do. ..	9-12-1944
3	State Bank of Hyderabad	Udgir .. .	22-12-1945
4	State Bank of Hyderabad	Osmanabad ..	25-3-1950
5	Bank of Maharashtra	Latur	7-12-1957

By the end of 1964, there were only five banks working in Osmanabad district of which there were the branches of the State Bank of Hyderabad. All the banks have their branches at Latur which is an important commercial place in the district.

Of the above banks, the State Bank obviously occupies an important place. During the Nizam's administration all the Government transactions were conducted through it. In the initial period of its working, the bank helped a good deal in the stabilisation of currency, especially the *Halli Sicca*, and in the collection and depositing of surplus funds for the Government. It also rendered useful service to the people by making advances to them against agricultural produce, raw materials and other products and discounted trade bills. The State Bank of Hyderabad is now a wholly owned subsidiary of the State Bank of India.

The Central Bank of India at Latur is another important bank. At the time of its establishment, *i.e.*, in 1933, there was no other bank in the district for financing commercial activities and financing of trade was mostly done by the local indigenous bankers. Opening of a branch, therefore, met an essential requirement of a big market centre like Latur. Within a week after the establishment of the bank the figure of current accounts showed a sum of Rs. 5,25,000. The branch offered all facilities

CHAPTER 6. Banking, Trade and Commerce. BANKING AND FINANCE. Joint-stock Banks.

like negotiation and collection of bills, advances, and loans, sale of Bank's Demand Drafts, etc., and till the opening of the State Bank of Hyderabad, it alone fulfilled the needs of the mercantile community. The branch progressed well and earned good profits during the war period. Even to-day, the bank has a substantial business in the district.

Recently, the Bank of Maharashtra too has opened its branch at Latur, and has business there.

All the branches of these joint-stock banks provide the usual banking facilities to the public including the financing of trade and agriculture, and storage and movement of agricultural produce. They, however, mainly concentrate on encouraging the habit of banking especially in rural areas. They receive deposits from the people and advance loans to them. Deposits are usually of current, savings or fixed types. Loans are advanced for different purposes with different rates of interest. Generally, advances to industries are favoured and given priority. Loans without security are usually not favoured, and if made, they are for small sums and of short durations only.

Rate of Interest.

Rates of interest charged by the banks vary from 7 per cent to 9 per cent according to the nature of the loan or advance granted and the risk involved. In case of clean advances the bank has no security and, therefore, it stipulates the highest rate of interest varying between 8.50 per cent and 9 per cent, as the risk involved is great. In case of open loans, where the advance is secured but the security is only hypothecated to the bank and is in the possession of the borrower, the risk is slightly less and the interest charged is, therefore, from 8 to 8.50 per cent to trade and business and 7.50 to 8 per cent to industrial units. In case of key loans, where the advance is fully secured, a low rate is charged. For advances against shares, interest is charged at about 7.50 per cent, while for advance against Block Assets a rate of 8 per cent is generally stipulated.*

Within the limits specified above, the rate of interest charged by the bank in each particular account is determined on merits of each case. In the case of a well reputed borrower who has long-standing dealings with the bank, the rate charged is lower than in case of fresh advances. Similarly, to the customer giving substantial business, having large limits for advances, a lower interest rate is generally charged than in case of smaller advances for short periods.

The securities against which advances are made by the banks are of various types. They range from agricultural commodities to shares of joint-stock companies. In Osmanabad district cotton and oil-seeds, especially groundnut, are the important agricultural commodities against which advances are generally granted.

* These rates are higher now.

CHAPTER 6. Banking, Trade and Commerce. BANKING AND FINANCE. Joint-stock. Banks. *Rate of Interest.*

The following table gives the security-wise analysis of advances by the banks in the district as at the end of December 1963.

TABLE No. 7.

SECURITY-WISE ANALYSIS OF ADVANCES GRANTED BY BANKS IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT AT THE END OF DECEMBER 1963.

Nature of Security (1)	No. of accounts (2)	Amount (3)	Percentage to total advances (4)
		Rs.	
I. Secured Advances—			
1. Government and Trustee Securities ..	26	56,000	1·6
2. Shares and Debentures of Joint-stock Companies.	7	63,000	1·8
3. Gold and Silver Bullion and Ornaments	16	30,000	1·9
4. Merchandise— (a) Agricultural Commodities ..	139	19,43,000	55·0
(b) Non-agricultural Commodities ..	7	50,000	1·4
5. Real Estate	..	..	..
6. Fixed Deposits	23	52,000	1·5
7. Other Secured Advances	24	2,43,000	6·9
Total	242	24,37,000	69·1
II. Unsecured Advances	67	10,89,000	30·9
Total of I and II ..	309	35,26,000	100·0

It will be seen from the table above that the total secured advances of the banks amounted to about two-third of the total advances. However, their secured advances are appreciable, especially against the agricultural commodities.

In respect of deposits, the banks showed satisfactory progress. From 1953 to 1958, for example, the deposits of the Central Bank of India alone increased by about 10 per cent. From 1958 to 1963, they rose further by 29 per cent, indicating greater savings during the period, as also a proportionate growth in the savings habits of the people.

Insurance.

In India the beginning of insurance was made in 1870 and it achieved a considerable measure of success subsequently. In Osmanabad district, insurance was inconsequential till the nationalisation of the life insurance business by the Government of India. With nationalisation the Life Insurance Corporation became the sole agency for carrying out life insurance business

in India. The Life Insurance Corporation, or the L.I.C. as it is popularly called, was established on 1st September 1956, under a special ordinance that transferred the management and control of life insurance business in India to Central Government. This business included the foreign business of Indian insurers and the Indian business of foreign insurers. The general insurance, which includes fire, marine accident and other insurance business, is, however, kept open to private enterprise.

As per the new organisational and administrative set-up of the Life Insurance Corporation, Osmanabad district is placed under the territorial jurisdiction of the Satara division of the Western Zone along with Sholapur district.

Since its inception, the L.I.C. turned out a good business in the district. The following table shows the total business proposed and completed in Osmanabad district from 1956 (actually from 1-9-1956 to 1963).

Period (1)	No. of policies (2)	Sum Assured (in lakhs) (3)
		Rs.
1-9-56 to 31-12-57 ..	739	19·53
1958 ..	887	26·40
1959 ..	1,262	42·49
1960 ..	12,56	68·92
1961 ..	2,199	88·02
1962	1,431	50·17
1963	2,921	111·92
Total ..	11,195	407·45

The table indicates a progressive growth (except for 1962) in the insurance business during the period from 1956 to 1963, both in respect of the number of policies as well as the total sum assured. By 1963. the total number of agents in the district, who were assigned the work of insurance, was 291.

State-aid to Agriculture.

Osmanabad is predominantly an agricultural district with not very prosperous agriculture and the agriculturist. To counteract the problems faced by both state aid proves to be an indispensable factor.

Under the ex-Hyderabad Government, financial assistance was rendered to needy agriculturists in the form of tagai loans. It was governed by two Acts, *viz.*, the Hyderabad Land Improvement Loans Act and the Hyderabad Agriculturists' Loans Act.

CHAPTER 6.

Banking, Trade and Commerce.

BANKING AND FINANCE.

State-aid to Agriculture.

On Reorganisation of States in 1956, when Osmanabad district was transferred to Maharashtra, the Land Improvement Loans Act of 1883 and the Agriculturists' Loans Act of 1884 were made applicable to Osmanabad district by replacing the prevailing Acts. The former Act is broadly concerned with long-term finance and the latter with short-term one.

Loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act of 1883 are granted to cultivators for carrying out works of improvement on land, such as, construction of wells and tanks, preparation of land for irrigation, drainage, reclamation or protection of it from erosion. Loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act of 1884 are granted to holders of arable lands for, (*a*) purchase of seed, fodder, cattle, agricultural stock and implements, (*b*) rebuilding houses destroyed by fire, flood or any other calamity, (*c*) maintenance of the cultivators while engaged in sowing or tilling their lands till the harvest of the next crop, and (*d*) any other purpose not specified in the Land Improvement Loans' Act of 1883, connected with agriculture. Generally the tagai loans are granted against the security of landed property.

After the introduction of the Community Development Project in the State of Maharashtra, rural development schemes received an impetus and efforts were concentrated on bringing about a rapid development in agriculture. In order to stimulate agricultural production the Government decided to render all assistance including financial assistance to the agriculturists. The Block Development Officer accordingly was authorised to make loans and advances to the agriculturists for such purposes as making improvements on land, purchase of seeds, purchase of agricultural implements including an oil-engine, and so on. The funds released for these purposes by the Block Development Officer are obviously large and meet the financial requirements of the agriculturists to a considerable extent.

With the introduction of the Community Development Project loans and advances, the system of distributing tagai loans through the co-operative societies was withdrawn. The Land Development Bank could, however, advance loans to its members for specific purposes. The extent of their financial operations have already been covered under the section on co-operative societies.

The total amount of loans and advances made in each tahsil under the Community Development Project from 1954-55 to 1964-65 is given in the following table.

TABLE No. 8

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT LOANS AND ADVANCES OUT-STANDING AS ON 31ST MARCH 1965, OSMANABAD DISTRICT

Name of block	Total amount of loan advanced—yearwise (Financial Year)							
	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Umarga	76,000·00	10,000·00	32,496·00	81,200·00	1,64,675·00	15,000·00	20,000·00	9,525·00
Ahmadpur Part II (Chakur)	..	..	2,500·00	15,780·45	47,842·00	1,20,225·00	65,274·62	22,878·37
Nilanga Part III	..	..	4,256·00	12,681·60	17,445·00	41,700·00	21,100·00	700
Parenda	..	..	19,453·33	38,551·29	1,05,601·01	1,23,650·00	39,600·00	20,950·00
Ahmadpur—Part I	..	..	..	..	66,800·00	1,50,125·00	40,310·00	29,750·00
Bhum	..	..	..	..	71,527·98	79,579·31	98,555·00	29,475·00
Nilanga—Part I	..	..	..	..	35,322·75	1,12,900·00	22,900·00	43,750·00
Udgir	..	..	..	..	..	12,500·00	2,82,954·93	1,24,420·11
Nilanga—Part II	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,200·00	11,900·00
Ausa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46,000·00
Kalam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,000·00
Osmanabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuljapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Latur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
District Total ..	76,000·00	10,000·00	58,705·33	1,48,213·34	5,09,213·74	6,55,679·31	6,06,894·55	3,59,448

TABLE No. 8—*cont.*

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT LOANS AND ADVANCES OUT-STANDING AS ON 31ST MARCH 1965, OSMANABAD DISTRICT

Name of block	Total amount of loan advanced—Yearwise (Financial Year)			Total	Total amount of loan instalment fallen due for recovery upto 31-3-1965	Total recoveries up to 31-3-1965	Total of loan overdue as on 1-4-1965	Remarks (Excess and advance recovery)
	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65					
(1)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Umarga	7,000·00	37,208·00	37,792·00	4,90,996·00	3,01,745·96	1,45,962·62	1,65,399·46	9,616·12
Ahmadpur—Part II (Chakur)	13,875·00	4,995·00	13,970·00	3,07,340·44	1,34,399·88	75,103·41	62,632·01	3,335·54
Nilanga—Part III	5,000·00	4,000·00	7,500·00	1,14,282·60	49,682·80	26,398·07	27,371·09	4,086·96
Parenda	15,000·00	20,000·00	20,000 00	4,02,805·63	1,98,277·92	1,15,613;92	90,357·08	7,703·08
Ahmadpur—Part I	1,82,950·00	12,500·00	13,725·00	4,96,160·00	1,63,538·03	89,068·52	82,048·39	7,578·88
Bhum	39,550·00	26,250·00	25,498·18	3,70,435·47	1,30,372·00	88,806·28	53,424·37	11,858·65
Nilanga—Part I	61,425·00	39,350·00	17,250·00	3,32,897·75	1,02,815·00	65,323·86	51,314·62	13,823·48
Udgir	1,32,390·00	47,500·00	20,000·00	6,19,765·04	1,76,415·60	73,291·91	1,08,588·21	5,464·52
Nilanga—Part II	1,08,175·00	1,01,350·00	1,07,125·00	3,44,750·00	34,482·50	29,615·45	20,001·42	15,134·37
Ausa	1,01,000·00	1,00,000·00	1,50,000·00	9,97,000·00	41,250·00	13,008·89	28,617·76	376·65
Kalam	61,000·00	2,00,000·00	1,09,000·00	3,90,000·00	29,400·0	7,690·24	22,145·11	435·35
Osmanabad	..	74,000·00	2,00,000·00	2,74,000·00	5,500·00	..	5,500·00	..
Tuljapur	..	34,964·45	2,02,200·00	2,37,164·45	500·00	260·00	500·00	250·00
Latur	..	15,000·00	99,942·00	1,14,942·00	1,500·00	..	1,500·00	..
District Total	7,27,365·00	7,17,117·45	10,24,002·18	48,92,539·38	13,69,879·69	7,30,133·17	7,19,410·12	79,663·60

Whereas the development of major industries in the country is the responsibility of the Centre, the State is concerned with the medium and small-scale industries, which fall within its jurisdiction. The most important aspect of the State's programme in this respect relates to the encouragement of cottage and village industries. This is done through various provisions, of which, financial assistance to individual artisans and their co-operatives is of considerable significance.

Financial assistance by the State is rendered under various schemes some of which were transferred to the Zilla Parishad in 1962-63. The following table gives the statistics of the financial assistance given by the Zilla Parishad in Osmanabad district under the SS—I scheme.

Plan provision	Year	Financial assistance	No. of societies to whom it is made
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		Rs.	
Rs. 2,103 lakhs ..	1961-62	7,200	16
	1962-63	14,000	26
	1963-64	18,400	38
	1964-65	38,800	39
	1965-66	24,500	36
Total ..	..	1,02,900	155

Under the SS—II scheme similar assistance is rendered by the Zilla Parishad to individual artisans. The following are the statistics for the district during the same period.

Year	Financial assistance	No of artisans benefited
(1)	(2)	(3)
	Rs.	
1962-63	7,000	27
1963-64	2,14,000	538
1964-65	1,37,000	412
1965-66	72,000	206
Total ..	4,30,100	1,183

CHAPTER 6.

Banking, Trade and Commerce.

BANKING AND FINANCE.

The financial assistance is given under these schemes in the form of loans and subsidies. It is given for such purposes as, purchase of tools and equipment, management expenses, construction of godown or shed, erection of plant and machinery, purchase of raw materials, and so on.

Small Savings.

The small savings movement was started in India in 1945 with the object of counteracting the post-war inflation. The Planning Commission later on relied on the movement to finance its expenditure on capital schemes included in the Five Year Plans. Since the Sino-Indian war, the small savings drive has been playing an important role in building up the defence of the nation.

The small savings schemes include the following categories:—

(1) Post-office Savings Deposits.

(2) 12-year National Defence Certificates.

(3) 10-year Defence Deposit Certificates

(4) 15-year Annuity Certificates.

(5) Cumulative Time Deposits.

(6) Prize Bonds.

Of these schemes, the Post-office Savings Deposits scheme is the most common. The Post-office Savings Banks, therefore, form an important source for collection of small savings from people especially with limited income. The savings banks deposits earn interest at the rate of Rs. 4 per annum. Balances in these banks can be kept up to Rs. 25,000 in case of individual accounts, and Rs. 2,50,000 in case of joint accounts. By 1964-65 there were 142 branch offices and 35 sub-post offices doing the savings banks' work in the district. The total investments made in them as also the net withdrawals from them for the last three years, i.e., from 1962-63 to 1964-65 is given in the following table. It shows that the bank balance has suffered during the past year, although the number of investers has increased due to an increase in small per capita investment by the account holders.

TABLE No. 9

STATISTICS OF THE POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT FROM 1962-63 TO 1964-65

Year (1)	No. of account holders at the end of the year (2)	Bank balance at the end of the year (Rs.) (3)	Investments during the year (Rs.) (4)	Net withdrawals during the year (Rs.) (5)
1962-63 ..	10,855	59,83,725·99	45,05,053·00	37,57,958·02
1963-64 ..	14,055	80,03,478·81	48,57,264·35	54,98,159·23
1964-65 ..	17,635	65,68,656·86	39,81,556·68	54,26,378·63

Before the introduction of the Defence Deposit Certificates, the National Savings Certificates of different maturities were issued by the Government of India. The amount invested in and withdrawn from these certificates in the district is given below:—

Year (1)	Investment (2)	Withdrawals (3)
	Rs.	Rs.
1960-61	10,49,038·00	4,89,152·05
1961-62	6,18,005·00	9,77,754·00
1962-63	15,19,485·00	6,77,155·00
1963-64	8,30,005·00	4,86,728·56
1964-65	6,42,655·00	6,55,859·00
Total ..	46,59,188·00	32,86,648·61

National Plan Savings Certificates.—These certificates were issued by the Government of India with effect from June, 1957. They carried, on maturity, a rate of 4.25 per cent per annum compound interest. They were available at all post offices conducting savings bank business in denominations of Rs. 5, Rs. 10, Rs. 50, Rs. 100, Rs. 500, Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 5,000. By 1964-65, National Plan Savings Certificates worth Rs. 46,59,188 were issued in the district.

Ten-Year Savings Deposit Certificates.—These certificates have now been replaced by the 10-year Defence Deposit Certificates. They were available at all the offices of the Reserve Bank of India, branches of the State Bank of India and its subsidiary banks, the treasuries, sub-treasuries and the post-offices. From September, 1958 to February, 1960, the total collections under these certificates in the district amounted to Rs. 54,000 only. From March, 1960 to March, 1964 the year-wise collections were as follows:—

Year	*Amount*
	Rs.
1960-61	9,950
1961-62	15,600
1962-63	8,300
1963-64	6,200

CHAPTER 6.

Banking, Trade and Commerce.

BANKING AND FINANCE.

Small Savings.

15-Year Annuity Certificates.—These certificates were issued from 2nd January, 1958. They are available in denominations of Rs. 1,330, Rs. 3,325, Rs. 6,650, Rs. 13,300 and Rs. 26,600 and guarantee a monthly payment, free of income-tax, of Rs. 10, Rs. 25, Rs. 50, Rs. 100 and Rs. 200 against them, respectively, for a period of 15 years. The return works out at 4.25 per cent per annum compound. The certificates can be got from the Reserve Bank of India, the State Bank of India and the Post Offices. Up to April 1958, only Rs. 13,300 were invested in the 15-Year Annuity Certificates in the district.

Premium Prize Bonds.—These bonds were issued in 1963. They provided both a return on the money invested and chances of winning handsome prizes. The bonds sold at the office of the Reserve Bank of India, State Bank of India, treasuries and sub-treasuries and all the post offices were in the form of bearer bonds and were available in the denominations of Rs. 5 and Rs. 100. They were to be repayable after 5 years from the date of their sale, together with a premium of 10 per cent *i.e.*, 50 paise on a bond of Rs. 5 denomination and Rs. 10 on a bond of Rs. 100 denomination. In addition to the premium of 10 per cent, the holders were eligible to participate in the two draws for prizes to be held in 1964. Both the prize money and the premium payable on the bonds were free of income-tax.

The investment in the prize bonds is given in the following table:—

TABLE No. 10

PREMIUM PRIZE BONDS SOLD IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT

Month (1)	1960-61 (2)	1961-62 (3)	1962-63 (4)	1963-64 (5)	1964-65 (6)
April ..	28,890	45	350	965	1,280
May ..	5,515	75	120	245	190
June ..	2,540	2,595	1,490	230	115
July ..	2,985	1,000	1,355	100	1,330
August ..	735	525	..	1,660	1,530
September	675	1,225	..	230	..
October ..	450	1,520	..	4,515	..
November	450	200	..	785	..
December ..	520	660	..	660	..
January ..	1,010	2,375	2,570	1,570	..
February ..	355	635	1,675	475	..
March ..	955	2,760	1,735	1,815	..

CHAPTER 6.

Banking, Trade and Commerce.

BANKING AND FINANCE.

Joint-stock Companies.

The joint-stock companies have come up rather late in Osmanabad district. The first joint-stock company was the Dayanand Company of Kalam established in 1952. By 1963, there were five such companies working in the district. Of these, three were public limited companies, one was a private company and the rest was an association. All of them were registered under the Indian Companies Act of 1956. The following statement shows the total number and the classification of the various companies in the district from 1962 to 1964.

REGISTERED JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT*

Year	Companies limited by shares		Companies limited by guarantee and Associations not for profit		Total
	Public	Private	Public	Private	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
31st March 1962 ..	3	1	1	..	5
31st March 1963 ..	3	1	1	..	5
31st March 1964 ..	3	1	1	..	5

Of these joint-stock companies, two were engaged in the supply of electricity, two were dealing in general mercantile goods and one was an association working on no-profit basis as mentioned above.

The companies dealing in the general mercantile goods had issued only ordinary shares, and had Rs. 15,00,000 as authorised and Rs. 2,05,307 as paid-up capital.

SECTION II—TRADE AND COMMERCE

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Extent of Employment

Trade and commerce provide employment to a sizeable proportion of the population of Osmanabad district. Though the district cannot be rated as highly commercialised, a large number of people are engaged in the sale and purchase of agricultural produce and in retail trade of consumer's goods. The number of sales workers (as classified in the *Census of India 1961, Economic Tables—Vol. X, Part II-B* (ii) is returned to be 17,051, of whom 15,928 are males and 1,123 are females. The following

*Obtained from the *Statistical Abstract*, Bureau of Economics and Statistics, 1962—64.

CHAPTER 6.

Banking, Trade and Commerce.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Extent of Employment.

table gives the statistics of employment in various types of trade during the year 1961.

TABLE No. 11

EXTENT OF EMPLOYMENT IN VARIOUS CATEGORIES OF TRADE* IN 1961.

Category of Trade (1)	Total (2)	Males (3)	Females (4)
(1) Working proprietors, wholesale trade.. ..	362	358	4
(2) Working proprietors, retail trade	10,224	9,295	929
(3) Commercial travellers and manufacturers' agents	490	445	45
(4) Salesmen and shop assistants, wholesale and retail trade	1,757	1,687	70
(5) Salesmen, shop assistants and related workers (not elsewhere classified)	227	227	..
(6) Hawkers, pedlars and street vendors	3,991	3,916	75
Total ..	17,051	15,928	1,123

Change in Pattern and Organisation of Trade.

The pattern and organisation of trade and commerce witnessed far reaching and rapid changes during the last few decades especially in the post-independence period. These changes have been commensurate with the changes that have been taking place in the economic structure of the district as a whole. The pattern of trade in the past was in consonance with the substantial self-sufficient economy, that was the order of the day. Production of agricultural produce was much less in volume and less variegated in nature. The means of transport and communications were not adequate. The wants of the people were adjusted in such a way that only locally produced goods were consumed. Cloth, grocery articles, salt, soap, cutlery items and certain food articles were brought from outside, whereas foodgrains, groundnut, raw cotton, etc. were sent to places outside the district. Consequently, the volume of transactions with outside areas was much smaller than at present.

Trade in agricultural produce was regulated under the Hyderabad Agricultural Produce Markets Act of 1930. This regulation brought about important changes in agricultural marketing, in respect of the methods of sale, role of middlemen and the various marketing practices.

The first regulated market in the district was established in 1931. The subsequent progress in regulation improved the bargaining power of the agriculturist, and eliminated the existent mal-practices. The cultivator now gets assured prices for his

*These include persons engaged in any capacity in wholesale as well as retail trading activities and commercial transactions relating to imports and exports.

produce. Co-operative marketing societies which are of recent origin have an important bearing on the organisation of trade. These societies act as general commission agents, and help the agricultural sellers in getting assured prices. However, the co-operative movement has not made much progress in Osmanabad district.

Trade Routes.

Development of trade and commerce depends, among many other factors, upon the availability of the means of transport and communications. The scope of marketing of agricultural produce is determined by the ease of transport and cost of transport. Better transport facilities assure better prices and reduce regional imbalance and shortages.

The facilities of railway transport are inadequate in Osmanabad district. The Parali-Vikarabad broad gauge railway route, which was opened for traffic in 1932-33*, traverses the eastern portion of the district. Of the important trade centres, this line touches only Udgir. It facilitates commercial traffic from Udgir to Hyderabad. The Kurduwadi-Latur narrow gauge railway route is an important line of traffic connecting the important trade centres in this district with the Bombay-Madras broad gauge line. The portion of this trade route in the Nizam territory was opened for traffic in 1911*.

Besides railways, there are six highways which serve as arteries of trade. The Sholapur-Hyderabad national highway, an important artery of trade, serves transit trade to Sholapur, Poona, Hyderabad and other centres in Andhra Pradesh. It is, however, of limited utility because it traverses only the southern region of Osmanabad district. The Aurangabad-Jalna-Sholapur road which touches Osmanabad and Tuljapur is a principal trade route between Osmanabad, Bhir, Aurangabad and Sholapur districts. It interjects the Barshi-Nanded road, and serves traffic from Latur also. This road affords commercial traffic to and from the important markets of Sholapur and Jalgaon. The Barshi-Latur-Nanded road which traverses the heart of the district from west to east is the main artery of trade for the central region of the district. It serves traffic from Latur, the most important centre of trade, and crosses the Ahmadpur-Udgir road at Ahmadpur. This road links Barshi with Osmanabad and Nanded districts. The Umarga-Latur road serves as a trade link between the Barshi-Latur-Nanded road and the Sholapur-Hyderabad road. This route is very useful to the south-bound traffic. The Barshi-Ambejogai road which passes through Yermala and Kalam in this district facilitates traffic to Bhir district and Barshi. The Ahmadpur-Udgir road serves the needs of local traffic.

Imports.

The volume of import trade was much smaller in the past. The imports mainly comprised articles that were not locally produced. The changes in consumption habits brought about

*_History of Indian Railways_, Ministry of Railways, Government of India.

CHAPTER 6.

Banking, Trade and Commerce.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Imports.

changes in the pattern of trade as well. This was more perceptible from the late thirties, and was in keeping with the changes in income, population, habits, means of transport and standard of living of the people. With the increase in building activity, building materials are brought from outside in larger quantities. Iron beams, screws, bars and hardware are brought from Bombay, Calcutta, Hyderabad, Sholapur and Poona. Grocery articles are brought from Sholapur, Poona and Bombay. Stationery and cutlery articles are imported from Bombay, Hyderabad, Sholapur, Poona and Calcutta. Fine varieties of cloth are imported from Bombay, Ahmedabad, Surat, Madras, whereas the medium varieties are brought from Bombay, Nagpur, Sholapur, Malegaon, Ichalkaranji and Secunderabad. Medicines and drugs are imported from Bombay, Baroda, Calcutta, Ahmadnagar and Panvel.

Utensils are imported from Poona, Nasik, Bombay, etc. Crockery mainly comes from Jamnagar, Bombay and the Punjab. Watches and umbrellas are imported from Bombay and Hyderabad. Radio-sets and electrical appliances are imported from Bombay, Sholapur, Calcutta and Hyderabad. *Gul* is brought from Ahmadnagar and Kolhapur.

The imported articles are brought either by big merchants at Latur from the source markets, or by agents and representatives of manufacturing and business concerns outside who make the articles available to the merchants in the district.

Exports.

Groundnut.

Groundnut is by far the most important commercial crop in Osmanabad district. A considerable quantity of groundnut seed and groundnut oil is exported to distant markets in Maharashtra and outside. Latur is the most important market of groundnut trade. There is also a forward market in groundnut trade at Latur. The forward market has helped a great deal in organising the export trade in groundnut. Besides Latur, the other important markets in the district are Osmanabad, Udgir, Ahmadpur, and Kalam.

The following are the statistics of the volume and value of turnover of groundnut trade at Latur during 1960-61, 1961-62, 1962-63, and 1963-64:—

	1960-61 (1)	1961-62 (2)	1962-63 (3)	1963-64 (4)
Quantity (Quintals)	3,53,101	3,27,533	2,62,202	1,57,492
Value (Rs.) ..	2,50,09,708	2,18,45,700	1,59,52,120	1,14,17,909

During 1963-64, the volume of groundnut trade at Osmanabad was 19,616 quintals, valued at Rs. 14,13,420; and at Udgir the turnover amounted to 36,136 quintals, valued at Rs. 26,75,144.

The Latur Market Committee has estimated that 77,876 quintals of oil-seed, valued at Rs. 65,14,011 was exported from Latur during 1963-64. The exports were destined for Bombay, Pandharpur, Kurduwadi, Amalner, Cochin, Madura, Adoni, Aror, Virudhnagar, Rayapuram and Mysore.

Groundnut.

Transactions of groundnut at all the important markets are regulated under the Hyderabad Agricultural Markets Act of 1930. The agriculturists sell their groundnut produce through general commission agents (*adatyas*) who, sometimes, purchase the same on behalf of big merchants in the district or from outside.

The export trade from Osmanabad district comprised groundnut seed as well as groundnut oil. Oil is generally exported by oil pressing factories. There are eight oil mills at Latur and four at Kalam. Groundnut oil is exported generally to Bombay, Poona, Sholapur, Jalna, and Amalner. Groundnut cake finds a good market in Poona, Ahmadnagar, Kolhapur and Aurangabad districts.

The trade is brisk during October and February. The prices of groundnut and oil in the district fluctuate generally in consonance with those prevailing at Bombay. A tendency towards rising prices has been visible in respect of oil during the period of five years immediately preceding the year 1967.

Foodgrains.

Foodgrains form an important proportion of the wholesale trade in the district. A considerable quantity of foodgrains is exported from this district. The principal foodgrains which are exported are jowar, *udid*, *tur*, *mug* and wheat.

Sale, purchase and transport of jowar and rice are, however, prohibited since the introduction of monopoly procurement by the Government. The State Government has retained the monopoly in the purchase and distribution of jowar and rice. An account of the trade practices which prevailed before the introduction of the system of monopoly procurement is given below:—

The principal markets from where jowar was exported were Latur, Osmanabad, Ahmadpur, Udgir, Nilanga and Kalam. These were assembling as well as exporting markets where the farmer used to sell jowar mainly during the harvesting season. All the transactions at the regulated markets were governed under provisions of the Hyderabad Agricultural Markets Act of 1930. During 1963-64, the volume and value of trade at the principal markets of Latur and Osmanabad amounted to 69,262 quintals (valued at Rs. 32,90,523) and 8,119 quintals (valued at Rs. 3,67,962), respectively. The destinations of jowar exports were Bombay, Sholapur, Barshi, Poona, Hyderabad, Kolhapur and Miraj.

CHAPTER 6.

Banking, Trade and Commerce.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Exports.

Latur is also an important centre of trade in *udid*. The volume and value of trade in *udid* at Latur amounted to 92,845 quintals, valued at Rs. 52,96,246 during 1963-64.

Foodgrains.

The Latur market committee estimated that 3,339 quintals of rice, valued at Rs. 2,11,143 was exported from Latur to Bombay, Sholapur. Miraj, Kolhapur, Barshi, Pandharpur and Madura, during 1963-64. The quantity of wheat exported was estimated at 24,179 quintals valued at Rs. 15,24,238, during 1963-64. The destinations of wheat exports were Bombay, Poona, Kolhapur, Kurduwadi, Pandharpur, Hyderabad, Coimbtore, Polachi, Virudhnagar. Rayapuram, and Madura. A large quantity of pulses, *viz.*, 1,18,365 quintals, valued at Rs. 76,77,421 was exported from Latur to Madura, Salem, Virudhnagar, Rayapuram, Kopal, Adoni, Surendranagar, Madras, Hyderabad, Kolhapur and Bombay, during the same year.

The fluctuations in prices of foodgrains were generally in tune with the price fluctuations at Bombay and Hyderabad. The day-to-day changes in the prices and the quantum of arrivals of all commodities at Latur are broadcast from the Bombay Station of All India Radio. The cargo to distant markets was sent in railway wagons as well as in motor trucks.

Cotton.

Almost the entire cotton produced in the district is exported to the various textile centres after being processed in the local factories The principal cotton markets in the district are Udgir, Latur and Ahmadpur, Udgir being the most important. Cotton accounts for about 50 per cent of the total trade at Udgir. The average annual turnover of cotton at Udgir market is estimated to be 60,000 quintals. During 1963-64, 58,180 quintals of cotton, valued at Rs. 65,43,050 was transacted in this market. Raw cotton* is assembled in this market from Udgir and Ahmadpur tahsils. The farmers and retail traders bring raw cotton to the market yard where it is sold by open auction. The old and erroneous system of cotton sale, called *Fardi* system, is replaced by cart-wise sale by open auction. The new system gives due weightage to quality of the commodity. Supervision of sales operations by the market committee officials ensures fair practices and smooth dealings. Weighing is done usually at the ginning factory premises. Cotton transactions start from November and last up to February, December being the peak period.

There are quite a few ginning and pressing factories in the district. The charges for ginning of raw cotton are about Rs. 10.50 per quintal, while pressing charges are Rs. 7.50 per quintal.

Cotton bales are exported mainly to Bombay, Sholapur, and Madras. Cotton seed is sent to Bombay and many centres of the

*The principal variety of cotton in this district, called 1422 cotton, is a long staple variety which fetches a very good price.

Exports.
Cotton.

vanaspati industry. The cargo is transported by railways as well as by road. The railway freight to Bombay is about Rs. 7 per quintal from Udgir. Exports to Sholapur are by motor trucks alone.

Agents and representatives of big cotton purchasers at Bombay and Sholapur make the purchases in this district, while some of the traders do so directly with the purchasers at Bombay. Fluctuations in prices depend mainly on those at Bombay market. Hence the traders are always in contact with the Bombay market.

Other Exports.

The other agricultural commodities exported from the district are cotton seed, *udid, tur* and *gul*. Udgir is the principal cotton market which attracts raw cotton from distant places not only in the Udgir tahsil but also from other tahsils in the district. Raw cotton is ginned, pressed and baled in the local factories before being exported. There is a very large demand for cotton-seed which is being exported to the centres of the *vanaspati* industry. *Udid, tur* and other pulses are exported from the markets in this district to Bombay, Hyderabad, Madura and other markets in south India. The Latur Market Committee reported the export of 1,54,694 quintals of *gul*, valued at Rs. 1,39,49,314 from Latur alone, in 1963-64. It was sent to distant markets like Bombay, Palghar, Bardoli, Poona, Ahmedabad, Baramati, Akluj, Sholapur, Nanded, Rayapuram, Virudhnagar and Salem.

Wholesale Trade Centres.
Latur.

Latur is one of the leading markets of agricultural produce in the Marathwada region. It is an assembling as well as distributing centre of trade having ties of trade with the principal markets in the region. It is a terminal station on the Miraj-Kurduwadi-Latur narrow gauge railway line traversing the Bombay-Madras broad gauge route at Kurduwadi. The Parali-Vikarabad broad gauge railway which is only 20 miles away from Latur provides transport facility to Hyderabad. Latur is a junction of the Barshi-Latur road, Latur-Nanded road, and the Latur-Umarga road which links it with the Sholapur-Hyderabad national highway. It is connected by roads to Barshi, Sholapur, Hyderabad, Bidar, Nanded, Hingoli, Udgir, Kalam, Ausa, Nilanga, Osmanabad, Bhalki, Aurangabad and Ambejogai. Latur is an entrepot centre of trade in groundnut, cotton, *gul, udid* and jowar. Besides these, there is a considerable volume of trade in almost all agricultural commodities. These commodities are assembled at Latur from almost all the tahsils in the district and the neighbouring areas of Bhir and Nanded districts. There is also a forward market (*Vayade Bajar*) in groundnut trade at Latur. Being a good paying market it attracts agricultural produce from distant places.

The statistics of the annual turnover of trade, value of turnover and prices of all commodities at Latur, are given in the section on regulated markets.

CHAPTER 6.
Banking, Trade and Commerce.
TRADE AND COMMERCE.
Wholesale Trade Centres.
Latur.

The following are the statistics of the total volume and value of transactions at Latur regulated market:—

Year	Volume of Turnover (Quintals)	Value of Turnover (Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1960-61	10,83,260	5,73,52,646
1961-62	9,61,818	5,21,77,179
1962-63	7,85,736	4,28,25,619
1963-64	7,92,886	5,37,99,543

The processing industries at Latur comprise) oil mills, 3 ginning factories, 3 pressing factories, 4 dal mills and a few rice mills.

During 1963-64, 24,179 quintal's of wheat (Rs. 15,24,238) was exported from Latur to Bombay, Kolhapur, Poona, Kurduwadi, Pandharpur, Madura, Hyderabad, Rayapuram, Virudhnagar, Coimbtore and Polachi. About 1,18,365 quintals of pulses valued at Rs. 76,77,421 were exported to Bombay, Kolhapur, Kurduwadi, Madura, Salem, Virudhnagar, Rayapuram, Koppal, Madras, and Adoni. During the same year 77,876 quintals of oil-seeds, valued at Rs. 65,14,011 were exported to Bombay, Pandharpur, Amalner, Kurduwadi, Aror, Virudhnagar, Ravapuram, Calicut, Madura and Adoni; about 3,337 quintals of rice, valued at Rs. 2,11,143 was sent to Bombay, Kolhapur, Miraj, Sholapur, Pandharpur and Barshi. As much as 1,54,794 quintals of *gul,* valued at Rs. 1,39,49,314 was exported to Bombay, Poona, Sangli, Nanded, Akluj, Baramati, Sholapur, Palghar, Bardoli, Ahmedabad, Salem, Virudhnagar and Rayapuram*.

Banking facilities which are so very essential for the development of trade are adequately available at the important centres of trade in the district. The branches of the State Bank of Hyderabad, Central Bank of India and the Bank of Maharashtra provide credit to the traders at Latur. The District Central Co-operative Bank does not provide these credit facilities. The Maharashtra State Warehousing Corporation had provided a warehouse at Latur. The warehouse situated at a distance of about a furlong from the central market place provides storage facilities for all commodities except cotton and *gul.*

The Latur Market Committee provides all the necessary facilities for the dissemination of market news and price fluctuations, publicity for the effective marketing of agricultural produce and development of trading activities.

*Information furnished by the Latur Market Committee.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Regulated Markets.

The Hyderabad Agricultural Markets Act of 1930 (1339 *Fasli*)*. was made applicable to Latur, the first market to be regulated in the district, in 1931. Subsequently most of the important markets were brought under regulation. The following markets are regulated at present besides Latur:—

(1) Udgir, (2) Kalam, (3) Osmanabad, (4) Ahmadpur, (5) Nilanga, and (6) Murum.

Under this Act, markets are regulated, business transactions are supervised and their management is entrusted to market committees comprising representatives of agriculturists, traders, local bodies and Government nominees. The market committees are corporate bodies, and are invested with supervisory and mandatory powers for the effective regulation of trade practices. The committees can acquire, hold or transfer movable as well as immovable property. For the effective disposal of marketing transactions, the committees are required to acquire or purchase land to serve as market yard.

Market Practices.

All the business transactions are governed by the various provisions of the Hyderabad Agricultural Markets Act of 1930 (1339 *Fasli*)*, and its subsequent amendments. The sale and purchase transactions are supervised by the market committee which is vested with the responsibility of safeguarding the interests of the farmers. The market committee has to eliminate the malpractices in the sale and purchase operations. The commodities are sold by open auction or by the *Fardi* system of open agreement. The *Fardi* system is becoming less popular because of its bias against the interests of the farmers. The general commission agents (*adatyas*), who serve as a link between the farmers and the traders, sell the commodities on behalf of the farmer. They are entitled to a commission from the farmers and are licensed by the market committee. Agricultural produce is brought to their shops by the farmer. The commodities are sold to the highest bidder among the traders. The traders are also licensed by the market committee, and are classified into 'A' class and 'B' class traders. The auction sale or open agreement process is supervised and registered by the officials of market committee. After the bargain is agreed upon the produce is weighed by licensed weighmen. The metric units of weights are used, and the weights are inspected periodically. After weighment the *adatya* prepares an agreement known as *takpatti*, copies of which are furnished to the sellers and the market committee. The traders are required to pay the value of the goods on the same or the next day. Only the authorised market charges, such as, market cess, commission, weighing charge *adat* and *hamali*, are allowed to be deducted from the amount to be given to the farmer. Cash payments are made in the presence of the officials of the market committee. In the past, prices of the farmers

*This Act has been replaced by the Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act of 1963 which has incorporated most of the provisions of this Act.

CHAPTER 6.

Banking, Trade and Commerce.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Regulated Markets.

Market Practices.

produce were settled in an arbitrary manner. It was sold by middlemen without resorting to the systems of open auction or open agreement. Ignorance of the agriculturists was exploited by the middlemen as well as by the traders. A plethora of unlawful deductions, such as, *dharmadaya, sut, kadada, goraksha,* etc., were made to the detriment of the farmers. Payments were delayed by the traders. In some cases full payments were not made at all.

The regulatory measures have, however, done away with most of those alleged malpractices though some of the rules and provisions are circumvented in a few cases. Some of the shortcomings of the present system of regulation are given below. Sometimes the traders contrive to bid low prices. This causes a loss to the agriculturists. The farmer is forced to sell his produce once it is brought to the market. Lack of grading and processing also results in low prices to the farmer. Most of the market committees in Osmanabad district do not have market yards of their own. The sale and purchase operations take place in the market place. Weighing is done at the premises of the purchasers. This deprives the farmer of some of the benefits which would result under competitive conditions.

The pattern of organisation of all the market committees is prescribed by the Act itself. The committee comprises the representatives of the farmers, traders, and nominees of the Government and local bodies. The Chairman of the Committee is assisted by a Market Superintendent or Secretary and other staff. The principal market functionaries comprise general commission agents (*adatyas*), traders and weighmen who are licensed by the market committee.

The market area of the respective market committees is specified in the byelaws. Sale and purchase operations within the market area have necessarily to take place at the market proper. Agricultural produce from beyond the specified market area can also be sold in the regulated market.

Market fee is charged on the agriculturists goods and is collected through the *adatyas*.

Latur.

The Hyderabad Agricultural Produce Markets Act of 1930 (1339 *Fasli*) was made applicable to Latur in October 1931 ; and as such, this was the first market to be regulated in Osmanabad district. During its history of more than 35 years, this market* has become one of the most important markets of agricultural produce in the State.

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*For details about this market refer to section *on wholesale trade centres in this* Chapter.

Though the jurisdiction of the market extends up to a radius of two miles from the town, agricultural produce from distant places in the district as well as from outlying districts also comes to Latur. Agricultural produce from Latur, Ausa, Nilanga, Ambejogai, Osmanabad and Umarga tahsils is assembled here. The important commodities traded at Latur are groundnut, cotton, jowar, *udid* and *gul.*

The following table gives the volume and value of turnover of all the regulated commodities in Latur market during the period 1960—1964.

Table No. 13 gives the statistics of prices of agricultural commodities at Latur.

CHAPTER 6.

Banking, Trade and Commerce.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Regulated Markets.

Latur.

TABLE No. 12

STATEMENT SHOWING ANNUAL ARRIVALS AND VALUE OF TURNOVER AT LATUR MARKET DURING 1960-61 TO 1963-64

(Figures of quantity in quintals)

Serial No.	Commodities	1960-61		1961-62		1962-63		1963-64	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1	Paddy Coarse	68,534	26,12,431	28,927	10,15,860	32,504	11,89,581	23,596	10,18,869
2	Rice	2,425	1,46,011	1,024	51,931	551	30,516	609	42,011
3	,, Fine	225	18,125	59	4,700	17	1,348	72	6,471
4	Wheat Red	22,715	11,03,109	24,879	12,99,239	26,225	12,63,779	26,325	16,77,981
5	,, Bansi	627	38,440	2,516	1,50,767	1,084	69,479	13,732	10,77,044
6	,, Khapli	14,918	6,12,621	16,505	6,84,959	24,117	8,47,423	24,096	10,68,935
7	Jowar White	42,887	15,83,938	53,659	21,14,459	22,749	10,72,122	39,302	21,36,886
8	,, Waradi	54,795	17,08,047	19,915	6,53,529	19,881	6,76,789	8,993	3,30,666
9	,, Yellow	64,212	18,00,815	41,669	13,39,203	27,477	9,41,489	18,866	7,43,446
10	,, Malli	30,076	9,36,153	11,945	3,93,632	7,023	2,74,796	1,314	49,569
11	,, Bread	8,877	2,26,529	6,243	1,85,134	2,194	68,282	887	29,956

12	Bajari	8,738	3,00,581	6,512	2,66,505	4,813	1,87,142	4,790	1,68,724
13	Jav	76	2,729	66	2,245	72	2,156	78	2,859
14	Maize	60	1,290	598	11,638	103	2,630	81	2,211
15	Rajgira	65	3,758	68	4,424	71	4,324	54	3,357
16	Gram Red	11,404	4,69,105	9,981	4,05,280	28,298	11,14,953	16,650	9,05,127
17	,, Dal	144	8,523	51	2,754	101	5,366	398	24,974
18	Tur Red	35,128	13,31,736	67,959	27,39,570	29,361	14,27,205	43,244	27,70,584
19	,, Dal	1,031	58,490	2,524	1,44,995	1,857	1,25,244	1,577	1,24,624
20	Mung	19,049	7,95,620	22,613	8,75,578	11,414	5,16,511	9,077	3,70,466
21	,, Dal	..	..	..	..	12	605	25	1,788
22	Udid	1,12,303	47,12,384	1,00,774	40,03,321	97,651	61,44,043	92,845	52,96,246
23	,, Dal	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	1,593
24	Masur	28	948	87	3,444	88	3,802	32	1,855
25	,, Dal	24	1,299	25	1,297	12	794	33	2,605
26	Lakh	1	25	..	..	1	35	..	..
27	,, Dal	68	3,015	3	135	..	..	·1	77
28	Mugy	30	1,139	152	4,871	9	274	120	5,598
29	,, Dal	5	214	6	220	..	..	..	..
30	Kulthi	338	9,393	451	13,143	..	..	190	6,182

TABLE No. 12—*cont.*

STATEMENT SHOWING ANNUAL ARRIVALS AND VALUE OF TURNOVER AT LATUR MARKET DURING 1960-61 TO 1963-64.

(Figures of quantity in quintals)

Serial No.	Commodities	1960-61		1961-62		1962-63		1963-64	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
31	Groundnut Bold	3,53,101	2,50,09,708	3,27,533	2,18,45,700	2,62,202	1,59,52,120	1,57,492	1,14,17,909
32	,, seed	734	83,178	997	88,997	425	39,161	968	1,17,520
33	Castor seed	2,589	1,62,645	2,465	1,43,925	2,261	1,25,025	902	55,766
34	Cotton seed	12	422	539	20,648	..	..	21	735
35	Linseed	21,187	14,30,623	14,777	10,25,888	19,578	11,87,134	16,799	12,47,419
36	Sesamum	1,003	1,12,334	1,464	1,51,910	2,058	1,98,131	942	89,550
37	Safflower	53,927	27,96,121	11,102	2,61,010	62,900	28,59,684	47,294	25,63,116
38	Niger seed	2,821	1,90,529	1,916	1,29,084	2,387	1,37,036	2,813	1,77,365
39	Mustard	750	73,295	341	31,718	1,054	95,088	698	70,769
40	Ambadi seed	4,195	1,27,266	7,228	2,18,262	2,272	90,533	5,606	2,03,861
41	Kapas G. 1422	42,245	39,40,983	35,124	36,63,407	9,736	10,49,175	7,939	8,85,494

CHAPTER 6.

Banking, Trade and Commerce.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Regulated Markets.

Latur.

42	,, R. A. 1422	493	48,895	6,966	7,93,772	1,942	2,25,094	121	14,225
43	,, Serva	1,814	1,58,340	1,902	1,73,709	1,421	1,29,181	229	20,676
44	,, Co 2	18	1,785	46	5,322	74	8,978	292	37,903
45	,, Lint	44	9,865	1	225	..	..	..	..
46	Ambadi fibre	166	15,933	166	11,130	154	9,961	203	12,509
47	Chillis	340	62,087	246	32,091	188	43,432	213	43,592
48	Turmeric	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	2,619
49	Garlic	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	2,261
50	Tamarind	3,843	3,24,940	3,222	2,52,470	6,780	4,72,984	3,485	2,61,471
51	,, seed	2,215	11,678	1,790	7,497	3,419	16,247	2,150	12,308
52	Onions	737	4,122	449	4,733	341	5,520	776	10,369
53	Coriander	17,223	15,19,508	29,295	18,28,473	11,573	6,13,772	9,767	7,20,490
54	Gul	73,215	27,08,973	92,668	38,21,801	55,867	35,67,418	2,06,658	1,77,45,610
55	Ghee	25	15,033	18	12,165	21	13,207	12	9,250
56	Paddy Husk	221	1,563	379	2,440	414	3,312	337	3,077
57	Others	835	22,678	1,973	77,869	184	10,253	39	2,975
	Total ..	10,83,260	5,73,52,646	9,61,818	5,21,77,179	7,85,736	4,28,25,619	7,92,886	5,35,99,543

CHAPTER 6.

Banking, Trade and Commerce.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.
Regulated Markets.
Latur.

TABLE No. 13

STATEMENT SHOWING YEARLY PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES AT LATUR DURING THE PERIOD 1960-61 TO 1963-64

(Prices in rupees per quintal)

Serial No.	Commodities	1960-61			1961-62			1962-63			1963-64		
		Maximum	Minimum	Most Common	Maximum	Minimum	Most Common	Maximum	Minimum	Most Common	Maximum	Minimum	Most Common
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1	Paddy Coarse	45·20	27·60	37·20	43·50	22·00	35·00	48·40	30·00	41·00	67·10	30·00	50·30
2	Rice ,,	63·70	48·90	54·50	65·00	40·50	50·00	71·50	40·00	52·00	105·00	50·00	75·00
3	,, Fine	89·20	78·40	84·30	95·00	70·00	80·00	102·00	68·00	69·00	115·00	80·00	93·00
4	Wheat Red	55·60	40·20	49·10	60·50	40·00	55·00	63·70	32·00	46·00	117·00	35·00	80·50
5	,, Bansi	64·20	55·70	59·70	73·10	52·00	61·00	75·10	51·00	61·20	132·00	54·00	90·00
6	,, Khapli	44·50	38·60	42·80	49·60	34·00	42·00	49·50	30·00	36·40	76·00	34·00	55·00
7	Jowar White	42·30	32·60	37·70	52·40	28·00	38·00	60·10	31·00	42·50	78·00	36·00	58·50
8	,, Waradi	33·50	56·00	31·70	44·50	20·00	33·00	51·70	23·00	38·00	65·00	27·00	48·00
9	,, Yellow	31·30	25·30	27·70	42·70	20·00	34·00	50·00	25·00	38·00	66·00	26·00	49·00

10	,, Malli	34·00	26·20	31·30	44·60	23·70	34·00	52·00	27·00	34·00	61·50	26·20	47·30
11	,, Berad	30·30	23·40	26·70	42·00	19·00	31·00	47·00	23·60	32·00	57·00	27·00	41·00
12	Bajari	41·20	35·00	39·30	44·10	30·00	39·00	45·80	26·00	36·00	65·00	28·00	44·50
13	Jav	36·10	31·90	34·50	40·00	26·00	34·30	36·00	26·00	32·00	52·00	25·00	40·00
14	Maize	23·00	20·00	21·30	26·80	12·00	21·50	38·00	14·00	27·00	41·00	16·00	31·60
15	Rajgira	60·50	54·60	58·50	75·20	51·00	60·00	97·00	41·00	60·50	85·00	51·00	66·50
16	Gram Red	44·60	33·70	42·00	51·30	30·10	45·00	50·80	30·50	41·50	84·10	35·00	61·00
17	,, Dal	57·30	48·20	51·60	58·00	45·00	49·00	57·60	47·50	55·00	96·00	45·00	47·00
18	Tur Red	41·80	32·60	38·50	60·70	30·00	40·00	65·00	35·00	48·00	85·00	45·00	65·00
19	,, Dal	57·30	44·30	51·00	70·10	40·00	67·00	80·70	46·00	67·00	167·00	60·00	86·00
20	Mung	53·90	41·20	48·60	60·10	30·00	37·50	62·00	30·00	45·00	96·00	28·00	64·50
21	,, Dal	..	..	..	..	..	..	70·00	46·00	48·00	85·00	52·00	72·50
22	Udid	50·20	37·60	46·20	100·00	39·00	44·00	81·90	33·00	62·00	70·00	40·00	58·80
23	,, Dal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88·00	83·00	85·50
24	Masur	37·60	34·30	36·30	45·00	32·00	37·00	48·20	36·00	42·00	63·00	42·30	56·20
25	,, Dal	54·50	53·50	54·30	63·00	45·00	51·00	73·20	60·50	68·00	89·00	51·50	79·00
26	Lakh Dal	44·60	44·20	44·30	44·00	44·00	..	..	..	..	77·00	77·00	77·00
27	Mugy	39·70	36·00	38·50	49·50	28·00	34·00	36·00	25·00	33·00	60·00	40·00	52·50
28	,, Dal	45·10	44·30	45·00	40·00	31·00	38·00	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE No. 13—*cont.*

STATEMENT SHOWING YEARLY PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES AT LATUR DURING THE PERIOD 1960-61 TO 1963-64.

(Prices in rupees per quintal)

Serial No.	Commodities	1960-61			1961-62			1962-63			1963-64		
		Maximum	Minimum	Most Common	Maximum	Minimum	Most Common	Maximum	Minimum	Most Common	Maximum	Minimum	Most Common
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
29	Kulthi	28·40	22·70	26·30	32·60	18·00	29·00	34·20	20·10	30·00	40·00	25·00	34·50
30	Groundnut Bold	73·20	62·70	70·90	75·00	30·00	67 00	75·50	35·00	59·00	98·60	40·00	82·60
31	,, Seed	95·10	76·30	88·30	113·50	70·00	95 00	118·10	60·00	100·00	140·00	72·00	107·10
32	Castor seed	62·20	52·20	59·00	66·00	44·00	60·00	60·20	42·00	56·00	79·00	48·00	65·00
33	Cotton seed	35·50	31·40	34·50	38·00	38·00	38·00	..	..	..	35·00	35·00	35·00
34	Linseed	67·40	62·80	65·30	83·80	61·90	74·10	77·60	54·20	59·30	91·10	63·00	77·00
35	Sesamum	125·30	99·60	115·40	137·00	70·00	98·00	126·00	53·00	99·00	149·10	69·00	117·00
36	Saffl.wer	56·40	48·50	53·80	67·00	38·00	53·00	69·20	36·80	47·50	69·60	42·00	58·00
37	Niger seed	78·30	56·80	73·50	77·00	58·00	68·00	84·00	48·00	58·00	121·00	58·00	78·50
38	Mustard seed	99·60	82·70	94·90	110·00	72·00	96·00	104·00	58·00	93·00	116·30	60·00	91·00

CHAPTER 6.

Banking, Trade and Commerce.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Regulated Markets.

Latur.

39	Ambadi seed	32·80	28·30	31·00	40·90	25·50	29·50	41·30	24·00	35·00	55·00	31·00	41·00
40	Kapas G. 1422	95·40	90·30	92·30	121·00	100·00	103·00	115·00	101·00	105·00	117·00	101·00	106·80
41	,, R. A. 1422	100·80	96·00	99·00	121·50	109·50	114·50	118·50	108·50	112·50	122·25	110·25	116·25
42	,, Serva	82·50	62·50	73·50	103·00	60·00	90·00	108·00	57·00	90·00	102·00	70·00	90·00
43	,, Co2	96·00	95·00	95·50	120·00	120·00	120·00	141·00	111·00	115·00	165·00	108·00	135·00
44	Kapas Lint	241·00	241·00	241·00	245·00	225·00	225·00	..	..	..	..	..	..
45	Ambadi fibre	108·90	85·60	96 30	100·00	49·00	65·00	85·00	50·00	67·00	89·00	55·00	71·50
46	Chillis	192·70	114·50	154·10	232·50	80·00	120·00	317·00	102·00	220·00	290·00	150·00	237·50
47	Turmeric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	155·00	100·00	137·50
48	Garlic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88·00	36·20	67·50
49	Tamarind	90·10	60·30	83·30	118·50	56·00	79·00	96·00	40·00	73·50	106·00	50·00	78·00
50	,, Seed	5·90	4·50	5·30	5·90	2·50	4·00	6·50	3·00	5·00	8·00	3·00	4·80
51	Onions	15·30	11·40	11·40	35·00	6·00	11·00	25·60	8·00	15·00	26·20	7·00	19·10
52	Coriander	102·70	71·40	91·40	36·00	30·00	64·00	90·00	30·00	52·00	250·00	40·00	123·00
53	Gul Yellow	44·80	19·10	39·60	83·90	10·00	41·00	120·00	35·30	60·00	145·10	55·00	103·00
54	Ghee	779·00	515·00	617·00	1,050·00	500·00	700·00	1,190·00	480·00	650·00	1,260·00	550·00	803·00
55	Paddy Husk	4·80	4·60	4·70	8·50	6·10	7·00	9·00	3·50	7·50	13·00	5·00	8·50

CHAPTER 6. Banking, Trade and Commerce. TRADE AND COMMERCE. Regulated Markets. *Latur.*

The tables furnished above show the trend in the volume of trade and the prices of the regulated commodities during 1960-61, 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64.

Besides providing numerous facilities for the effective regulation of agricultural marketing, the market committee provides for the dissemination of prices.

Market intelligence service provided at this market is of great importance in so far as it keeps the agriculturists informed about the current trends of prices. Prices of all the commodities are displayed and announced. The market committee officials record the daily prices at important markets in Maharashtra for the guidance of the agriculturists.

The total turnover of trade at Latur market was to the tune of 10,83,260 quintals, valued at Rs. 5,73,52,646 in 1960-61; 9,61,818 quintals, valued at Rs. 5,21,77,179 in 1961-62, 7,85,736 quintals, valued at Rs. 4,28,25,619 in 1962-63; and 7,92,886 quintals, valued at Rs. 5,35,99,543 in 1963-64.

The income of the market committee which is mainly derived from market cess and licence fee was Rs. 2,09,914 in 1960-61; Rs. 1,93,620 in 1961-62; Rs. 2,59,539 in 1962-63; and Rs. 3,27,421 in 1963-64. The total expenditure for the above mentioned years was Rs. 2,59,058; Rs. 3,67,229; Rs. 1,72,708 and Rs. 3,21,671, respectively.

During 1963-64, there were 301 general commission agents and purchasers, 156 retail purchasers, 11 *dalals* and 251 weighmen.

Udgir.

The Udgir market was established in October 1941 under the Hyderabad Agricultural Markets Act. It is second only to Latur in importance as a centre of trade. The main items of wholesale trade are cotton, *udid* and groundnut, cotton being the most important. Cotton accounts for about 50 per cent of the total trade at Udgir and Ahmadpur tahsils. The average annual turnover of cotton trade at Udgir amounts to 60,000 quintals. The farmers and retail traders bring raw cotton to the market yard. Cotton transactions are spread over the period between November and February. The *Fardi* system of cotton sale has been replaced by cart-wise open auction. The new system ensures better price for better quality. Raw cotton is ginned and processed in the local ginning and pressing factories. There are three ginning factories and two pressing factories. Cotton bales are exported from this market to textile centres at Bombay, Madras, Sholapur and Nanded.

The market committee encourages the farmers to bring their produce in a clean and unadulterated form. In 1963-64, there were 80 general commission agents, 50 purchasers, 3 brokers and 100 petty traders.

The following table gives the volume and value of turnover of trade in regulated commodities during the year 1963-64.

TABLE No. 14

TURNOVER OF TRADE AT UDGIR MARKET DURING 1963-64

(Figures of turnover in quintals and value in rupees)

Commodity (1)	Turnover (2)	Value (3)
(1) Kapas 1422	30,938	34,14,521
(2) ,, R. A.	27,242	31,28,529
(3) Udid	42,510	24,79,544
(4) Groundnut	36,136	26,75,144
(5) Tur	12,773	8,70,570
(6) Gram	8,327	4,66,888
(7) Paddy	5,370	2,54,876
(8) Mung	4,651	1,80,989
(9) Mung chamki	238	10,760
(10) Wheat Bansi	2,226	1,49,182
(11) ,, Red	1,826	1,00,019
(12) Jav	3,539	1,48,691
(13) Tamarind	2,183	1,71,804
(14) Jowar White	215	10,372
(15) Jowar Malli	842	32,206
(16) Jowar Yellow	1,169	42 825
(17) Linseed	1,932	1,46,039
(18) Bajra	1,455	53,499
(19) Karela	1,320	89,483
(20) Ambadi	1,120	42,189
(21) Karadi	1,017	52,105
(22) Tamarind seed	728	4,338
(23) Gur	680	54,410
(24) Tur Dal	589	47,562
(25) Moha seed	365	30,486
(26) Rice Medium	114	9,234
(27) Rice Coarse	246	16 247
(28) Onion	343	5,734
(29) Til	330	30,682
(30) Ambadi Fibre	124	7,155
(31) Mustard	115	11,384
(32) Coriander	107	9,792
(33) Groundnut seed	99	10,324
(34) Cotton seed	80	2,965
(35) Chillis	69	15,615
(36) Ghee	40	25,456
(37) Gram Dal	23	1 624
(38) Castor seed	22	1,273
(39) Garlic	15	849
(40) Masur	12	714
(41) Karanja	9	383
(42) Batana	3	165
(43) Masur Dal	2	148
(44) Turmeric	1	135
Total	1,91,145	1,48,06,910

Co-operative marketing also plays an important role in the trade in agricultural produce at Udgir. The following table gives the turnover of trade handled by co-operative societies.

CHAPTER 6.

Banking, Trade and Commerce.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Regulated Markets.

Udgir.

TABLE No. 15

STATEMENT SHOWING THE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE HANDLED BY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES AT UDGIR MARKET IN 1963-64

Commodity (1)	Quantity (2)	Value (3)
	Quintals	Rs.
Kapas	556	63,523
Udid	348	20,192
Groundnut	410	30,478
Tur	76	5,016
Gram	83	4,723
Paddy	62	2,786
Mug	32	1,295
Wheat	15	907
Jav	60	2,412
Tamarind	2	179
Jowar Malli	36	1,336
Jowar Yellow	31	1,065
Jowar Baradi	7	210
Linseed	31	2,307
Bajra	12	456
Karela	2	149
Ambadi	5	189
Karadi	4	204
Gul	44	3,641
Tur Dal	2	119
Rice	2	112
Til	1	36
Ambadi Fibre	2	119
Mustard	1	29
Coriander	2	127
	1	59
Total ..	1,824	1,41,643

The volume and value of export and import trade transported through the railways are given in the following table.

TABLE No. 16

STATISTICS OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS IN UDGIR* DURING 1963-64

Serial No.	Exports			Serial No.	Imports		
	Commodities	Quintals	Valuation		Commodities	Quintals	Valuation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Udid	25,692	14,79,464	1	Udid	7,516	4,37,170
2	Udid Dal	15,429	13,51,123	2	Mung	1,155	46,432
3	Udid chuni	5,682	1,65,607	3	Wheat	17,836	8,64,905
4	Mung	3,003	1,45,216	4	Gram	1,406	1,07,617
5	Mung Dal	439	35,780	5	Gram Dal	1,344	1,09,620
6	Mung chuni	384	9,088	6	Tur	358	25,469
7	Tur	1,159	81,031	7	Tur Dal	2,084	2,01,487
8	Tur Dal	11,252	9,91,238	8	Groundnut	292	20,149
9	Tur chuni	2,477	70,129	9	Paddy	687	33,350
10	Jowar	990	52,447	10	Chillis	194	44,898
11	Karadi	40	1,840	11	Garlic	50	4,576

CHAPTER 6.

Banking, Trade and Commerce.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Regulated Markets.

Udgir.

TABLE No. 16—*cont.*

STATISTICS OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS IN UDGIR* DURING 1963-64

Serial No. (1)	Exports: Commodities (2)	Exports: Quintals (3)	Exports: Valuation (4)	Serial No. (5)	Imports: Commodities (6)	Imports: Quintals (7)	Imports: Valuation (8)
12	Ambadi	9	342	12	Mung Dal	6	348
13	Gul	2	190	13	Jowar	63,462	34,99,041
14	Chillis	21	4,803	14	Gul	10,688	3,36,017
15	Linseed	1,637	1,29,885	15	Jav	147	5,450
16	Tamarind seed	1,192	6,592	16	Rice	1,032	68,844
17	Ambadi	169	9,899	17	Linseed	90	6,755
18	Groundnut	1,791	1,56,668	18	Bajra	86	2,998
19	Cotton seed	14,253	8,27,844	19	Masur Dal	615	63,705
20	Baira	844	33,207	20	Onion	33	833
21	Tamarind	294	23,717	21	Karadi	40	1,852
22	Ghee	5	3,160	22	Til	1	87
23	Groundnut seed	10,999	10,19,642	23	Coriander	40	2,869
24	Niger seed	339	25,366	24	Tamarind	131	10,829

25	Masur Dal	68	6,716	25	Kapas	573	66,003
26	Beels	3,792	20,51,850	26	Niger seed	31	2,184
27	Gram	4,562	2,70,432	27	Ambada	34	1,958
28	Wheat	2,496	1,13,161	28	Ambadi	89	4,030
29	Gram Dal	65	6,650	29	Turmeric	22	3,825
30	Coriander	12	1,320	30	Ghee	1	590
31	Garlic	1	50	31	Groundnut seed	..	514
32	Rice	2	100	32	Moha seed	3	264

*These statistics comprise the railway returns of exports and imports at Udgir.

CHAPTER 6. Banking, Trade and Commerce. TRADE AND COMMERCE. Regulated Markets. *Udgir.*

The total turnover of trade at this market was to the tune of 2,68,558 quintals, valued at Rs. 1,67,16,342 in 1961-62; 2,13,133 quintals, valued at Rs. 1,28,18,121 in 1962-63; and 1,91,145 quintals, valued at Rs. 1,48,06,910 in 1963-64. The income and expenditure of the market committee during the period 1960—64 was as follows:—

Year (1)	Income (2)	Expenditure (3)
	Rs.	Rs.
1960-61	56,212	33,496
1961-62	52,535	34,002
1962-63	44,163	32,230
1963-64	51,927	33,437

Osmanabad.

Osmanabad, the headquarters of the district, is a market of secondary importance. In contrast to Latur, agricultural produce from only the nearby villages in the tahsil is assembled here for marketing. The agricultural produce market committee was established in 1960. Jurisdiction of the market committee extends up to a radius of 5 miles from the District Collectorate. The committee has acquired a land to serve as a market yard.

Though 54 commodities are declared to have been regulated, the commodities of commercial importance in this market are groundnut, safflower, linseed, castor seed, sesamum and *ambadi* seed. The following table gives the statistics of value and volume of total turnover at the market during 1963-64.

TABLE No. 17

TURNOVER AND VALUE OF TRADE AT OSMANABAD MARKET DURING 1963-64

Commodities (1)	Total arrivals in quintal (2)	Value (3)	Commodities (4)	Total arrivals in quintal (5)	Value (6)
		Rs.			Rs.
Paddy Coarse ..	1,882	69,376	Udid ..	693	37,727
Paddy Medium ..	427	21,711			
Rice Coarse ..	22	1,454	Masur Dal ..	1	8
			Kulthi ..	9	250
Wheat Yellow ..	1,572	98,889	Groundnut with shell.	17,061	12,37,549

TABLE No. 17—*cont.*

TURNOVER AND VALUE OF TRADE AT OSMANABAD MARKET DURING 1963-64

Commodities (1)	Total arrivals in quintal (2)	Value (3)	Commodities (4)	Total arrivals in quintal (5)	Value
		Rs.			Rs.
Wheat Bansi ..	367	29,150	Groundnut seed	2,241	1,32,693
Wheat Khapli ..	10	523	Groundnut Shelled.	314	43,188
Wheat Khapli (shell).	969	51,082	Castor seed ..	118	7,356
Jowar Ruli ..	6,003	2,93,421	Linseed ..	628	46,982
Jowar Kharif ..	433	16,411	Sesamum ..	10	938
Jowar Yellow ..	1,703	58,130	Safflower ..	3,525	2,47,154
Bajri	11	411	Karala ..	331	20 059
			Mustard ..	4	393
Maize	11	340	Ambadi seed	634	22,008
Gram Yellow ..	802	42,172	Chillis ..	7	1,482
Gram Dal ..	9	540	Turmeric	8	1,447
Tur Red ..	1,900	1,21,288		..	..
Tur White ..	3 379	2,24,129	Tamarind ..	113	7,359
Tur Dal ..	32	2,478		..	..
Mug Gram ..	530	21,336		..	..
Mug Chamki ..	662	31,596		..	..
Mug Yellow ..	1	37	Coriander ..	103	8,159
Mug Dal ..	1	52	Gul No I ..	1,307	98,639
			Gul No. II ..	404	26,560

In 1963-64, there were 12 general commission agents, 8 'A' class traders and 79 petty dealers recognised by the market committee. It is reported by the committee that some of the farmers secure advances from the traders and sell them the produce. In such cases the actual price that the farmer gets is much less than the prevailing market price.

Grading and standardisation of commodities is not prevalent at Osmanabad. There are ten private godowns within the reach of the market yard.

CHAPTER 6.

Banking, Trade and Commerce.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Regulated Markets.

Kalam.

The godowns are used by the traders for storage of the commodities before they are sent to outside markets. There is one association of traders with a membership of 20. The association conducts activities beneficial to the members.

The Kalam regulated market came into existence in October 1953. It ranks number three as regards the volume of turnover in the district. Being situated on the Barshi-Ambejogai state highway, Kalam has developed trade contacts with the important wholesale markets at Barshi and Ambejogai.

The jurisdiction of this market extends over an area of 10 miles around the town, while the entire area of the town is declared as a market yard. The market committee has already purchased a plot of land to serve as a compact market yard providing the necessary amenities to the farmers as well as purchasers. In 1963-64 there was 18 traders, 11 general commission agents and 9 weighmen recognised by the market committee.

Though 54 commodities are declared to have been regulated, the principal commodities traded in large quantities are groundnut, jowar, *tur*, wheat and coriander. The agricultural produce is assembled here from the villages in the tahsil. The table below gives the statistics of arrival of produce, value of the produce and prices prevailing at this market during the period 1961—1964.

TABLE No. 18

TURNOVER AND PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES AT KALAM MARKET, DURING 1961—64

Commodities	1961-62			1962-63			1963-64		
	Arrival	Price	Value	Arrival	Price	Value	Arrival	Price	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	(Quintal)	Rs.	Rs	(Quintal)	Rs.	Rs.	(Quintal)	Rs.	Rs.
Paddy	502	32.74	15,809	972	33.00	30,965	1,015	44.08	39,624
Rice	3	72.57	214	7	55·39	394	1	55.10	55
Wheat	2,835	53.11	1,49,092	2,469	49.38	1,16,110	3,037	63.14	19,720
Wheat Sharbatti	..	..	..	231	50.48	11,038	673	69.15	47,188
Wheat Khapli	164	41.10	6,410	203	38.87	7,287	3,037	50.67	6,214
Jowar Rabi (white)	9,669	37.93	3,58,935	1,805	45.58	79,668	1,519	43.34	67,415
Jowar Small	..	..	..	1,184	38.39	44,826	780	43.16	38,205
Jowar Malli	1,200	32.62	36,675	1,183	30.51	40,557	508	34.85	16,766
Jowar Yellow	9,160	31.69	2,74,549	9,257	31.65	2,88,463	5,952	38.09	2,05,775
Bajra	566	39.04	6,183	193	33.97	7,449	178	38.37	6 858
Maize	228	14.64	6,183	125	28.50	3,456	110	25.28	2,701
Rajgira	15	61.03	895	7	64.90	459	5	72.03	352

TABLE No. 18—*cont.*

TURNOVER AND PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES AT KALAM MARKET, DURING 1961—64

Commodities	1961-62			1962-63			1963-64		
	Arrival	Price	Value	Arrival	Price	Value	Arrival	Price	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	(Quintal)	Rs.	Rs.	(Quintal)	Rs.	Rs.	(Quintal)	Rs.	Rs.
Gram Red	840	39.65	33,633	229	37.56	8,646	465	52.33	25,480
Gram Yellow	..	..	..	1,003	40.73	39,086	608	50.48	31,900
Tur red	6,629	39.78	2,58,991	2,576	44.78	1,18,468	1,847	65.80	1,14,022
Tur White	..	..	..	127	54.48	6,858	2,142	88.87	1,38,874
Tur Gajra	..	..	.	..	..	..	1,242	65.80	78,531
Tur Black	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	61.10	191
Tur Dal	24	53.99	1,383	15	59.90	884	12	74,12	910
Mug Green	5,740	38.82	2,33,882	1,336	42.97	63,972	1,767	57.30	70,105
Mug Yellow	..	..	..	16	42.85	650	101	42.12	4,029
Mug Chamki	..	..	..	144	44.10	5,967	956	41.26	42,736
Mug lower	..	..	..	117	29.00	4,002	284	48.16	9,005
Mugi	1	28.70	29	..	..	..	143	50.11	6,218
Udid	2,485	66.56	1,11,640	686	54.94	44,640	2,310	56.76	1,26,577

Kulthi ..	159	26.81	4,793	36	39.84	1,098	41	32.67	1,229
Groundnut ..	22,955	60.41	14,21,765	26,455	58.20	16,30,902	..	..	..
Groundnut Bold ..	..	..	..	432	69.44	30,538	55	67.70	3,763
Groundnut seed ..	138	78.44	13,044	90	76.50	8,081	367	105.16	47,950
Castor seed ..	260	59 12	16,392	118	54.22	5,806	98	60.48	6,099
Linseed ..	538	73.59	39,691	900	65.94	54,613	1,092	75.95	82,887
Sesamum ..	223	103.75	22,202	224	77.76	21,281	151	100.63	14,054
Karadi ..	976	50.63	48,267	4,385	64.33	1,90,736	5,494	55.29	3,08,584
Niger seed ..	631	64·85	41,487	543	53.52	32,347	705	78.87	44,397
Mustard ..	63	92.72	6,005	40	86.45	3,561	60	96.32	5,920
Ambadi seed ..	630	28.87	20,971	166	28.52	5,343	418	37.56	15,641
Sannhemp ..	..	..	..	1	76.00	76	..	..	..
Ambadi fibre ..	..	..	..	1	30.00	30	..	..	..
Coriander ..	4,321	56.09	2,53,126	2,385	51.50	1,15,982	1,772	..	1,49,402
Gul Yellow ..	1,582	36.78	64,550	958	68.11	58,119	1,041	59.40	N.A.
Gul Red ..	..	..	..	68	65.97	4,216	1,083	73.33	70,959
Cotton Jarila ..	688	84.92	61,688	164	90.30	15,360	192	83.60	18,176
Cotton American ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	104.85	1,717
Chillis ..	4	110.93	443	..	..	..	1	195.00	195

CHAPTER 6.

Banking, Trade and Commerce.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Regulated Markets.

Kalam.

Banking and warehousing facilities at this market are not adequate. The co-operative bank does not provide commercial credit. The systems of grading and standardisation of agricultural produce do not prevail. There is no trade association within the jurisdiction of this market. The income and expenditure of the market committee stood at Rs. 69,563 and Rs. 44,914 respectively, during 1963-64.

There are four oil mills at Kalam, which export groundnut oil outside the district. Most of the exports are transported through motor trucks.

Ahmadpur.

Ahmadpur market was brought under regulation in 1960. This is a market of secondary importance, the principal items of trade being groundnut, cotton, jowar and paddy. Ahmadpur is favourably situated as regards road communications, and is connected by good motorable roads to Latur, Nanded and Bidar. The Latur-Nanded highway passes through this town.

The jurisdiction of the market committee extends over a radius of five miles from the tahsil office. It is the only regulated market in the tahsil. Agricultural produce from the entire tahsil is assembled here.

In 1963-64, there were 17 'A' class traders, 10 'B' class traders, and 3 petty traders. The turnover of trade in the market was 26,950 quintals, valued at Rs. 15,56,000 in 1961-62; 24,500 quintals, valued at Rs. 11,87,910 in 1962-63 and 22,350 quintals, valued at Rs. 14,96,290 in 1963-64.

The following table gives the volume of trade at this market during 1962-63 and 1963-64.

TABLE No. 19

TURNOVER OF TRADE AT AHMADPUR MARKET DURING 1962-63 AND 1963-64

Commodity	1962-63		1963-64	
	Arrivals	Value	Arrivals	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	(quintals)	Rs.	(quintals)	Rs.
Paddy	3,950	1,38,640	2,430	1,01,400
Wheat	350	17,240	410	27,290
Jowar	5,400	1,87,400	1,950	78,870
Bajra	150	5,300	250	8,880
Gram	230	9,610	200	10,670
Tur	2,050	92,420	3,700	2,29,400
Mung	800	32,200	900	34,070
Udid	400	24,500	500	27,400

TABLE No. 19—*cont.*

TURNOVER OF TRADE AT AHMADPUR MARKET DURING 1962-63 AND 1963-64

Commodity	1962-63		1963-64	
	Arrivals	Value	Arrivals	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	(quintals)	Rs.	(quintals)	Rs.
Groundnut	8,550	4,55,560	5,520	3,77,380
Sesamum	50	4,500	120	11,000
Cotton	1,600	1,38,000	4,200	4,54,970
Tamarind	530	36,000	550	40,400
Gul	400	26,340	410	34,750
Ambadi seed	..	..	700	23,870
Linseed	..	..	200	14,570
Tur Dal	..	..	210	17,410
Jav	..	..	100	3,960
Total ..	24,500	11,87,910	23,350	14,96,290

Co-operative marketing has made a modest beginning in this market recently. The Ahmadpur taluka co-operative marketing society is the only society engaged in *adat* business in this market. There are no facilities of grading and standardisation of produce.

Nilanga.

The Hyderabad Agricultural Markets Act was made applicable to Nilanga in 1960, while the actual working of the market committee started in October 1961. Nilanga, situated on the Latur-Bidar State highway is advantageously connected with the affluent commercial centres of Latur and Bidar. Most of the agricultural produce from this market is sent to these two centres. Being the only regulated market in the tahsil, bulk of the commodities from the tahsil are assembled at Nilanga for sale. The jurisdiction of the market committee extends over a radius of five miles from the tahsil office.

In the absence of a permanent yard, the market committee has taken a plot of land on lease so as to serve as a temporary market yard. In 1963-64, there were 29 general commission agents, 25 traders, 25 petty traders and 26 weighmen recognised by the market committee.

Though 54 commodities are declared to have been regulated, the most important items of wholesale trade at this market are groundnut, udid, jowar, wheat and *gul*. The statistics of turnover, value of turnover and the most common prices of various commodities at this market are given in the following table.

CHAPTER 6. Banking, Trade and Commerce. TRADE AND COMMERCE. Regulated Markets. *Nilanga.*

TABLE No. 20

STATISTICS OF TURNOVER, PRICES AND VALUE OF TRADE AT NILANGA MARKET DURING 1963-64

Commodity (1)	Turnover (2)	Most Common price (3)	Value (4)
	Quintals	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Ambadi fibre	180	64.50	10,332
(2) Ambadi seed	552	43.05	17,832
(3) Bajra	383	38.00	13,154
(4) Castor seed	61	58.50	3,256
(5) Chillis	9	213.00	1,739
(6) Coriander	594	118.00	44,912
(7) Cotton	206	102.00	21,881
(8) Groundnut seed	75	131.00	8,847
(9) Groundnut pods	9,470	93.50	6,52,874
(10) Gram	1,874	51.90	97,774
(11) Gram Dal	31	69.80	1,882
(12) Gul (Red)	1,616	86.50	1,36,358
(13) Jowar (Kharif white)	356	56.00	15,086
(14) Jowar (Kharif yellow)	114	43.50	4,261
(15) Jowar (Rabi white)	521	59.60	26,083
(16) Kardai	1,909	65.00	1,03,675
(17) Karala	429	70.60	27,387
(18) Mung	378	51.00	15,171
(19) Linseed	628	73.65	45,891
(20) Paddy	952	52.25	40,717
(21) Rice	21	66.00	1,412
(22) Sesamum	81	103.00	6,978
(23) Tamarind	140	65.60	9,616
(24) Tur	816	68.00	53,995
(25) Tur Dal	128	92.00	10,600
(26) Udid	9,171	57.50	4,91,020
(27) Wheat	2,740	63.00	1,93,715
(28) Wheat (Khapli)	1,722	43.50	73,683
Total	35,157	..	21,30,131

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

There are no banking facilities at Nilanga in the absence of a commercial bank. Warehousing on scientific lines is also not available. There are only a few private godowns. Grading and standardisation of agricultural produce is also not prevalent. Trade associations also do not function at Nilanga.

Regulated Markets.

Murum.

The Murum market was brought under purview of the Hyderabad Agricultural Markets Act from November 1964. It is, however, a smaller market. The importance of this market is overshadowed due to the vicinity of Sholapur which attracts a bulk of agricultural produce from this area. Murum is linked by an approach road to the Sholapur-Hyderabad national highway. Hence commercial traffic from this market is much facilitated. Though all the commodities mentioned in the Act are regulated in this market, transactions only in groundnut, jowar, *gul*, paddy, wheat, gram and *udid* are of some importance.

In 1963-64, there were 25 'A' class traders, 17 'B' class traders and 12 petty dealers recognised by the market committee. The market serves an area within the radius of 10 miles from the town.

The bulk of the agricultural produce from this market is sent to Sholapur and Latur. The prices of most of the commodities are in tune with those prevailing in Sholapur and Latur markets. Murum market does not enjoy the facilities of commercial credit and warehousing. Barring a few private godowns there is no facility of scientific storage of agricultural produce.

Co-operative Marketing.

The development of co-operative marketing is essential for the healthy organisation of trade in primary commodities. The co-operative societies help to regularise the trade practices by avoiding the incidence of malpractices such as, contrivance on the part of general commission agents to bid low prices, exploitation of the ignorance of the agriculturist, use of faulty weights, untimely payment of the value of goods, etc. The co-operatives help the agriculturist to get assured prices, and they can be depended upon as good custodians of the interests of the latter.

Before the merger of this district in Maharashtra, there were Taluka Agricultural Co-operative Associations affiliated to the apex institution known as Hyderabad Agricultural Co-operative Association. The Taluka Agricultural Co-operative Associations with their headquarters at the taluka places were dealing in controlled commodities and foodgrains, *viz.*, cement, iron, jowar, sugar, wheat, rice, etc. They were not doing any *adat* business. The eight tahsils of Latur, Osmanabad, Udgir, Parenda, Kalam, Tuljapur, Nilanga and Ahmadpur were served by such associations.

After the merger of the district in Maharashtra the above-mentioned associations were converted into Taluka Co-operative Marketing Societies, and a few new marketing societies were organised. Thus, at present each of the tahsils is served by a

CHAPTER 6. Banking, Trade and Commerce. TRADE AND COMMERCE. Co-operative Marketing.

Taluka Co-operative Marketing Society. All these societies are affiliated to the District Marketing Society with headquarters at Latur.

The principal object of the Taluka Co-operative Marketing Societies is to develop co-operative marketing. They arrange for the marketing of agricultural produce of their members, and establish a valuable link between credit and marketing. They secure better returns to the agriculturist for his commodities, and supply seed and fertilizers to members. The societies at Latur, Ausa, Nilanga and Umarga tahsils are rendering valuable service to the agriculturist by doing *adat* business on their behalf.

The marketing societies serve public cause by maintaining fair price shops at various places. They are playing an important role under the scheme of monopoly procurement of jowar as they are appointed for procurement of jowar from the peasants.

The District Marketing Society is a pivotal institution which is also a wholesale supplier to the Taluka Marketing Societies.

The statistics of the turnover of trade handled by the co-operatives at the regulated markets in 1965-66 are furnished below: —

Market	Total Turnover (quintals)	Turnover handled by co-operatives (quintals)	Percentage of total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Latur	6,82,531	34,499	5·6
Udgir	1,56,709	8,890	1·5
Kalam	65,697	18,634	28·2
Ahmadpur	28,640	11,915	41·5
Osmanabad	47,910	633	..
Nilanga	23,303	4,817	20·5
Murum	26,524	18,156	68·1
		Total* ..	23·6

The co-operative marketing institutions thus, handle about 23.6 per cent of the total turnover of trade at the regulated markets in the district. It is noteworthy that the proportion of trade handled by the co-operatives is quite impressive keeping in view the very recent growth of co-operative organisations in the district.

*Average total percentage to total turnover.

The societies have not lagged behind in providing godown facilities. There are 14 godowns in the district under the co-operative fold. Under the programme of linking credit with marketing, the societies advance loans to the agriculturists, and recover the amount of loans from the value of produce sold through them. This assures credit facilities as well as fair returns to the agriculturist.

The following table gives the statistics regarding the activities of the co-operative marketing societies in the district.

TABLE No. 21

STATISTICS REGARDING CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING SOCIETIES IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1965-66.

Serial No.	Taluka Shetki Sahakari Kharedi Vikri Sangh Ltd.	Turnover of trade handled		Supplying of Agricultural requirements			Supply of consumers articles	Subsidy under consumers articles	Total No. of godowns owned and hired	Turnover
		As agent	Out right purchases	Fertilisers	Seeds	Agricultural equipments				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1	Osmanabad	5,80,174	..	67,344	..	3,09,848	7,68,663	1,000	..	19,43,800
2	Nilanga	6,60,686	3,53,519	1,13,754	113	53,187	34,685	1,500	1	13,80,090
3	Udgir	63,215	.	71,479	66,698	1,15,417	8,68,806	1,500	..	13,71,652
4	Parenda	22,02,153	1,16,727	51,957	3,798	11,616	5,60,844	1,130	1	31,32,534
5	Latur	4,49,739	..	89,250	..	10,19,222	10,96,786	1,154	1	27,17,731
6	Ausa	3,42,098	26,854	81,207	..	1,85,736	11,95,549	1,404	1	20,10,425
7	Bhum	24,107	..	22,260	..	54,058	72,574	1,010	1	2,45,144
8	Kalam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Umarga	24,00,000	8,360	1,80,000	..	1,56,950	14,021	1,500	1	28,49,187
10	Tuljapur	30,010	..	17,518	..	73,792	3,20,464	1,360	1	5,20,256
11	Ahmadpur ..	..	37,823	..	..	..	1,28,653	1,160	..	1,47,482
12	Osmanabad District Sahakari Marketing Society, Ltd., Latur	4,00,000	2,43,000	27,97,000	..	11,59,000	1,07,03,000	1,500	7	1,73,03,000
	Total ..	71,52,182	14,58,748	34,92,269	70,609	22,42,836	1,57,65,045	14,218	14	3,36,21,301

CHAPTER 6.

Banking, Trade and Commerce.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Grading and Standardisation.

Grading and standardisation of agricultural produce are essential for advanced agricultural marketing. The graded and standardised commodities fetch higher price because of the distinction of quality. The traders also get higher profit margin at the time of resale of the graded and standardised commodities. The cost of processing of graded cotton, groundnut, oil-seeds and pulses is much less than that of ungraded ones. Grading and standardisation are of specific importance in the case of articles exported to foreign countries.

Grading and standardisation are in force only at Latur market. The grading operations in respect of wheat and jowar were started from May 1964 and that of *udid* from October 1964. The market committee plans to bring more commodities under the fold of this scheme. This scheme, however, did not find favour at other markets in the district.

Hawkers.

Hawkers are itinerant petty traders in towns. They are found to conduct their petty trade in all the municipal towns in the district. The hawkers purchase their stock-in-trade from the wholesale merchants in the district or from local producers. They sell a variety of articles, such as, readymade clothes, hosiery, confectionery, cutlery, stationery, crockery, utensils, earthenware, spices, dry fruits, fresh fruits, bread, biscuits, vegetables, sweetmeats, kerosene, *agarbattis*, ice-cream, etc. Some of them use handcarts, while most of them carry their goods either on their shoulder or on bicycle.

The Latur municipality reported 20 hawkers operating in the town. Parenda town committee reported only two hawkers, while, other municipal authorities do not have any record about these petty traders.

Pedlars.

Pedlars are the counterpart of hawkers in the rural area. In the past these itinerant traders were an important agency of retail transactions. In the absence of numerous retail shops then, pedlars used to supply most of the articles of daily consumption. They used to sell the articles at cheaper prices than the retailers. This earned them good patronage from the rural populace.

The importance of these itinerary traders, however, declined with the development of trade and the increase in the number of retail shops. However, they are found in all the tahsils of Osmanabad district.

Some of the pedlars belong to professional classes, such as, weavers, oil-men, sweetmeat makers, blacksmiths, silversmiths, gardeners, perfumers, shoe makers, etc. Such pedlars sell the articles prepared by themselves. Pedlars in general, sell grocery articles, fresh fruits, dry fruits, vegetables, spices, tea powder, biscuits, sweetmeats, ayurvedic herbs, cloth, readymade garments, hosiery, mats, baskets, agricultural tools, utensils, etc. Sometimes goods are exchanged for foodgrains.

CHAPTER 6.

Banking, Trade and Commerce.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Controls and Fair Price Shops.

During the World War II there was a general shortage of consumer goods. Consequently the Government enforced rationing as a result of which rice, wheat, jowar, bajri, sugar, *gul*, kerosene and cloth were distributed through ration shops. Private sale of these commodities was prohibited, and movement of these commodities was subject to rules. The Government used to procure these goods under the compulsory levy system. The producers were required to give by way of levy a certain proportion of their produce. These provisions of rationing continued till 1948 in which year the controls were relaxed. The system of levy was discarded. The extent of controls was relaxed further from 1950 because of further improvement in the general food situation. There was complete decontrol in 1954.

From 1956 the food situation began to show unfavourable trends. This prompted the Government to launch upon a policy of selling foodgrains through fair price shops. The prices of foodgrains further recorded a rise during 1959, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964 and 1965. This compelled the Government to launch a programme of expanding the area of operation of the fair price shops. The movement of foodgrains from one State to another was restricted by the Zonal system. The system had a momentous impact on the food situation in Maharashtra. The general situation took an adverse turn from 1964 and deteriorated into a crisis subsequently. Besides the rise in prices, scarcity conditions developed all around. The Government of Maharashtra therefore decided to impose informal rationing and monopoly procurement of rice and jowar.

Under the system of monopoly procurement, the Government purchases rice, paddy and jowar from the agriculturists at the stipulated prices. During 1964-65, the Government procured 17,532 tonnes of jowar and 232 tonnes of paddy, and during 1965-66, 30,546 tonnes of jowar and 259 tonnes of paddy from Osmanabad district.

Under the Maharashtra Scheduled Foodgrains (Stocks Declaration and Procurement and Disposal, Acquisition, Transport and Price Control) Order, 1965, no miller or dealer is allowed to purchase or acquire rice and jowar from any person for the purpose of sale. Every producer is required to furnish a declaration of stock with him. No person can remove or transport the scheduled foodgrains except on permit from the revenue authorities. Government have reserved the right to purchase the stock from any person at the stipulated price, and also to search and seize the stocks.

The scheduled foodgrains are distributed through the agency of fair price shops recognised and controlled by the Government. Generally one fair price shop is allotted for a population of about 2,000 to 3,000. Every family is provided with a household ration card. The Tahsildar is the competent authority for the

Controls and Fair Price Shops.

issue and cancellation of the licences of the shops, and also for the supervision of the shops. At the time of issue of licences preference is given to co-operative societies and local bodies. The stocks and accounts of the shops are inspected periodically. There were 633 fair price shops in 1964, 1,187 in 1965 and 1,192 in 1966 in the district. The quantity of foodgrains disbursed through these shops is given below:—

Quantity in tonnes

	Wheat	Rice	Jowar	Milo
1964-65	20,728	2,431	845	..
1965-66	9,939	2,247	11,730	2,854
April 1966	354	25	351	..

Retail Trade.

In the past, weekly bazars were highly important from the point of view of retail transactions. Itinerant traders used to sell consumers goods like foodgrains, oils, soaps, stationery and cutlery articles, bangles, cloth, hosiery, readymade clothes, fruits, vegetables and all kinds of grocery articles at the weekly bazars. Consequently, retail shops were few in number, and received less patronage from customers. Retail shops were small establishments dealing in grocery and provision articles, cloth and the other necessities of life. However, since the last few decades, the pattern of retail trade had changed considerably. The shopkeepers sell varied articles and their volume of sales has increased considerably. Though the weekly bazars still retain their place in regard to retail transactions, the people prefer to purchase their requirements from the local shops. An average man generally finds it more convenient to purchase goods from the local shops, rather than visiting a weekly bazar. The retail trader has come to be regarded as an intermediary between the wholesaler and the consumer.

The principal categories of retail shops in the district are described below.

Grocery.

Grocery shops are the most numerous and their turnover is the largest of all the retail shops in the district. Grocery shops are found in every village. They sell a variety of articles, such as, foodgrains, *gul*, groundnut oil, coconut oil, coconuts, hydrogenated oils, spices, condiments, soaps, toilets, tea, coffee, tobacco, snuff, bidi, confectionery, kerosene, etc. Some of them are found to deal in stationery and cutlery articles and petty medicines. The grocers in the district obtain their stock-in-trade from Latur, Sholapur, Barshi, as well as from the sales agents of the manufacturers. The annual turnover of a grocer may vary from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 50,000. Though some of the grocers allow sale on credit, most of the transactions are in cash.

Cloth, Readymade Clothes, and Hosiery.

The cloth shops sell coarse, medium and mercerised varieties of cloth, as well as the artificial fabrics such as nylon, drylon, arlon, terylene, terene, etc. The sale of the artificial fabrics

CHAPTER 6.

Banking, Trade and Commerce.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Retail Trade.

which is only of recent origin has affected the sale of woollen, silk and *jari* cloth. Sale of *Banarasi Shaloos* or *Paithanis* is on the decline. Readymade clothes and hosiery articles are sold mainly in prosperous towns and weekly bazars.

Cloth, Ready-made Clothes, and Hosiery.

Cloth is brought from Bombay, Ahmedabad, Surat, Nadiad, Madras, Nagpur, Malegaon, Sholapur, Ichalkaranji, etc. Hosiery goods are brought from Ludhiana, Jullunder, Kanpur and Bombay.

The stock-in-trade of a cloth shop may vary from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 50,000. A majority of the shops employ only members of the family, whereas some employ a couple of shop assistants.

Stationery Cutlery.

They sell toilet articles, bangles, hosiery, pencils, nibs, inks, fountain pens, writing material, notebooks, books, cutlery articles and provision goods. These items are mainly brought from Bombay, Poona, Sholapur and Hyderabad. The small shop-keepers purchase their requirements from the big towns in the district. The value of the stock-in-trade of a shop in this category may range from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 35,000. The sale of stationery and cutlery goods declines during periods of vacations and go up in the months of June and July when educational institutions reopen.

Footwear and Leather Goods.

The shops selling footwear and leather goods are to be found only in towns. They sell the articles imported from Kanpur, Agra, Lucknow, Bombay, Kolhapur, as well as the footwear prepared by the local shoemakers (chambhars). The local varieties of footwear are rough and unrefined but are more durable and cheaper than the manufactured ones. The trade in footwear is mainly in the hands of Chambhars and Bohoras.

Hardware and Building Material.

Shops selling hardware and building material are located in the principal towns of the district. Shops in Latur are of a fairly bigger size. The shops in this category sell nails, screw, bolts, hinges, iron bars, straps, chains, ropes, axles, buckets, *ghamelas*, paints, varnishes, and in certain cases, cement and plumbing material. The bigger shopkeepers purchase the stock of goods from the manufacturers at Bombay, Calcutta, and Hyderabad. The demand for hardware and building material is brisk during the fair season and dull during the rainy season. The demand for pipes and plumbing material has increased during the last few years due to increased tempo of building activity.

The capital requirements of a hardware shop range between Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 1,00,000.

Medical Stores.

The chemists and druggists are found only in towns in the district, where all kinds of allopathic, ayurvedic, unani and homoeopathic medicines are available. The allopathic drugs are imported from Bombay, Baroda, Calcutta, and Hyderabad. The shopkeepers either make the purchases from the pharmaceutical companies directly or book the orders with the travelling medical

representatives of various manufacturers and sales corporations. Ayurvedic medicines are imported from Bombay, Panvel, Satara and Ahmednagar. Unani medicines are brought from Hyderabad and Bombay.

Retail Trade. *Medical Stores.*

The capital requirements of a medical store. range from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 75,000. Big stores are found to use a refrigerator for the storage of certain injections and antibiotics. Some of the stores obtain their goods on credit.

Fairs.

In spite of the decline in their importance as centres of trade, fairs still account for a considerable volume of trade. The fairs, which are generally associated with some festivals or religious events, attract a number of shops and hordes of customers. Some of the fairs attract a gathering of well over 50,000 to 100,000 persons. They account for large sales of commodities, such as, stationery, cutlery, crockery, cloth, readymade clothes, utensils (of copper, brass, aluminium and stainless steel), footwear, tobacco, sweetmeats, fruits, dry fruits, perfumery and toilet articles, watches, furniture, agricultural implements, ropes, cattle, etc.

Trade Associations.

Trade associations are a natural growth of the development of trade and commerce during the recent past. They have emerged as agencies striving to safeguard the interests of the traders. The main objectives of these organisations are to, (1) redress the grievances of the fellow traders, (2) mediate in disputes between traders, and (3) solve disputes between traders and agricultural sellers These organisations charge a membership fee, but many of them are unregistered bodies.

No marked development of these associations could be observed in Osmanabad district. There are only five associations reported to be in existence in the district, *viz.*, (1) Grain, Oil-seeds and Oil Merchants Chamber, Latur, (2) Adat Association, Latur, (3) Adat Association, Udgir, (4) Merchants Association, Osmanabad and (5) Merchants Association, Ahmadpur.

Weights and Measures.

There was a multiplicity in the units of weights and measures in the past. The units of weights and measures differed not only from place to place but also from one commodity to another. This resulted in considerable confusion and lot of hardships to the consumer. In order to evolve a uniform system and to avoid the confusion, the Government of India enacted the Standards of Weights and Measures Act in 1956. The Act adopted the metric system* and defined the basic units in terms of the decimal system.

The Government of Bombay enacted the Bombay Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act in 1958 for the enforcement of standard units based on metric units in the entire State of

*The metric system derives its name from the Primary unit of measurement the *metre*. The prototype of the metre is maintained at the International Bureau of Weights and Measures at Sevres, France.

CHAPTER 6. Banking, Trade and Commerce. TRADE AND COMMERCE. Weights and Measures.

Maharashtra. Implementation of the new system started in 1958. The metric system is in practice throughout the district at present. Though a few transactions on very small-scale are done in terms of the old units, the metric units are prevalent.

The conversion factors concerning weights, measures, area and volume as per the new system are given below.

Weights—

1 Grain = 0.064799 gram = 64.799 milligrams.

1 Tola = 180 grains = 11.6638 grams.

1 Val = 4.5 grains = 0.2916 grams = 291.6 mg.

1 Ounce = 2.43056 Tolas = 28.3495 grams.

1 Pound (lb.) = 0.4535924 kilograms = 453.592 grams.

1 Seer = 0.93310 kilograms = 933.10 grams = 80 tolas.

1 Ton = 1.01605 Metric tons.

1 Maund = 0.0367347 tons = 0.0373242 Metric tons

Length—

1 Inch = 0.254 metre = 2.54 centimetres.

1 Foot = 12 inches = 0.3048 metre = 30.48 centimetres.

1 Yard = 36 inches = 0.9144 metre = 91.44 centimetres.

1 Furlong = 220 yards = 201.168 metres.

1 Chain = 20.1168 metres.

Area—

1 Sq. inch = 0.00064516 sq. metre.

1 Sq. foot = 144 sq. inches = 0.092903 sq. metre.

1 Sq. yard = 9 sq. feet = 0.83613 sq. metre.

1 Sq. mile = 640 acres = 258.999 hectares.

Volume—

1 Cubic inch = 16.3871 cubic centimetres.

1 Fluid ounce = 28.4132 cubic centimetres.

1 Gallon = 277.420 cubic inches = 4.54596 litres.

1 Litre = 1000.028 cubic centimetres.

CHAPTER 7—COMMUNICATIONS

CHAPTER 7.

Communi-cations.

INTRODUCTORY.

THE CHAPTER DEALS WITH THE HISTORICAL AND STRUCTURAL ASPECTS OF THE VARIOUS MEANS OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS, *viz.*, railways, roads, posts and telegraphs and radios in the district. As such, an attempt has been made to give a detailed description of the facilities available in this regard in Osmanabad district.

RAILWAYS.

There are two railway lines passing through this district, *viz.*, the Vikarabad-Parali-Vaijnath broad-gauge line and the Miraj-Latur narrow-gauge line. The length of the railway line passing through this district is 78.92 miles (126.99 km). There are 16 stations on the Vikarabad-Parali-Vaijnath and the Miraj-Latur railway lines. The railways thus serve the two towns of Latur and Udgir out of a total of 13, and 14 villages out of a total of 1,388. There is a proposal to construct a railway line connecting Sholapur and Aurangabad. This proposed line will pass through the Osmanabad and Tuljapur tahsils of the district. The proposal when executed will go a long way in changing the economic picture of the district.

The first section of the branch line of Vikarabad-Parali-Vaijnath, *viz.*, Mohomadabad-Bidar-Udgir was opened for traffic in 1932. It had a total mileage of 50.68. The other extended branch, *viz.*, Udgir to Parali-Vaijnath was opened for traffic in 1933 and had a mileage of 59.00. *"The broad-gauge system of this railway includes the section Wadi to the frontier of the Hyderabad State north-west of Bezwada, Dornakal to the Singareni Collieries, Karepalli to Bhadrachellam Road, Kazipeth to Balharshah and Vikarabad to Parli Vaijnath. Up to the end of 1878 the section from Wadi to Secunderabad was worked by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and from January 1879 to 31st December 1884 by the State Railway Agency. H. E. H. the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company worked this section, together with its extension to the Frontier, from January 1885 to March 1930. The remaining sections were constructed from funds provided by H. E. H. the Nizam's Government and were also worked by H. E. H. the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company.

The metre gauge system comprises the sections from Secunderabad to Manmad, Purna to Hingoli, Secunderabad to the frontier

*History of Indian Railways p. 159.

CHAPTER 7. Communications. RAILWAYS.

of the Hyderabad State north of Dronachellam and Parbhani to Purli Vaijnath, all of which were worked by H. E. H. the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company up to 31st March 1930.

The agreements between H. E. H. the Nizam's Government and the Company for working for all the sections referred to above, both broad and metre gauge were determined on 1st April 1930 from which date the railways were brought under the management of the Hyderabad State. As a result of the Federal Financial Integration with effect from 1st April 1950, the Nizam's State Railway came to vest in the Central Government. The Bezwada Extension (B. G.) (21.54 miles) and Dronachellam (Dhone-Kurnool) (M. G.) (36.28 miles) sections originally belonging to the Government of India have also been included in the main lines proper ".

Vikarabad Parali-Vaijnath Railway line.

The Vikarabad-Parali-Vaijnath broad-gauge line passes through Ahmadpur and Udgir tahsils and has a length of 43.41 miles. It enters Osmanabad district in Udgir tahsil. The topography through which this line passes is plain with few hills and is more dry than green.

The stations on this route (with their distance from Vikarabad) are: (1) Wadwalnagnath (210 km), (2) Janwal (217 km), (3) Latur Road (205 km), and (4) Chakur (200 km), all are in Ahmadpur tahsil and (5) Lohara (178 km), (6) Her (189 km), Udgir (172 km) and (8) Belshakarga (161 km) in Udgir tahsil.

Udgir is an important station on Vikarabad-Parali-Vaijnath line of the South-Central Railway. The place is situated in a valley among hills. It is the tahsil headquarters about 100 miles away from Osmanabad. The station is electrified and has been provided with an upper class waiting room and a third class waiting hall.

The platform is paved with Shahabad stones and cement benches are provided on either sides of the platform. There is one lavatory and a water-shed providing drinking water to the travelling passengers.

There is one tea-stall also. The railway station is situated in the heart of the town and convenient transport facilities such as tongas and rikshaws are always available at the station.

*There is yet another station, *viz.*, Latur Road on the Vikarabad-Parali-Vaijnath Railway line about 22 miles (35.2 km) from Latur. In a way Latur at present serves as a common town for both these routes. As Latur Road railway station is on the route linking the western part of the Maharashtra and Vidarbha, it is felt that the extension of the Miraj-Latur Railway line up to Latur Road station may link up, a major part of this district

*Based on information from Socio-Economic Review and District Statistical Abstract of Osmanabad district, 1962-63 and 1963-64.

CHAPTER 7.

Communications.

RAILWAYS.

Vikarabad-Parali-Vaijnath Railway line.

with other parts of Maharashtra, although the existing narrow-gauge may come in the way of easy flow of goods from one place to another involving transhipments from one to another gauge.

The passenger trains running daily on this route are—

(1) Secundarabad-Parali-Vaijnath Passenger.

(2) Secundarabad-Parali-Vaijnath Passenger.

The following is the statement showing the number of passengers booked and tonnage of goods traffic from the stations on this route within limits of Osmanabad district during the year 1965-66:—

TABLE No. 1

NUMBER OF PASSENGERS BOOKED FROM THE STATIONS IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT

Station	1965-66	
Udgir	2,96,644	
Her	87,336	
Chakur	28,556	average per year
Latur Road	1,52,740	,,
Wadwalnagnath	34,216	,,
Janwal	30,431	

TABLE No. 2

STATEMENT OF GOODS BOOKED FROM VARIOUS STATIONS DURING 1965-66.

Station	Year 1965-66
Udgir	1,34,616*
Her	100
Chakur	Not opened for goods traffic.
Latur Road ..	7,935 average per year.
Wadwalnagnath	583 average per year.
Janwal	150

Miraj-Latur narrow-gauge line.

The Miraj-Latur narrow-gauge railway line traverses through Osmanabad and Latur tahsils for a distance of 35.51 miles (57.14 km). Formerly this line was known as the Barshi Light Railway.

An agreement took place between the then Government of H.E.H. the Nizam of Hyderabad and the Barshi Light Railway Company, for the construction, maintenance and working of a railway from the frontier of the Hyderabad State to Latur in that State, known as the Latur extension on 21st April 1909.

* Figures are in quintals.

CHAPTER 7.

Communications.

RAILWAYS.

Miraj-Latur narrow-gauge line.

The extension of the Barshi Light Railway in the territory of Nizam State was opened for traffic in 1911.

Starting from Miraj it runs towards the north-west through Latur and Osmanabad tahsils with the total mileage of 35.51. It enters Dhoki tahsil of Osmanabad and terminates at Latur station.

The stations on this line (with their distance from Kurduwadi) are—

Station		
Latur (137 miles)	..	Stations are from Latur tahsil.
Hangul (127 miles)	..	
Ausa (117 miles)	..	
Neoli (106 miles)	..	
Murud (99 miles)	..	
Palsap (93 miles)	..	Stations are from Osmanabad tahsil.
Thair (87 miles)	..	
Dhoki (83 miles).	..	

This is a narrow-gauge [2′ 6″] line with a good foundation. The countryside through which it passes is plain.

The passenger trains running on this route are—

(1) Latur-Kurduwadi Mixed,

(2) Latur-Kurduwadi Passenger,

(3) Latur-Kurduwadi Mixed Passenger.

The following is the statement showing the number of passengers booked and tonnage of goods traffic from the stations on this route within the limits of Osmanabad district during the year 1964:—

TABLE No. 3

PASSENGER AND GOODS TRAFFIC FROM VARIOUS STATIONS DURING THE YEAR 1964.

Station (1)	Number of passengers booked (2)	Tonnage of goods cleared (3)	Chief items of export (4)
Latur	35,256	*(35,256)	Miscellaneous
Hangul	28,306	Not opened for goods traffic.	Do.
Ausa	69,545	*(26)	Do.
Neoli	48,569	Nil	Do.
Murud	53,823	(54)	Do.
Palsap	44,514	(469)	Do.
Thair	56,876	(353)	Do.

*Figures in brackets indicate tonnes.

CHAPTER 7.

Communications.

ROADS.

Road Mileage.

Osmanabad formerly was a part of the Dominion of the Ex-State of Hyderabad and was included in the revenue limits of Aurangabad Division. It then comprised seven tahsils, *viz.*:—

(1) Latur,
(2) Umarga,
(3) Tuljapur,
(4) Osmanabad,
(5) Parenda,
(6) Kalam, and
(7) Ausa.

To these, three more tahsils of the Bidar district, *viz.*, Nilanga, Udgir and Ahamadpur were added at the time of Reorganisation in 1956. At the same time Bhum was upgraded as a tahsil Thus Osmanabad comprised 11 tahsils.

The total mileage in the district in 1914 was 185 comprising the following roads:—

Road	Mileage
(1) Ahmadpur-Parenda Road II section	68 miles
(2) Tuljapur-Yedshi Road	24 miles
(3) Tuljapur-Sholapur Road	16 miles
(4) Hyderabad-Sholapur Road	49 miles
(5) Barshi-Ambejogai Road	20 miles
(6) Ahmadpur-Parenda Road III section	8 miles
Total ..	185 miles

In addition the following roads were constructed during the period between 1914 and 1939 by the then Hyderabad Government:—

Road	Mileage
(1) Naldurg-Tuljapur Road	19 miles
(2) Yedshi-Chausala Road	37 miles
(3) Kunthalgiri Branch Road	2 miles
(4) Washi Branch Road	2·50 miles
(5) Dhoki Branch Road	7·50 miles
Total ..	68 miles

The total road mileage in the year 1939 was thus 253.

The development of road communication did not receive any particular attention during the War and post-War years.

Under the five year plans, the then Hyderabad Government proposed the construction of new roads and accordingly following roads were constructed:—

Road	Mileage
Latur-Ausa Road	29 miles
Ausa-Umarga Road	11 miles

On Reorganisation of States, Zahirabad-Nanded Road, which was in existence, has been transferred to Osmanabad district. The schemes, which were not completed in the First Five-Year Plan

CHAPTER 7.

Communications.

ROADS.

Road Mileage.

were continued in the Second Five-Year Plan in addition to the new schemes undertaken by the erstwhile Bombay State. The total road mileage at the end of second plan was 439.51.

The following roads were constructed during the Second Five-Year Plan period:—

(1) Dhoki-Kalam Road	16 miles
(2) Ausa Umarga Road	10·50 miles
(3) Bhalki-Nilanga Road	25 miles
(4) Ahmadpur Ghatnandur Road ..	16 miles
(5) Dalim-Murum Road	6 miles
(6) Aland-Umarga Road	10 miles
(7) Tuljapur-Sangamner Road	4 miles
(8) Osmanabad-Vairag Road	8·50 miles
(9) Kunthalgiri-Bhum Road	7·50 miles
(10) Umarga Gunjoti Road	2·50 miles
(11) Nilanga-Udgir Road	2 miles
Total ..	108·00 miles

With the inauguration of the Zilla Parishad in 1962 all Major District Roads and other roads were transferred to the Zilla Parishad. Roads are classified according to their importance into four categories, *viz.*, (*i*) National Highways, (*ii*) State Highways, (*iii*) Major District Roads and (*iv*) Other District Roads.

TABLE No. 4

ROAD MILEAGE IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT DURING 1962 to 1964*

Category	Years		
	1962	1963	1964
National Highway (miles)	(49·27)	(49·27)	(49·27)
Km.	78·83	78·83	78·83
State Highway (miles)	(299·07)	(304·32)	(305·06)
Km.	478·51	486·91	488·10
Other District Roads (miles)	(96·13)	(159·11)	(167·49)
Km.	153·81	254·58	267·98
Total (miles)	(444·47)	(512·70)	(521·82)
Km.	711·15	820·32	834·91

*Figures are taken from Socio-Economic Review and District Statistical Abstract of Osmanabad district, 1962-63 and 1963-64.

CHAPTER 7.

Communications.

ROADS.
Road Mileage.

TABLE No. 5

STATISTICS OF CEMENT-CONCRETE, BLACK TOPPED, WATER BOUND MACADAM AND LOWER TYPES OF ROADS IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT*

Item	Years		
	1962	1963	1964
Cement Concrete (miles)	(*)(0·75)	(0·75)	(0·75)
Km.	1·20	1·20	1·20
Black topped (miles)	(117·60)	(131·12)	(149·88)
Km.	188·16	209·79	239·81
Water bound macadam (miles)	(326·12)	(344·46)	(340·69)
Km.	521·79	551·14	545·10
Lower types (miles)	..	(36·37)	(30·5)
Km.	..	58·19	48·80

National Highways.
Hyderabad Sholapur Road.

National Highways are defined as main highways serving predominantly national, as distinct from state needs and purposes, running through the length and breadth of India, and together forming a system connecting capitals of States, major cities, foreign highway, and State highways. There is only one National Highway passing through Osmanabad district, *viz.*, Hyderabad-Sholapur Road. The Hyderabad-Sholapur Road is the only National Highway (No. 9) in the Aurangabad Revenue Division which includes the District of Osmanabad. This road starts from Hyderabad and ends at Sholapur. It enters Osmanabad district at mile No. 124/0 and leaves the district at mile No. 173/3. The total length of the road in Osmanabad district is 49/3 miles and is fully asphalted. While passing from east to West the following roads either take off from it or are crossed by it: —

(1) Umarga-Gunjoti Road	..	O.D.R.[1]	136/4 mile.
(2) Aland-Umarga Road	..	S.H.[2]	138/4 mile.
(3) Ausa-Umarga Road	..	S.H.	138/4 mile.
(4) Dalim-Murum-Road	..	M.D.R.[3]	145/7 mile.
(5) Naldurg-Tuljapur Road	..	M.D.R.	161/7 mile.

* Figures are taken from Socio-Economic Review and District Statistical Abstract of Osmanabad, 1962-63 and 1963-64.

(*) Figures in brackets indicate miles.

[1] Other District Road.

[2] State Highway.

[3] Major District Road.

CHAPTER 7.

Communi-cations.

ROADS.

National Highways.

Hyderabad-Sholapur Road.

The road touches the following places in its stretch:—

	Mile No.	
(1) Talmud	126/0	
(2) Tururi	130/0	
(3) Dadka	132/0	
(4) Umarga	138/4	(traveller's bungalow).
(5) Jakekur	140/0	
(6) Yelli	141/0	
(7) Dalim	145/0	(traveller's bungalow).
(8) Yenegur	150/0	
(9) Jalkot	156/0	
(10) Naldurg	160/0	(traveller's bungalow).
(11) Andora	161/7	
(12) Itkal	171/0	

The highway has a black-topped surface and is motorable throughout the year.

The road crosses the following rivers and *nalas* over which bridges have been built.

Name of the River or Nala	*Mile No.*
(1) Talmud river	125/6
(2) Mulaj Nala	132/5
(3) Omerga river	136/5
(4) Jakekur river	140/2
(5) Nala	140/6
(6) Benitora	140/9
(7) Bhosga	150/6
(8) Bori river	159/6
(9) Kerur river	168/3
(10) Nala	170/4

State Highways.

The State Highways are defined as all other main trunk or arterial roads of a State connecting other highways, headquarters of a district, cities and serving as main arteries of traffic to and from major roads. They are usually maintained by the State Government and are generally bridged and metalled.

There are 10 State Highways in Osmanabad district, *viz.*, Ausa-Umarga road, Aland-Umarga road, Tuljapur-Sholapur road, Tuljapur-Chausala road, Ahmadpur-Ghatnandur road, Ahmadpur-Parenda road, Zahirabad-Nanded road, Bhalki-Nilanga road and Latur-Ausa road.

CHAPTER 7.

Communications.

ROADS.

State Highways.

Latur-Ausa Road.

This road takes off from the Ahmadpur-Parenda Road at mile No. 34/0 and ends at Lamjana junction at mile No. 20.

In its stretch, the road touches the following places:—

(1) Wasangaon,
(2) Gangapur,
(3) Ausa,
(4) Dandpur,
(5) Lamjana.

The road crosses Wasangaon and Tawarja river at mile No. 2/1 and mile No. 5/2, respectively, where causeways are constructed.

The surface of the road is asphalted and is open for traffic throughout the year.

Ausa-Umarga Road.

The portion of this road from Lamjana to National Highway No. 9, Hyderabad-Sholapur road is known as Ausa-Umarga road which is one of the important district roads linking commercial centres like Ausa and Umarga to the National Highway. The road starts from Lamjana, where Latur-Ausa road ends and terminates at the point of its junction with the National Highway at mile No. 139. In its stretch of 24¼ miles, the road touches the following places, *viz.*, Wanwad, Kavthe, Basulsur and Koregaon. No road either takes off from it or crosses it.

The road crosses Terna river at mile No. 8/5 where a causeway has been constructed. The surface of the road is water-bound macadam and is not motorable throughout the year.

Umarga-Aland Road.

The portion of the road from the Hyderabad-Sholapur National Highway to Kasgi village is known as Aland-Umarga road. Aland is a tahsil town in Gulbarga district. The total length of the road is about 10 miles from Aland to its meeting point with the National Highway. The road enters into Osmanabad district at mile No. 9/4½ (9 miles and 4½ furlongs) and ends at mile No. 19/4 (19 miles and 4 furlongs) at the junction of Hyderabad-Sholapur Road.

The road touches the following places in its stretch in the district: Ganjali, Alasgaon and Kasgi. The surface of the road is water-bound macadam and is motorable throughout the year.

Tuljapur-Sholapur, Tuljapur-Chausala Roads.

Both the roads, *viz.*, the Tuljapur-Sholapur and the Tuljapur-Chausala Roads are two sections of the proposed National Highway, *viz.*, Malkapur-Jalna-Sholapur-Bijapur road.

Section one. Tuljapur-Sholapur Road.

This road starts from Tuljapur town, runs in a southernly direction and terminates at a distance of 15/4 miles, near the village Tamaswadi where it enters the Sholapur district. In its stretch of about 16 miles it touches the following places:—

Sindphal 1½*, Massangy 3/0, Mulumba 6/0, Songi Kh. 9/4 and Tamaswadi 14/4.

* The distance of the place in Miles from Tuljapur.

CHAPTER 7. — Communications. ROADS. State Highways.

The road crosses Surat Nala and Tamaswadi Nala at mile No. 10/4 and mile No. 14/7, respectively, where stone-arched causeway measuring 104′ and steel girder bridge measuring 160′, respectively, have been constructed.

The road is motorable throughout the year. It is asphalted and has 12′ wide carriage way. There is one rest-house on this road at Tuljapur.

Section Two. Tuljapur-Chausala Road.

This road starts from Tuljapur town at mile No. 180 of the proposed Malkapur-Jalna-Sholapur-Bijapur National Highway running in a north-westerly direction; it terminates at the border of the district at mile No. 243 of the proposed highway and thereafter enters the Bhir district. The total length of the road from Tuljapur to the border of the district is 63 miles.

The following are the places touched by this road in its stretch of 63 miles in the district:—

Place	*Mile No.*
(1) Tuljapur*	180/0
(2) Bori	186/0
(3) Shekhapur	192/0
(4) Osmanabad*	194
(5) Singoli	198/0
(6) Alani	202/4
(7) Chorkhali	211/0
(8) Yermala*	215/0
(9) Terkheda	221/0
(10) Baole Pasgaon	240/0

The portion of the road from mile No. 204 to mile No. 208 is in Sholapur district.

The road crosses two rivers, the Manjra in mile No. 241/6 and the Alni in mile No. 203/1 where bridges have been constructed.

The road also crosses the Miraj-Kurduwadi-Latur narrow-gauge railway line at mile No. 206/6 near Yedsi railway station.

The road is fully asphalted and has 12′ wide carriage way. It is motorable throughout the year.

The road all along has a water-bound macadam surface and is motorable throughout the year.

Ahmadpur-Ghatnandur Road.

This road takes off from mile No. 91/0 of the Zahirabad-Nanded Road at Ahmadpur town and runs in a westerly direction. It touches the border of the district and crosses into Bhir district. The total length of the road is 15/4 miles. The road touches the following places in its stretch:—

	Mile No.
(1) Raj Darga	4/0
(2) Kodra	9/0
(3) Kakarwadi	12/0

No major roads either cross it or take off from it.

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* Places with Rest Houses.

CHAPTER 7.

Communications.

ROADS.

State Highways.

Ahmadpur-Ghatnandur Road.

The road has water-bound macadam standard surface and is motorable throughout the year. The road crosses the following two rivers in the mile numbers given against them.

(1) Patoda River 7/4

(2) Manair River 10/3

At both these places bridges have been built.

Ahmadpur-Parenda Road.

This road takes off at mile No. 85/2 of Zahirabad-Nanded road near Sirur village. It runs in a westerly direction traversing Ahmadpur, Latur, Osmanabad, Barshi (in Sholapur district) and Parenda tahsils and terminates at Parenda. Its portion from mile No. 104/2 is a major district road.

Its portion from the start to mile No. 67/3 is under the Osmanabad division after which it enters Sholapur district.

The road touches the following places in its stretch:—

Place	*Mile No.*	*Place*	*Mile No.*
(1) Sirur	0/0	(11) Latur*	34/0
(2) Chobli	3/0	(12) Wadi	37/0
(3) Gaodewadi	4/0	(13) Sakrawadi	44/0
(4) Bhikarwadi	5/0	(14) Murud Akola ..	45/5
(5) Dhangaon	6/0	(15) Karkata	52/0
(6) Chakur	11/0	(16) Murud*	54/0
(7) Latur Road Station ..	13/0	(17) Palsapwadi	60/0
(8) Gharni*	15/0	(18) Kalegaon	62/5
(9) Bhatkheda	26/2	(19) Dhoki*	66/0
(10) Kolpa	27/5		

The road crosses the following rivers and streams on which bridges are built:—

	Mile No.
(1) Manjra River, near Bhalkheda	26/2
(2) Kalpa Nala, near Kalpa	27/4
(3) Kalegaon Nala, near Kalegaon	62/5
(4) Dhoki Nala, near Dhoki	65/5

The road is motorable throughout the year.

Zahirabad-Nanded Road.

It starts from Zahirabad in Bidar district and traverses Udgir and Ahmadpur tahsils. The road enters Osmanabad district at mile No. 55. It runs in a north-westerly direction up to Ahmadpur and then turns north-eastwards and runs in the same direction up to the border of the district where it enters Nanded district.

The total length of the road in Osmanabad district is 45 miles.

* Places with Rest Houses.

CHAPTER 7.

Communications.

ROADS.

State Highways.

Zahirabad-Nanded Road.

The road touches the following places in its stretch:—

Place	*Mile No.*	*Place*	*Mile No.*
(1) Togri	56/0	(9) Watarwadi	78/0
(2) Jannal	62/0	(10) Manwadi	83/0
(3) Udgir	66/0 (Rest House)	(11) Sirur	85/2
		(12) Gaiwadi	88/0
(4) Loni	67/0	(13) Malegaon	89/5
(5) Loni Railway Station ..	69/0	(14) Ahmadpur	91/0
(6) Bainerwadi	70/0	(15) Thotga	92/0
(7) Amsarga	74/0	(16) Gugool	95/0
(8) Kinnalwadi	75/0	(17) Pandarwadi	97/1

Nanded-Zahirabad road crosses the following rivers on which bridges are built:—

	Mile No.
(1) Tirur River, near Tirur	79/0
(2) Manair River, near Malegaon	97/1

The road is motorable throughout the year.

The following roads either take-off from it or are crossed by it.

Serial No.	*Name of the Road*	*Place of Junction*	*Mile No.*
1	Ahmadpur-Parenda Road ..	Sirur	85/2
2	Ahmadpur-Ghatnandur Road	Ahmadpur	91/0

Bhalki-Nilanga Road.

This road takes off from Zahirabad-Nanded Road in Bidar district and connects Nilanga in Osmanabad district. The road terminates at the junction of Latur-Ausa Road and Ausa-Umarga Road. The junction formed by these three roads is known as Lamjana junction, which is the nearest village from the place of junction. The Bhalki-Nilanga Road enters Osmanabad district at mile No. 22/5½ and terminates at mile No. 47/3 at the Lamjana junction. The total length of this road in Osmanabad district is 24/7½ miles. It takes a westerly course throughout its run in the district.

The road touches the following places in its stretch:—

Place	*Mile No.*	
(1) Susi	30/0	
(2) Nilanga	37/0	(Rest House).
(3) Wadi	42/0	
(4) Tambarwadi	44/0	
(5) Lamjana	47/3	where the road terminates.

This road crosses Terna river in mile No. 24/6 where a causeway has been constructed.

Major District Roads are roughly of the same specifications as State Highways except that they may not be asphalted or fully bridged. These roads connect important centres of trade and commerce with railways and highways. The Major District Roads in this district are—

CHAPTER 7. Communications. ROADS. Major District Roads.

(1) Ahmadpur-Parenda Road Section III,

(2) Kunthalgiri-Bhum Road,

(3) Osmanabad-Vairag Road,

(4) Tuljapur-Sangamner Road,

(5) Dalim-Murum Road,

(6) Naldurg-Tuljapur Road,

(7) Barshi-Ambejogai Road.

Ahmadpur-Parenda Road.

This section of Ahmadpur-Parenda road falling within the limits of Osmanabad district starts from mile No. 104/2. After traversing through a part of Sholapur district it enters Osmanabad district and terminates at Parenda. The total length of the road in Osmanabad district is 8/4 miles.

The road touches Aranwadi and Parenda in its stretch. It crosses Chandani and Dudhana rivers in mile Nos. 107/1 and 109/2, respectively. There are submersible bridges where traffic is interrupted during the monsoon.

Dhoki to Dhoki Railway Station Road.

This road which belongs to the Major District Roads category has a total length of 1 mile, 3 furlongs. It is a metalled and fully bridged road having a road width of 24′ and metalled width of 12′. The road serves as a branch road branching off from mile No. 65/1, of Ahmadpur-Parenda Road (State Highway No. 2) Sections I and II and terminates at Dhoki Railway station, on Latur-Miraj Railway line.

Kunthalgiri Branch Road.

This road starts from mile No. 232/3 of Tuljapur-Chausala Road, a State Highway and ends at Kunthalgiri village. The total length of the road is 1.90 miles. It is metalled and fully bridged.

Osmanabad-Vairag Road.

The road takes off from Tuljapur-Chausala State Highway in mile No. 193/3 and runs in south-westerly direction. The total length of the road is 8/5 miles and is metalled and fully bridged.

The road touches the following villages in its stretch:—

(1) Raghuchiwadi,

(2) Pimpri,

(3) Chilwadi.

There are two bridges on the road, in mile No. 0/7 and mile No. 7/5, respectively, on the Bhogwati river. The road enters Sholapur division at mile No. 8/5.

CHAPTER 7.

Communications.

ROADS.

Major District Roads.

Tuljapur-Sangamner Road.

This road branches off from the Tuljapur-Sholapur Road (State Highway No. 1) at mile No. 1/0. It runs in a north-westerly direction. It has a total length of 3 miles and 7 furlongs. The road is metalled and fully bridged. There are two major cross drainage works of which one is situated in mile No. 0/4 and the other in mile No. 3/2.

Kunthalgiri-Bhum Road.

The road starts from Kunthalgiri village at mile No. 0/0, runs in a southerly direction and after running a distance of 7 miles and 5 furlongs terminates at Bhum. The road is metalled and partially bridged.

Dalim-Murum Road.

The road takes off from the Hyderabad-Sholapur National Highway in mile No. 147/2. It runs south and terminates at Murum village. The total length of the road which is six miles is metalled, and fully bridged throughout.

A further extension of this road up to Bhari-Kavatha is under construction.

Naldurg-Tuljapur Road.

The road starts from the Hyderabad-Sholapur National Highway at mile No. 161/7. It runs in a north-westerly direction and terminates at its point of junction with the Sholapur-Bhir State Highway in mile No. 180/6.

The total length of this road, which is of Major District Road standard, is 19.11 miles. It is fully bridged and black topped. The road width is 24′ and the metalled width 12′. The road is motorable throughout the year.

Barshi-Ambejogai Road.

The road is divided into two sections, *viz.*, Yermala Branch Road and Parali Branch Road. The length of the former is only three miles. It runs in a south-westerly direction when it crosses at the border of the district and enters Sholapur district. The latter starts from the same point by crossing Sholapur-Bhir Road, a State Highway. It runs in a north-easterly direction. After running a distance of 17 miles it crosses the border of the district to enter into Bhir district.

The road touches the following places in its stretch: —

(1) Bangarwadi,
(2) Yermala,
(3) Pangaon,
(4) Sonarwadi,
(5) Andora,
(6) Hassegaon,
(7) Wasegaon, and
(8) Kalam.

Both the sections are black-topped at Yermala and Kalam, respectively, for 6 furlongs and the remaining portion is metalled The road is fully bridged except at a point of low-level causeway near Hassegaon village. The road crosses Sholapur-Bhir Road at Yermala. It crosses the Terna river on the Parali Branch Road.

CHAPTER 7.

Communications.

ROADS.

Road works.

The road is motorable throughout the year.

All the roads in Osmanabad district of National and State Highway category are all-weather roads except Dhoki-Kalam Road. The work of 12 cross drainage works on Dhoki-Kalam Road is in progress. The road was opened for all-weather traffic in March 1966.

In addition to the roads mentioned above, the following roads are under construction:—

(1) Deglur-Udgir Road,

(2) Nilanga-Udgir Road, and

(3) Pardi-Parenda Road *via* Bhum.

These roads are of Major District Roads standard and together cover a length of 76.50 miles.

During the Third Five-Year Plan period, roads having a length of 241 miles were taken up for construction.

List of Major District Roads taken up for construction during the Third Five-Year Plan.

Serial No.	*Name of Road*	*Length in miles*
1	Osmanabad-Ujani Road	17·62
2	Udgir-Renapur Road	31·25
3	Parenda-Kukadgaon-Nanaj Road	20·25
4	Lohara-Karajkhed Road	7·75
5	Latur-Hosegaon-Nittur Road	20·25
6	Bhum-Kherda Road	16·62
7	Ahmadpur-Khandali-Ranisawargaon Road	8·50
8	Nilanga-Nittur-Charui Road	24·25
9	Kalam-Latur Road	37·62
10	Kawtha-Adansuri Road	11
11	Murum-Bhari-Kawtha-Akalkot Road	N.A.
12	Sirur-Tajband-Mukhed Road	N.A.

In addition to the above roads the construction work of Ujani-Ausa Road, 17 miles in length is in progress.

During the Third Five-Year Plan period the following works in Osmanabad district were taken up:—

(1) Strengthening and black-topping of Sirur—

Tajband-Osmanabad Road from mile No. 0/0 to 22/0, 32/0 to 33/0, 36/0 to 67/7.

(*a*) Cement concrete—1 mile.

(*b*) 2" Semigrant carpet—44 miles.

(*c*) Renewal of black-topped surface—12 miles.

CHAPTER 7.

Communications.

ROADS.

Road works.

(2) Strengthening and black-topping of Nanded-Zahirabad road from mile No. 85/2 to 100/0—

2" Semigrant carpet—13.63 miles.

Renewal of black-topped surface—1.12 miles.

(3) Strengthening and black-topping of Latur Road station to Latur road from mile No. 22/0 to 33/0, and 2" full-grout carpet—10 miles.

(4) Black-topping of Latur-Ausa road from mile No. 11/0 to 20/0—3/4", Premix carpet—9 miles.

In addition to the works, three bridges were to be constructed during the Third Five-Year Plan. Construction of the two was completed. There is no ferry service on any river in Osmanabad district.

Other District Roads.

Other District Roads are usually like Major District Roads except that they are subject to more frequent interruptions to traffic during the rains. They are designed to serve tahsil places and market centres. They are generally unmetalled and have *murum* surface.

There are five Other District Roads in the district, *viz.*, Dhoki Branch Road, Umarga-Gunjoti Road, Washi Branch Road, Udgir-Murki Road, Nilanga-Kesarshirshi-Murum-Turari Road. Details of these roads are given in the following statement.

TABLE No. 6

OTHER DISTRICT ROADS IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT

Serial No.	Name of Road	Starting point	Ending point	Nature of Road			Major Roads which it approaches	Major Roads it crosses
				Metalled Length	Un-Metalled Length	Total length		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
				M. F.	M. F.	M. F.		
1	Dhoki-Branch Road ..	Mile No. 203/6 of Sholapur - Bhir Road.	Joins to A. P Road 2nd sec in mile No 67/4.	7 3	7 3	7 3	(1) Sholapur–Bhir Road. (2) Ahmadpur-Parenda Road.	Latur - Miraj Railway line crossing.
2	Umarga-Gunjoti Road ..	Mile No. 137/0 of Hyderabad-Sholapur Road, National Highway No. 9	Gunjoti village in mile No. 2/3	2 3	..	2 3	Sholapur-Hyderabad Road, N. H. No. 9.	
3	Vashi-Branch Road ..	Mile No. 230/4 of Sholapur - Bhir Road.	Vashi village ..	2 2	..	2 2	Sholapur-Bhir Road.	
4	Udgir-Murki Road ..	Mile No. 67/0 of Zahirabad-Nanded Road.	Osmanabad District border in mile No. 5/4.	5 4	..	5 4	Zahirabad - Nanded Road.	Leads to Murki village in Nanded district.
5	Nilanga-Kesarshirshi ..	..	New road under construction.					
6	Murum-Turari Road ..	Mile No. 37/0 of Bhalki.	Joins mile No. 131/0 of Hyderabad-Sholapur Road.	24 06	..	24 06	(1) Bhalki - Nilanga S. H. W. 4, Road. (2) Sholapur–Hyderabad Road N. H. No. 9.	

N.H.=National Highway.

S.H.=State Highway.

CHAPTER 7.

Communications.

BRIDGES AND CAUSEWAYS.

With a large number of roads in the district there are quite a few bridges over river crossings and roads. Small bridges have also been constructed over many *nalas*.

The following table gives the details of the bridges and causeways in Osmanabad district:—

TABLE No. 7

BRIDGES AND CAUSEWAYS (WITH A LINEAR WATERWAY OF 100′ AND ABOVE) IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT

Serial No. (1)	Name of Road (2)	Name of River (3)	Mile No. (4)	Name of nearest village or town (5)	Type of construction (6)	Length (7)	Breadth (8)	Average height (9)	Cost of construction (10)	Year of construction (11)
1	Ahmadpur-Parenda Road ..	Chandani ..	107/1 ..	Bramhagaon ..	Causeway ..	200′	22′	4′ 6″	N.A.	N.A.
2	Ahmadpur-Parenda Road ..	.. ..	109/8 ..	Khasegaon ..	Arched culvert ..	110′	22′	4′ 6″	N.A.	N.A.
3	Osmanabad-Vairag Road ..	Bhogwati ..	0/8 ..	Osmanabad ..	R. C. C. T. Beam-bridge.	150′	22′	12 6″	N.A.	N.A.
4	Osmanabad-Vairag Road ..	Bhogwati ..	7/5 ..	Chilwadi village	Do. ..	420′	22′	10′	N.A.	N.A.
5	Barshi-Ambejogai Road ..	Terna ..	1/5 ..	Crossing on Parli Branch Road.	C. R. C. Arched culvert bridge.	110′	22′	10′	N.A.	N.A.
6	Dhoki-Branch Road.. ..	Terna .	5/4 ..	Dhoki village ..	R. C. C. slab .. culvert.	140′	18′	..	..	..

CHAPTER 7.

Communications.
PUBLIC TRANSPORT.
State Transport.

The scheme of Nationalisation of Passengers' Transport Services in the erstwhile Hyderabad State, of which Osmanabad district formed a part, was started as early as in 1932.

The State Transport (Marathwada) Aurangabad, came into existence as a result of the trifurcation of the former Hyderabad State. After reorganization of States in 1956, the operations in Marathwada were looked after by a separate department under the former Government of Bombay, which was called "Transferred Road Transport Undertakings Department". With effect from 1st July 1961, the Transferred Road Transport undertakings Department was abolished.

The State Transport (Marathwada) Aurangabad, alongwith the State Transport in Vidarbha region, were amalgamated with the Bombay State Road Transport Corporation which was named afterwards as "Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation" Osmanabad district forms part of the Aurangabad Division.

Prior to Nationalisation, Transport Services were run by private agencies. They had their own vehicles. Their operations, however, were far from satisfactory. As there were many agencies, a single route was served by more than one agency. This led automatically to competition amongst these agencies, which further rendered the business uneconomic. As a result the standard of services deteriorated. Amenities to the travelling public were neglected The rules of safety were often infringed. Rash driving, resulting in accidents and injury to the life and limb of the travelling public became a common occurrence.

After Independence the Government seriously considered this state of affairs, and decided to nationalise road transport.

For the convenience of the travelling public, the corporation has provided the following amenities to the district so far. Temporary bus stations are provided at Osmanabad and Latur. The bus-station at Osmanabad is also provided with a waiting room, a canteen, a fruit-stall and a pan-shop. The bus station at Latur is also provided with a fruit-stall and pan-shop. Pick-up stands are also provided at the following places in the district. (1) Latur, (2) Ahmadpur, (3) Kalam, (4) Dhoki, (5) Murud, and (6) Sirur-Tajband.

The following statement shows the number of depots, up and down trips, average number of persons travelling per day, distance from and to depots, etc:—

CHAPTER 7.

Communications.

PUBLIC TRANSPORT.

State Transport.

Route	Distance		Number of single trips per day	Number of persons travelled per day (Average)
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)
	Miles	Furlongs		
Depot—Osmanabad—				
(1) Osmanabad-Aurangabad	173	0	2	243
(2) Osmanabad-Turori	81	0	2	340
(3) Osmanabad-Homanabad	95	5	10	980
(4) Homanabad-Tuljapur	81	0	4	308
(5) Tuljapur-Sholapur	28	0	10	459
(6) Osmanabad-Sholapur	44	0	22	1738
(7) Osmanabad-Parenda	53	0	6	659
(8) Osmanabad-Bhum	56	0	4	348
(9) Osmanabad-Ahmadpur	92	0	2	302
(10) Osmanabad-Latur..	58	0	2	228
(11) Osmanabad-Pandharpur	90	0	2	224
(12) Sholapur-Yedsi	58	0	2	103
(13) Osmanabad-Yedsi	13	7	5	271
(14) Osmanabad-Bhir	83	5	2	232
(15) Osmanabad-Dhoki	20	1	2	256
(16) Osmanabad-K'wadi	43	0	4	526
(17) Osmanabad-Nilanga	97	0	2	221
(18) Bhum-Barshi	50	0	2	163
(19) Osmanabad-Bhalki . ..	134	0	2	376
(20) Osmanabad-Barshi	34	0	2	103

CHAPTER 7.

Communi-cations.

PUBLIC TRANSPORT.

State Transport.

Route (1)	Distance (2)		Number of single trips per day (3)	Number of persons travelled per day (Average) (4)
	Miles	Furlongs		
Depot—Latur—				
(1) Latur-Aurangabad	186	0	2	593
(2) Latur-Nanded	86	0	12	1753
(3) Latur-Pandharpur	141	0	2	595
(4) Latur-Latur Road	21	0	14	631
(5) Latur-Sholapur (*via*-Umarga) ..	105	0	4	890
(6) Latur-Sholapur (*via* Osmanabad)	101	0	4	864
(7) Latur-Ausa	12	0	12	373
(8) Latur-Ambejogai	38	0	12	983
(9) Latur-Parli	56	0	2	264
(10) Latur-Nilanga	34	1	4	257
(11) Latur-Bidar	97	5	4	752
(12) Latur-Killari	31	4	4	198
(13) Latur-Turori	53	0	4	406
(14) Latur-Aurad	44	0	8	776
(15) Latur-Murum	64	0	4	504
(16) Latur-Umarga	48	4	2	136
(17) Latur-Barshi	04	0	2	237
(18) Latur-Nalegaon	24	0	4	249
(19) Nilanga-Umarga	36	5	4	246
(20) Latur-Ahmadpur-Devani ..	37	0	4	276
(21) Latur-Udgir	54	0	2	210
(22) Latur-Pangaon	20	5	4	198
(23) Latur-Kingaon	62	0	2	186
(24) Umarga-Lohare	36	0	2	125
(25) Latur-Kalam	49	0	2	189
(26) Umarga-Sastor	18	0	2	52
(27) Latur-Naldurg	61	5	2	117

Goods Transport.

The goods traffic in the district is jointly carried by public as well as private carriers.

The total number of public as well as private carriers registered and licensed in the district is 194 and 17, respectively.

As regards freight charges, no freight charges are fixed by the State authorities. The charges recovered are those which were current in the past and are as under:—

0.50 paise per ten mile or Re. 1.00 per lorry mile.

There are no unions of transport owners as such. The number of private stage carriage operators is three.

They run bus-services between (i) Parenda and Bhum, (ii) Kundanwadi and Kokanwadi, and (iii) Latur and Kalam.

RURAL TRANSPORT.

Indian economy is predominantly rural and more than 80 per cent of the population are the residents of rural areas. Under such circumstances an efficient system of transport is felt to be the most urgent necessity. However, the facilities of rural transport are inadequate. Most of the roads are unmetalled and sometimes not usable for even cart traffic during the rainy season. Circumstances have changed during the last few years. Many schemes of rural road development have been taken up and a substantial measure of success has been achieved. People in the interior area resort to every available means of transport. Pedestrian journey for some miles is also not unusual. As far as the rural area of the district is concerned, the bullock-cart is still regarded as an important and a traditional means of conveyance. The major district roads and 5 other district roads traversing from this district cater to the transport needs of most of the interior tracts of the district. The two railway routes having together 16 stations in the district also help rural areas where approach roads have been constructed.

The construction of bridges and causeways on a few rivers has avoided the difficulty of isolation of the rural area used to be caused in the rainy seasons owing to floods.

It may be noted that on most of the motorable roads the State Transport authorities are running buses. Since the nationalisation of the transport undertaking the facilities of bus transport have been carried to almost all corners of the district. Moreover the State Transport has facilitated an easy journey to passengers.

TOURIST FACILITIES.

Osmanabad has very few centres of tourist attraction such as hill forts, famous temples and mosques etc., with the exception of the Bhavani temple at Tuljapur and the dilapidated ground forts at Naldurg, Ausa and Parenda. As such very few tourists visit the district except perhaps the pious-minded who make it a point to visit the temple of Bhavani. Under these circumstances tourists facilities as are to be found in the districts of Aurangabad or Satara are non-existent. However, for the travelling public and the government officers on duty, inspection bungalows and rest-houses have been provided by the Government at the following places:—Osmanabad, Umarga, Dalimb, Naldurg, Nilanga, Latur, Udgir, Ahmadpur, Gharni, Murud Akola, Murud Dhoki, Tuljapur, Kalam, Osmanabad annexe, Yermala and Parenda. They are equipped with all necessary amenities like mattresses, furniture, crockery etc.

POST OFFICES.

The Indian Posts and Telegraphs department maintains a postal division for the five districts of Marathwada with a headquarters at Aurangabad. In the year 1963-64, all tahsil head-

The Directory of villages and towns given at the end of this volume also gives the nearest Bus stand and the nearest Railway Station useful to each village in the district.

CHAPTER 7. Communications. POST OFFICES.

quarters had post-offices whereas 9 tahsil headquarters had Telegraph offices. The remaining two tahsil headquarters *viz.*, Kalam and Umarga were not having telegraph offices.

In respect of telephones 10 tahsil headquarters had telephone communication, whereas Umarga tahsil had no telephone link.

The head post-office is located at Osmanabad. There were 10 telegraph offices, 11 telephone offices and 389 branch offices in the district in 1964. During the same year the number of post boxes was 498.

A tahsilwise list of villages at which branch post offices have been located is given below:—

Ahmadpur tahsil—

Ahmadpur, Kostagaon, Sugaon, Chikhali, Nalegaon, Andhori, Atola, Kingaon, Ujlamb, Satala Kh., Umarga Kort, Dhanora Bk., Sirur Tajband, Sawargaon Rokda, Hadolti, Khandali, Telgaon, Hipperga Kajal, Chapoli, Kadpur, Chera, Talni, Wanjarwada, Mahalingi, Kumtha Bk., Naigaon, Ajansonda Bk., Shivankhed Bk., Janwal, Chakur, Gharni, Wadwal and Ashta.

There is also a combined sub-post office at Ahmadpur.

Parenda tahsil—

Shelgaon, Chinchpur Bk., Antarwali, Ambi, Kukadgaon, Donja, Anala, Kandari, Rohkal, Arangaon, Jawala, Wangi Bk., Sawargaon, Wakdi, Sirsao, Mankeshwar, Devlali, Sonari, Domgaon, Asoo, Shirala and Loni.

There is also a combined sub-post office at Parenda.

Udgir tahsil—

Shelgaon, Hali, Kini Yalladevi, Karadkhed, Kumtha Kh., Lohara, Tondar, Dewarjan, Jalkot, Wadhona Bk., Goodsoor, Nalgir, Gutti, Atnoor, Jawalga, Helamb, Walandi, Deoni Bk., Lasona, Borol, Gondgaon, Avalkonda, Banshelki, Nagalgaon, Tondchira, Honali, Togri, Sirol and Rawangaon.

There is also a combined sub-post office at Udgir.

Kalam tahsil—

Lakhangaon, Para, Pimpalgaon Lingi, Itkur, Hawargaon, Mandwa, Kanherwadi, Gojwada, Bavi, Massa, Terkheda, Kadaknathwadi, Yermala, Karanjakala, Andora, Mangrul, Moha, Khamaswadi, Pangaon, Dahiphal, Sapnai, Satephal, Chorakhali, Sawargaon, Shiradhon, Jawala Kh., Deodhanora. Nipani, Padoli, Naigaon, Deolali.

There is also a combined sub-post office at Kalam.

Ausa tahsil—

Bhada, Shivli, Korangla, Almala, Budhada, Shivni Bk., Borphal, Hasegaon, Lodga, Holi, Ujani, Taka, Belkund, Ashiv, Nagarsoga, Motola, Selu, Kinithot, Tungi Bk., Haregaon, Chincholi Tapse, Lamjana, Talni, Mangrul, Mogarga, Kharosa, Killari, Karla and Nanand.

Umarga tahsil—

Kanegaon, Bhargali, Lohara Bk., Nagur, Makni, Sastur, Tawshigad, Kawtha, Pet Sangvi, Jewali, Dastapur, Yenegur, Toramba, Ashta Kasar, Koral, Kaldev Nimbala, Tugaon, Dalimb, Achaler, Sundarwadi, Balsur, Aloor, Chincholi Bhuyar, Kasarjawalga, Belamb, Kothali, Kadher, Kasgi, Ekruga, Jakekur, Madaj, Chakur, Gunjoti, Trikoli, Mulaj, Chincholi Jahagir, Talmod, Kunhali, Turori, Bedga, Malgi and Diggi.

Latur tahsil—

Tandulja, Gadhawad, Wagholi, Jawla Bk., Murud Bk., Shirala, Borgaon Bk., Chincholi Ballalnath, Katgaon, Niwali, Ekruka, Takali Bardapur, Gategaon, Jewali, Nandgaon, Harangool Bk., Wasangaon, Gangapur, Kavha, Kasarkheda, Bhatangli, Babhalgaon, Sonwati and Bori.

Tuljapur tahsil—

Kati, Wadgaon Kati, Sawargaon, Tamalwadi, Sangvi Kati, Masla Kh., Pimpla Kh., Deokurli, Kumbhari, Mangrul, Yamgarwadi, Nanduri, Apsinga, Sindphal, Kakramba, Tirth Kh., Barul, Arli Bk., Hipparga Rawa, Ghandur, Salgara Divti, Yeota, Katgaon, Chiwari, Kilaj, Horti, Morta, Itkal, Andora, Khudawadi, Jalkot, Shahpur, Nilegaon, Hangarga Naldurg, and Nandgaon.

There is also a combined sub-post office at Tuljapur.

Bhum tahsil—

It, Girwali, Pargaon, Hatola, Pimpalgaon-Kamaleshwari, Ghatpimpri, Ramkund, Saramkundi, Washi, Indapur, Pathrud, Walwad and Chinchpur.

There is also a combined sub-post office at Bhum.

Osmanabad tahsil—

Ghatangri, Gad Deodhari, Alni, Chilwadi, Pawner, Upla, Wadgaon, Sanja, Waruda, Medsinga, Sakanewadi, Ruibhar, Sarola Bk., Dhoki, Khed, Tugaon, Hingalajwadi, Ter, Palasap, Wagholi, Kajla, Jagji, Tawrajkheda, Irla, Arani, Sumbha, Yevti, Kond, Nithali, Rajuri, Chikhali, Samudravani, Dharur, Keshegaon, Bembli, Padoli and Bamni.

There is also a combined sub-post office at Osmanabad.

Nilanga tahsil—

Chincholi (pan), Hippalgaon, Gour, Anandwadi Gour, Yerola, Halki, Sirur, Anantpal, Sakol, Bakli, Shedol, Masalga, Shivani Kotal, Sindhijawalga, Hadga, Rathoda, Nitoor, Kelgaon, Lambota, Katejawalga, Sirola, Sindhkhed, Ambulga Bk., Makani, Talikhed, Chincholi Sayakhan, Malegaon Jewari, Jewari, Dhanora, Madansuri, Hasori Bk., Mudgad, Ramling, Kokalgaon, Kasarsirsi, Badoor, Gunjarga, Ustori, Sawari, Halsi Tugaon, Korali, Kasar Balkunda, Aurad-Shahajani, Tambala, and Borsuri.

There is also a combined sub-post office at Nilanga.

CHAPTER 7.

Communi-cations.

POST OFFICES.

Thus, there are 10 combined offices, 35 sub-offices and 358 branch offices in Osmanabad district.

The total number of radio licences issued during the year 1963-64 was 525.

COMMUNITY* RADIO SETS.

Community radio sets are installed in some of the villages by the Directorate of Publicity under the Rural Broadcasting Contributory Scheme of the Government of Maharashtra. The Directorate also provides for the maintenance and servicing of the radio sets. A radio set can be installed in a grampanchayat or municipality by contributing a sum of Rs. 175 for a dry battery set and Rs. 150 for an electric radio set. The institution concerned is also required to pay Rs. 60 for maintenance and servicing of the set, which is inclusive of expenditure for battery sets and licence fee. In case of electric sets, the charges for electricity are to be borne by the party concerned. These radio sets are the property of the Government of Maharashtra. They are meant for public use only. It is prescribed that the radio sets should be used to tune programmes relayed from the All India Radio, and especially the programmes for the villagers and workers.

The following is the tahsilwise list of villages in Osmanabad district, where community radio sets are installed: —

1. *Ahmadpur tahsil*—

(1) Chera, (2) Wanjarwadi, (3) Hokarna, (4) Deokara, (5) Dhamangaon, (6) Umbarga Retu, (7) Lanji, (8) Umarga Yelladevi, (9) Sangaon, (10) Anjansonda Bk, (11) Satala Kh., (12) Sanjoor, (13) Tiwatghyal, (14) Devangara, (15) Sirur Tajband, (16) Vilegaon, (17) Mankhed, (18) Jagalpur Kh., (19) Borgaon Bk, (20) Hadolati, (21) Sheldara, (22) Atola, (23) Sindgi Bk., (24) Makegaon, (25) Dhanora Bk., (26) Waigaon, (27) Mawalgaon, (28) Hippalgaon, (29) Sawargaon Thot (30) Kopra, (31) Hangaraga, (32) Dhaveli, (33) Ajani Kh., (34) Mandani, (35) Ujalamb, (36) Hipparga Kajal, (37) Sangavi Sonegaon, (38) Ambudga, (39) Botni, (40) Dabkyal, (41) Umberdara, (42) Rui, (43) Sindgi Kh., (44) Tirth, (45) Chobli, (46) Rudha, (47) Kalegaon, (48) Ujana, (49) Ganga Hipparga, (50) Bhat Sangvi, (51) Dhaswadi, (52) Lendegaon, (53) Hingan gaon, (54) Methi (Lingdal), (55) Divegaon, (56) Malegaon Kh., (57) Khandli, (58) Hanamant Jawalga, (59) Kadmuli, (60) Hippalnari, (61) Belura, (62) Talegaon, (63) Kalkoti, (64) Hali Kh., (65) Hipperga Kopdeo, (66) Halni, (67) Thodga.

2. *Ausa tahsil*—

(1) Selu, (2) Ujani, (3) Jawalga Pomadevi, (4) Haregaon, (5) Matola, (6) Nagarsoga, (7) Kharosa, (8) Khasegaonwadi, (9) Gulkheda, (10) Mangrool, (11) Belkund, (12) Lodga, (13) Hasalgaon, (14) Hiparsoga, (15) Tungi Bk., (16) Yakatpur, (17) Limbal, (18) Dapegaon, (19) Karajgaon, (20) Dongri,

* Source: Divisional Engineer, Rural Broadcasting, Aurangabad.

(21) Burjal, (22) Kini Naware, (23) Shivani Lakh, (24) Kanheri, (25) Ramegaon, (26) Yekambi, (27) Chincholi Tapse, (28) Birvali, (29) Umbadga Kh., (30) Umbadga Bk., (31) Apchunda, (32) Malkondaji, (33) Taka, (34) Mogarga, (35) Jawali, (36) Bheta, (37) Hiparga, (38) Kavali, (39) Jayphal, (40) Yeli, (41) Muglewadi, (42) Shivani Bk., (43) Uti Bk., (44) Sidhala, (45) Tavasitad, (46) Wanaji, (47) Ashiv, (48) Lakhangaon, (49) Satarwadi, (50) Yerandi, (51) Dhanora, (52) Sidhala Kh., (53) Korangala, (54) Samdarga, (55) Barhanpur, (56) Daudpur, (57) Utka, (58) Chalburga and (59) Wagholi.

CHAPTER 7.

Communications.

COMMUNITY RADIO SETS.

3. *Bhum tahsil*—

(1) Iargaon, (2) Washi, (3) It, (4) Walwad, (5) Pathrud, (6) Jamb, (7) Kukta, (8) Saramkundi, (9) Dahiphal, (10) Girawali, (11) Vijoya, (12) Jawalka, (13) Pardi, (14) Golegaon, (15) Pimpalgaon, (16) Pimpalgaon Kamleshwari, (17) Chinchapur, (18) Songiri, (19) Chincholi, (20) Hatola, (21) Warewadgaon, (22) Wakwad, (23) Ralesangvi, (24) Rui, (25) Pakhrud, (26) Nandgaon, (27) Khanapur, (28) Bori, (29) Pangri, (30) Rameshwar, (31) Pathasangvi, (32) Arsoli, (33) Kanheri, (34) Wanjarwadi, (35) Andrud, (36) Ghat Pimpri, (37) Jayawantnagar, (38) Tandulwadi, (39) Varud, (40) Gormala, (41) Dudhodi, (42) Shelgaon, (43) Walha, (44) Chumbli, (45) Hiwara, (46) Sawargaon, (47) Bhogalgaon, (48) Samangaon, (49) Giral, (50) Wadgaon, (51) Bedarwadi, (52) Anjansonda, (53) Ganegaon, (54) Bavi, (55) Kasari, (56) Mahalidarpuri, (57) Chandwad, (58) Ghat-Nandur, (59) Bhongiri, (60) Ramkund, (61) Sadesangvi, (62) Baranapur, (63) Indapur, (64) Dindori, (65) Mauje-Dokewadi, (66) Hiwara, (67) Hadongri, (68) Bramhagaon, (69) Jeba and (70) Lingeshwar.

4. *Kalam tahsil*—

(1) Terkhed, (2) Yermala, (3) Kalam, (4) Dahiphal, (5) Para, (6) Itkur, (7) Shirdhon, (8) Moha, (9) Khamaswadi, (10) Mangrool, (11) Sawargaon, (12) Hurgaon, (13) Panagaon, (14) Hasegaon, Kaij, (15) Maskhandeshwari, (16) Lakhangaon, (17) Mandva, (18) Sapnai, (19) Wadgaon, (20) Andora, (21) Gour, (22) Nupali, (23) Singoli, (24) Shelgaon-Diwani, (25) Karanjakala, (26) Babalgaon, (27) Pimpalgaonlingi, (28) Devdhanora, (29) Chorkhali, (30) Gojwad, (31) Bhat Sirpur, (32) Kadaknathwadi, (33) Pimpalgaon Dola, (34) Padoli, (35) Borda, (36) Lohate, (37) Naigaon, (38) Shelka Dhanora, (39) Wagholi, (40) Pimpalgaon Tongi, (41) Gurgaon, (42) Hasegaon, (43) Malkaranja, (44) Satra, (45) Dabha, (46) Hingan gaon, (47) Wathawad, (48) Ratnapur, (49) Wadji, (50) Awad-Sirpur, (51) Wadgaon, (52) Jawala Kh., (53) Ekruka, (54) Dhorala, (55) Kotala, (56) Shelgaon Kh., (57) Wakdi Kh., (58) Kondala, (59) Jaiphal, (60) Borgaon Kh., (61) Dasmegaon, (62) Borgaon Kh., (63) Tadgaon, (64) Bhosa, (65) Govindpur, (66) Ghargaon, (67) Malkapur, (68) Borgaon, (69) Ghodki, (70) Kherda, (71) Bratsangvi, (72) Pimparishirdhon, (73) Nipani, (74) Bavi,

(75) Ranjani, (76) Raigawhan, (77) Umarga, (78) Pathardi, (79) Nagulgaon, (80) Khadki, (81) Sarola Mandva, (82) Pimpalgaon Kothala, (83) Bhovala, (84) Pimpalwadi, (85) Bhogaji, (86) Satephal, (87) Sonarwadi, (88) Sarola, (89) Sonegaon, (90) Selu, (91) Masobachiwadi, (92) Athardi, (93) Sanjitpur, (94) Diksal, (95) Tandulwadi. (96) Adhal, (97) Haladgaon, (98) Soundanadhoki, (99) Yerandgaon, (100) Soundan Amba, (101) Wakadi, (102) Lasara, (103) Borgaon Bk, (104) Borwanti, (105) Kanherwadi, (106) Devalali, (107) Zinnar, and (108) Baramachiwadi.

5. *Latur tahsil*—

(1) Bori, (2) Chincholi Ballalnath. (3) Latur, (4) Musirabad, (5) Babhalgaon, (6) Bhatangali, (7) Nivli, (8) Gadhawad, (9) Kasarkheda, (10) Sarsa, (11) Murud Akola, (12) Gondegaon, (13) Borwati, (14) Salgara, (15) Takali (Siradhon), (16) Jawala Bk., (17) Tandulja, (18) Tandulwadi, (19) Kadgaon, (20) Veli, (21) Manjari, (22) Hisori, (23) Shioor, (24) Khandapur, (25) Jawalga, (26) Salgara Kh., (27) Bindgihal, (28) Umarga, (29) Takali (Bardapur), (30) Sawargaon, (31) Kanade Borgaon, (32) Wagholi, (33) Khadgaon, (34) Samangaon, (35) Selu, (36) Sivani, (37) Bamni, (38) Khandala, (39) Harangul Bk., (40) Bhoisamudraga, (41) Ramegaon, (42) Malvati, (43) Rui, (44) Chikhurda, (45) Pakharsangvi, (46) Sarola, (47) Katpur, (48) Kolpa, (49) Bhatkheda, (50) Dhakani, (51) Akoli, (52) Dandegaon, (53) Chandeshwar, (54) Bopala, (55) Bodkha, (56) Bhosa, (57) Rameshwar, (58) Sonwati, (59) Dhanegaon, (60) Borgaon Bk., (61) Masla, (62) Wasangaon, (63) Pimpari Amba, (64) Chata and (65) Sirsi.

6. *Nilanga tahsil*—

(1) Malegaon Jewari, (2) Rathoda, (3) Mudgad Ramling, (4) Kasara Sirsi, (5) Sirola, (6) Hadga, (7) Bujarugwadi, (8) Wanjarkheda, (9) Shend, (10) Dhanora, (11) Akulga Sayed, (12) Ambulga Bk., (13) Kasarbalkunda, (14) Aundha, (15) Umarga, (16) Yelnur, (17) Vadgaon, (18) Chandori, (19) Sindhijawlga, (20) Gour, (21) Hanamantiwadi, (22) Harijawalga, (23) Mugaon, (24) Makani, (25) Takli, (26) Tajpur, (27) Talegaon-Bori, (28) Shirpur Shindkhala, (29) Aurad Shahajani, (30) Zari, (31) Hallali, (32) Jajnoor, (33) Ari, (34) Kalmugali, (35) Tambarwadi, (36) Halsitugaon, (37) Mudgada Ekoji, (38) Hippalgaon, (39) Masalga, (40) Bolegaon Bk., (41) Halki, (42) Shivni Kotal (43) Chicholipan, (44) Umardara, (45) Dadgi, (46) Kalandi, (47) Tambal, (48) Bakali, (49) Bamni, (50) Hosur, (51) Sangvi, (52) Jamga, (53) Hanchnal, (54) Hisamabad, (55) Shiradhon, (56) Tadmugli, (57) Hasozi Bk., (58) Hasozi Kh., (59) Ambewadi, (60) Chinchodi, (61) Akulgarani, (62) Ambulga, (63) Ansarwada, (64) Malegaon Kalyani, (65) Macharatwadi, (66) Sonkhed, (67) Bhootmugli, (68) Sarwadi, (69) Hattargahalsi, (70) Singnal, (71) Limbota, (72) Mahamadpur, (73) Limbala, (74) Manejawalga, (75) Nideban and (76) Kakalgaon.

7. *Osmanabad tahsil*—

CHAPTER 7.

Communications.

COMMUNITY RADIO SETS

(1) Wadgaon, (2) Varud, (3) Wagholi, (4) Samudrawani, (5) Upla, (6) Sarola Bk., (7) Bembli, (8) Dhoki, (9) Tugaon (10) Surdi, (11) Keshegaon, (12) Osmanabad, (13) Takali Bembli, (14) Irla, (15) Ruibhar, (16) Baman Wadi, (17) Dharur, (18) Bamni, (19) Ghatangri, (20) Powaner, (21) Kangara, (22) Shingoli, (23) Chilwadi, (24) Bavi Osmanabad, (25) Medsing (26) Darphal, (27) Pimpri, (28) Rajuri, (29) Deolali, (30) Chikhli, (31) Wanewadi, (32) Goudgaon, (33) Saknewadi, (34) Badoli, (35) Gavsud, (36) Bhikar Sarola, (37) Jagaji, (38) Palasawadi, (39) Kamegaon, (40) Sumbha, (41) Khamasawadi, (42) Daudpoor, (43) Baramgaon Kh., (44) Lasuna, (45) Bukanwadi, (46) Sangvi (47) Tawaraj Kheda, (48) Kini, (49) Ansurda, (50) Takali Dhoki, (51) Bhandarwadi, (52) Yevti, (53) Gowardhanwadi, (54) Borgaon Raje, (55) Clmbregadan, (56) Dhootta, (57) Karajkheda, (58) Patoda, (59) Dhavdari, (60) Sonegaon, (61) Varawanti, (62) Mohtarwadi, (63) Junoni, (64) Mendha, (65) Ghugi, (66) Nithali, (67) Ambehol, (68) Bhanasgaon, (69) Utami, (70) Mahalingi, (71) Kaudgaon, (72) Shekhapur, (73) Rui-Dhoki, (74) Kolegaon, (75) Wakharwadi, (76) Kajala, (77) Gad Deodhari, (78) Gogaon, (79) Kakasapur, (80) Begada, (81) Nandurga, (82) Brahamgaon Bk., (83) Wadala, (84) Panchgawhan, (85) Kawalewadi, (86) Hinglajwadi, (87) Zaregaon, (88) Wadghul, (89) Sanja, (90) Bavi Dhoki, (91) Mulewadi, (92) Bhadachiwadi, (93) Khamgaon, (94) Ramwadi, (95) Kolhegaon, (96) Bhukanwadi and (97) Kasbeper.

8. *Parenda tahsil*—

(1) Songiri, (2) Anala, (3) Mankeshwar, (4) Jawala, (5) Donja, (6) Shelgaon, (7) Paranda, (8) Tambewadi, (9) Wangi Bk., (10) Panchpimpla, (11) Arangaon, (12) Kapilapuri, (13) Loni, (14) Asoo, (15) Kandari, (16) Sawargaon, (17) Watephal, (18) Shirala, (19) Pimpalwadi, (20) Pandharewadi, (21) Wadner, (22) Ghargaon, (23) Ashta, (24) Aleshwar, (25) Ingoda, (26) Deulgaon, (27) Devangra, (28) Antargaon, (29) Devlali, (30) Khanapur, (31) Malkapur, (32) Dahithana, (33) Bavchi, (34) Khasgaon, (35) Bhandgaon, (36) Deogaon, (37) Rosa, (38) Parewadi, (39) Awarapimpri, (40) Rui (Dudhi), (41) Khandeshwarwadi, (42) Undegaon Kh., (43) Ratnapur, (44) Jejla, (45) Ambi, (46) Kukadgaon, (47) Anandwadi, (48) Gosaviwadi Ambi, (49) Birobachiwadi, (50) Deogaon Bk., (51) Tintraj, (52) Ida, (53) Dandegaon, (54) Kanadi, (55) Chinchapur Kh., (56) Wangegavhan, (57) Kandalgaon, (58) Sakat Kh., (59) Sakat Bk., (60) Pistamwadi, (61) Mugaon, (62) Karla, (63) Dudhi (64) Bodakha, (65) Dhagpimpri, (66) Songiri, (67) Katrabad, (68) Katewadi, (69) Wanewadi, (70) Pimparkhed, (71) Bramhagaon, (72) Ainapurwadi, (73) Karanja (74) Kumbhej, (75) Bhoinja, (76) Takli, (77) Hingangaon Bk. (78) Antarwali, (79) Saranwadi, (80) Nali, (81) Shekhapur (82) Takmodwadi, (83) Gosawiwadi (Dhonja), ((84) Pithapuri (85) Kumbhephal and (86) Tandulwadi.

CHAPTER 7.

Communications.

COMMUNITY RADIO SETS.

9. *Tuljapur tahsil*—

(1) Mangrool, (2) Sindphal. (3) Apsinga, (4) Bori, (5) Jalkot, (6) Tuljapur, (7) Naldurg, (8) Dhekri, (9) Kumbhari, (10) Hipparga Rawa, (11) Morta, (12) Barul, (13) Undergaon, (14) Vadgaonkati, (15) Chikundra, (16) Sawargaon, (17) Tamalwadi, (18) Ganjewadi, (19) Suratgaon, (20) Magar Sangvi, (21) Nandgaon, (22) Pimpla Bk., (23) Salgara Diwti, (24) Tirth Bk., (25) Kilaj. (26) Ghandura, (27) Dahiwadi, (28) Sindgaon, (29) Keshegaon, (30) Lohgaon, (31) Sarati, (32) Wagdari, (33) Karla, (34)Kawta, (35) Dhotra, (36) Devsinga Tuljapur, (37) Malumba, (38) Jawalga Masai, (39) Kasai, (40) Chincholi, (41) Pimpla Kh., (42) Ma-la Kh., (43) Wadgaon Lakh, (44) Morda, (45) Itkal, (46) Higeur, (47) Wangaon, (48) Katali. (49) Devkurli, (50) Raithana, (51) Shirdhon, (52) Azawali, (53) Chivri, (54) Hipparga, (55) Khandala. (56) Shahpur, (57) Nandurı, (58) Tirth Kh., (59) Hangaraga, (60) Bijanwadi. (61) Gondhalwadi, (62) Sangvimardi, (63) Arali Kh., (64) Babalgaon, (65) Khanapur, (66) Kadamwadi, (67) Bhatambari, (68) Umerga, (69) Katgaon, (70) Kakıamba. (71) Bolegaon, (72) Gulhali, (73) Gujnur, (74) Shirgapur. (75) Dindegaon. (76) Raikhel, (77) Tatewadı, (78) Gawlewadi. (79) Yamgarwadi. (80) Kurewadi, (81) Sarola, (82) Belwadi, (83) Honala. (84) Yedola, (85) Kerur, (86) Borna Diwaditul. (87) Devsinga-Nal, (88) Kemwadi, (89) Aliabad, (90) Tadvala, (91) Kalegaon.

10. *Udgir tahsil*—

(1) Bhonsi, (2) Gawhan, (3) Yenki, (4) Dhanegaon, (5) Hangranga Kudhai. (6) Shelhad. (7) Honali (8) Takali Tarf Walandi, (9) Daitna, (10) Belsangvi, (11) Gutti, (12) Bolegaon, (13) Anandawadi, (13-A) Wadhona Kh., (14) Atnur, (15) Jawalga, (16) Nagtirthwadi, (17) Takali, (18) Bombi Kh., (19) Nagral, (20) Malhipparga, (21) Dongargaon, (22) Sulhali, (23) Shekhapur, (24) Bombli Bk., (25) Madlapur, (26) Malewadi, (27) Tondar, (28) Kshetraphal, (29) Jalkot, (30) Chondi, (31) Kasral, (32) Manjree, (33) Belshakarga, (34) Tajalapur, (35) Kodali, (36) Pandharpur, (37) Kiniyalladevi, (38) Nawandi, (39) Gurdhal, (40) Arasnal, (41) Jaknal, (42) Achawala, (43) Tiwitgal, (44) Sayadpur, (45) Konali, (46) Wagdari (Udgir circle) (Walandi) and (47) Honi Hipparga.

11. *Umarga tahsil*—

(1) Gunjoti, (2) Alur, (3) Vadgaon, (4) Kadher, (5) Kawatha, (6) Karajgaon, (7) Kaldev Nimbal, (8) Rampur, (9) Kasagi, (10) Diggi, (11) Jakekpur, (12) Kodra, (13) Whantal, (14) Dhanora, (15) Chincholi, (16) Gurdwadi, (17) Khed, (18) Chincholi Kate, (19) Murali, (20) Bendakaphan, (21) Kolsur Kalyani, (22) Kolsur Gunjoti, (23) Rani, (24) Aurad, (25) Nagur, (26) Achler, (27) Marddi, (28) Hipparga Rao and (29) Lohara.

CHAPTER 8—MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

CHAPTER 8.

Miscellaneous Occupations.

INTRODUCTION.

IN EVERY DISTRICT A FAIRLY LARGE PERCENTAGE OF BOTH THE RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION THRIVES ON CERTAIN OCCUPATIONS which may appear to be insignificant but in reality are not so. They do not necessarily come within the purview of either the Factories Act or the Shops and Establishments Act. They are neither so large as to give the person following that occupation a handsome income nor are they so small as to be left out of consideration. The essential characteristics of these occupations are that they are spread over, numerous and give an opportunity to the person concerned to show and develop his skill and in certain cases even satisfy the taste of the consumer. Such occupations are: hotels and restaurants, hair cutting saloons, laundering, flour mills, pan bidi shops, tailoring, sweet-meat-making, bicycle shops, bakeries, goldsmithy, the legal profession, medical profession, educational services, public administration and the like.

Besides, there are innumerable small pursuits such as basket making, rope making, domestic services, conducting cinema-houses, flower selling, bookmaking, selling of vegetables and the like, details of which are too minor to be mentioned here. Moreover, the number of persons engaged in them is also too small to be taken notice of. In order to get an idea about the size of such occupations, the number of persons employed in them, the capital invested in these occupations etc., a survey was conducted at the following places: Osmanabad, Latur, Udgir, Tuljapur, Naldurg, Nilanga, Murum, Umarga, etc. The findings of the survey are detailed below.

RESTAURANTS.

Restaurants have become very common place these days. They have increased in number on account of the rapid pace of industrialisation in our country and the consequential growth in urbanisation. The reasons are obvious. The number of ruralites, who are unemployed or underemployed and have to move to the urban areas to earn their livelihood, leaving behind their families and children, has been constantly increasing. For them eating in restaurants or "eating-out" as it is often termed, has become a necessity rather than a fashion. Even those who bring with them their families and belongings have to supplement their meals with tea and snacks during the recess or interval of

CHAPTER 8.

Miscellaneous Occupations.

RESTAURANTS.

factory hours. With the necessity of selecting sites for factories away from the residential areas to avoid congestion and squalor in the town, taking food in restaurants has become all the more necessary for the employees. But it is not only out of necessity of eating-out that the present growth of restaurants could be explained. The growth of this occupation has also a social background. On occasions such as marriages or social meetings gatherings are entertained. The modern restaurants are the best places where these functions could be arranged.

Hotels and restaurants as they could be seen in places like Bombay, Pune or Nagpur are not to be found in Osmanabad district. The reason perhaps may be its economic backwardness. The only place where hotels and restaurants do a thriving business is Latur, one of the important commercial centres in the district. At other places and many villages in the district the hotels and restaurants are in the nature of small tea-shops. They do not present a happy appearance and serve only tea and coffee.

A village tea-shop is usually seen at the market place or near the toll *Naku* or else within the premises of a motor-stand. On the whole it gives a poor impression, with the hut-like construction accommodating a few worn-out benches and tables and a glass cupboard to store the eatables.

Types of Restaurants.

These establishments are of three types, *viz.*, tea-shops, where only tea and coffee is served, restaurants where various snacks in addition to tea, coffee, etc., are served and the third category where, in addition, meals are also served. In villages, villagers provide a very good clientele for the tea-shops.

There has been a remarkable increase in the number of tea-shops during the last twenty years or so. The 1951 Census recorded 681 persons as engaged in this occupation in the then Osmanabad district. The Census of 1961 puts the figure at 767. However, this number includes only waiters, maids, butlers, bearers and other servants.

A survey was conducted so as to have a broad picture of this occupation as regards the size, income-expenditure, equipment, accessories, etc. The survey was restricted to a few places *viz.*, Latur, Osmanabad, Ahmadpur, Udgir, Naldurg, Umarga and Tuljapur. The conclusions that are drawn here are based on this survey.

Size.

In rural areas, establishments are very small, their appearance shabby, the equipment practically out-dated and obsolete and the utensils and crockery crude and rough. Broken benches and some shaky tables are provided for sitting. The walls are decorated with pictures of deities, national leaders and popular cine-heroes and heroines. Many shops have radios. These shops mostly serve tea, coffee, and eatables like *shev-chivada*. They are generally located at market-places and bus-stands which are frequented by the people.

Shops in towns have a better appearance, superior furniture and are equipped with better utensils and crockery and present an agreeable sight.

The walls are decorated with mirrors ; show-cases are generally placed at the front side with sweets like *pedha, burphy, jilebi, gulab-jamun* etc. The district has few good restaurants and they are found at Latur and Osmanabad.

Accessories.

The accessories required depend on the size of the establishment and usually comprise wheat flour, edible oil, *vanaspati* ghee, potatoes, onions and such other vegetables, spices, tea, sugar, eggs, *maida* etc. The extent of their consumption depends on the extent to which the establishment is patronised by the customers. A small tea-shop in a village or town spends from Rs. 600 to Rs. 1,000 per year on these items, whereas expenses of medium and big shops on these items range between Rs. 4,000 and Rs. 7,000. One big restaurant at Latur spends Rs. 10,000 on these articles.

Equipment.

The equipment of a tea-shop in a village comprises only a few utensils and cups and saucers worth rupees one hundred or two. The big establishments, on the other hand, keep up-to-date furniture and are equipped with various sets of utensils, and decent and costly crockery the value of which ranges from Rs 5,000 to Rs. 10.000. Establishments in towns and cities also have electric fans, radios, separate family rooms etc. They look more to the comforts of the clientele and the decency of their services.

Capital.

The capital invested in these establishments is of two types *viz.*, (1) fixed capital and (2) recurring capital. Expenditure on tools and equipment belongs to the first category. Recurring expenditure covers rent, wages of labourers, expenses on various articles, etc. The extent of capital invested depends on the size and turnover of the establishment. Expenditure of different sizes of shops on both the heads ranges from Rs. 500 to Rs. 15,000.

Labour.

A small tea-shop is generally managed by the owner himself. Services such as preparing and serving refreshments, maintaining accounts are done by him single-handed. At times his family members also help him. The number of persons employed varies with the size of the establishment as also with the number of customers patronising it. In medium and big shops a number of workers are employed including waiters and watermen and selected workers such as cooks etc. The latter are as a rule better paid. A cook is paid, on an average, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 and others between Rs. 20 and Rs. 50 per month. In addition, they are provided with breakfast and meals twice a day. They have to work from dawn to dusk. The wages and facilities offered seem to be inadequate in view of the heavy work-load they are subjected to.

CHAPTER 8.

Miscellaneous Occupations.

RESTAURANTS. Turnover.

The annual turnover of a restaurant mainly depends on its location, category to which it belongs, the clientele, the quality of the dishes served and its general get-up. Generally, it comes to Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 10,000 for a medium-sized hotel. Turnover goes up, in rural areas, in times of festivals and the harvesting season.

Income.

The fact that the number of restaurants has all along been increasing clearly shows that running them has become a profitable business. The survey disclosed that the incomes of small, medium and big shops ranged between Rs. 100 and Rs. 150, Rs. 250 and Rs. 400 and Rs. 500 and Rs. 700 per month respectively.

GOLDSMITHY

Goldsmiths constitute a caste of hereditary artisans who make ornaments of gold and silver or any other precious metal. The total number of persons employed in this occupation according to the 1961 Census was 1,335, of which 30 were women.

The term goldsmith is a general term and is in practice loosely applied to include a silversmith and a *saraf* also. As a matter of fact, the *sarafs* do not make ornaments but sell precious metals and accept ornaments and jewellery on pledge. In the past, the business of goldsmiths was mainly concentrated in the hands of Hindu *Sonars*. In course of time, however, other people having the requisite initiative, skill and resources also entered the field.

Accessories.

Besides gold and silver, *morchud*, mercury, *tejab*, *sora*, lac, *nav-sagar*, *tankankhar* etc., are required in the making of gold and silver ornaments. *Tejab* and mercury are brought from Sholapur, the nearest market and the rest is brought locally. The total cost varies from shop to shop depending upon the size and the turnover. On an average, small, medium and big establishments were reported to be spending Rs. 15, Rs. 20 to 25 and Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 respectively per month on these items.

Tools and equipment

A goldsmith requires a large set of tools to make ornaments. An anvil, a pair of hammers, pinches, *sawani* and scissors constitute the main tools. Their cost ranges from Rs. 75 to Rs. 100. In addition, he must have a glass cupboard to serve as a show-case and if possible, a safe to keep gold ornaments and jewels securely. This equipment costs him from Rs. 300 to Rs. 800 depending upon the quality of the furniture.

Capital.

Almost all the establishments surveyed were hereditary in nature. Borrowing was hardly resorted to by them. Moreover, as most of the business is effected on cash basis, the artisans do not have to borrow even for such things as payment of rent or purchase of raw-materials etc.

Labour.

In most cases, the establishment being of a small size, enabled the owner to manage the shop by himself. With the skill and capacity inherited from his forefathers, he meets the requirements of his clientele all round the year. Only during marriage

and other seasons is there a great rush for which, the owner has to hire labour. The labour is generally skilled and is paid on piece-rate basis.

GOLDSMITHY.

Income.

The income mainly consists of the charges the artisan receives for the work done. The goldsmith undertakes making and repairing of varied types of ornaments such as *kamarpatta, bormal, chinchpeti, chandrahar, galsar, thusi, goth, tode etc.* In recent years there has been a rapid change in the formation, make and the type of the ornaments. Ornaments of absolutely new forms are being made such as *sunanda har, bakul har, lappha* etc. In some cases the charges for preparing the ornament are levied according to the type of ornament desired by the customers, but in most other cases they are fixed as per the net weight of gold that goes in its make. On an average, a goldsmith earns Rs. 100 to Rs. 250 per month in making ornaments.

Expenditure.

Raw materials required to make the ornaments and rent of the establishment are the main items of expenditure for a goldsmith. Of this, expenditure on raw materials is of the order of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30. Obviously, it does not include the cost of gold as the latter is supplied by the customers themselves. The rent varies according to the locality where the shop is situated. For shops in the vicinity of market yards or on the main roads the rent is high. But not so, if they are away from the thoroughfares or on the outskirts of the villages. The amount of monthly rent varies between Rs. 10 and Rs. 25.

The Gold Control Rules promulgated under the Defence of India Act which came into force from 10th January 1963, has affected the business adversely It prohibited all dealings in gold and making of new ornaments of gold with a purity of more than 14 carats. It has not only seriously disturbed the business of the goldsmiths but has thrown a number of them out of employment. The concession to make ornaments from 14 carat gold did not find favour with the public as they needed pure gold for such religious ceremonies, as marriages and *vratabandhs*. Consequently, goldsmiths have been constantly taking to new occupations. The Government, however, is taking suitable steps to rehabilitate them by providing numerous facilities. The recent amendment in the rules, however, makes provision for the remaking of existing gold ornaments.

LAUNDRIES.

Laundries in the form and decor seen today, hardly existed in the past, although the occupation of "washing clothes" is pretty old. Formerly only the *dhobis* or *parits* from the washerman's caste were engaged in this occupation. They used to call at every house in the village to collect clothes from the customers, wash them and deliver them back against a reward of some *baluta* or a customary share of grain. The custom holds good even today in a number of villages in the district. With the growth of urbanization and change in the taste and ideas of

CHAPTER 8.

Miscellaneous Occupations.

LAUNDRIES.

decency, the demand for laundry services considerably increased and the requirement of customers made it incumbent upon the washerman to organise his services to the satisfaction of his clientele in a prompt manner. Today even big villages which cannot escape the impact of the modernity in laundering services in cities and towns are seen following suit.

In 1951, there were 656 laundrymen and washermen in the district. However, with the increase in the population, the number recorded a marked rise as could be seen from the figure in 1961 Census, which stands at 1677.

Accessories.

The washerman's requirements are very small *viz.*, soap, washing soda, bleaching powder, indigo and tinopal. Charcoal and fuel are needed to boil the clothes to free them from dirt and dust. Generally, these items are purchased in local markets and the expenditure on them hardly amounts to Rs. 20 a month. A worn-out table, an iron, an out-dated cupboard, washing tub and a bucket or two are all the tools and equipment that he possesses. These are valued at from Rs. 250 to Rs. 300.

Labour.

The whole family of a *dhobi* serves as a working unit and outside labour is hardly employed. In times of brisk season, he hires labour on a wage-rate fixed per hundred of clothes, the rate being from Rs. 5 to Rs. 8.

These rates have been raised following the rise in the prices of accessories. This has, however, not affected the turnover of the laundering business, for obvious reasons. In the survey undertaken the total turnover of a laundry per month was from Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 for a small unit, Rs. 350 to Rs. 500 for a medium unit and Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,000 for a sufficiently large unit.

Income and Expenditure.

The income of a laundry consists of the net gains arrived at after making the necessary deductions on account of various heads of expenditure from receipts collected by way of service charges.

Of expenditure, the main items are rent, wages and interest and the expenses incurred in obtaining the required quantum of accessories such as soap, soda, lime etc. As a rule, expenditure incurred on the first three of these items is of a more or less fixed and regular nature. It is subject, however, to a wide variation from unit to unit depending upon its size, its capital structure, the extent of its employment and lastly the place where it is located. Obviously, in towns like Osmanabad and Latur, the rent of a laundry shop entails a heavy expenditure to the owner, the rent sometimes amounting to Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 per month. Similarly a shop, because of its flourishing business may be required to engage a large amount of labour and be forced to increase its pay roll. There is again a possibility of a laundryman paying heavy rates of interest on the amount of loans borrowed to install a power unit or an up-to-date shop. In the

survey, it was found that, these expenses varied from Rs. 15 for a small unit to Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 for a medium and Rs. 300 to Rs. 350 for a large unit.

LAUNDRIES. Income and Expenditure.

A big laundry has of necessity to engage specialised labour to carry out its manifold jobs of washing, ironing and giving the delivery of clothes to the customers in attractive packages. These jobs are seldom entrusted to a single person. They are generally allotted to different persons for whom different wage-rates prevail depending on the skill and capacity required to perform the job. Thus, while a washerman is paid at the rate of Rs. 7 per hundred clothes, a man doing ironing is paid even more, especially if he handles silk and terelyne garments. Most of the other workers are paid a monthly wage varying between Rs. 75 and Rs. 100 as the case may be.

HAIR-CUTTING.

Hair-Cutting Saloons are of recent origin and could be regarded as the outcome of modern city life. Till very recently the traditional barber with his bag on the back was a feature both of rural and urban areas. However, the changing habits of the people have forced the traditional barber out of the urban areas.

A majority of the establishments surveyed were hereditary in nature. This occupation has been followed by a particular community. A small number of persons have taken up this occupation. In 1951, the number of persons engaged in this occupation was 1,363. The 1961 Census gives the number as 2,140.

A worn-out chair or two, a bench for waiting customers and in some cases a mirror, the purpose of which is decoration rather than utility are the usual items of furniture of a hair-cutting saloon in a village. However, conditions in cities like Latur, Osmanabad and Udgir differ widely and present a contrast to those in villages. Many medium shops surveyed have a few chairs, tables and mirrors. Big shops have revolving chairs, dressing tables, big mirrors and radios. Most of the big establishments are fitted with fans.

Tools and Equipment.

A few pair of scissors, cropping machines, combs and razors are the things required for the pursuit of the occupation. The total cost of these items comes to Rs. 300, Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,500 in case of small, medium and big establishments respectively.

Labour.

In villages, usually, the artisan assisted by the members of his family does the work. In cities and towns, where the business is very heavy and brisk, the owner of a shop not only takes the help of his family members but also employs labour on daily or monthly wages which vary from shop to shop and rest somewhere between Rs. 3 and Rs. 5 per day. In some of the establishments, the workers are paid fifty per cent of the earnings accrued due to them. The number of persons employed by an establishment varies between two and six depending upon the size of the shop.

CHAPTER 8.

Miscellaneous Occupations.

HAIR-CUTTING. Income.

In villages, though the business is assured throughout the year, a barber has to seek some subsidiary employment to enable him to make both the ends meet. Very few barbers are found to possess land of their own. On an average an itinerant barber earns Rs. 50 per month.

However, the position in cities and towns widely differs. This apparently affects their income. They have liabilities such as rent, wages and working capital which a barber in a village is hardly required to pay. After making allowance for these, the owner of a small, medium or big size establishment earns Rs. 125 to Rs. 140, Rs. 140 to Rs. 200 and Rs. 225 to Rs. 275 per month, respectively. An employee gets about Rs. 100 to Rs. 175 a month.

TAILORING.

Tailoring is an age-old occupation. A tailor requires the ingenuity to satisfy the human demand to look as graceful as possible in garment and hence the occupation has a respected place in the social organisation. However, the traditional attitude of many of the tailors and their apathy towards the adoption of modern techniques of stitching and out-fitting clothes had been responsible for making the occupation less prosperous. This was, however, a passing phase and tailors in both the urban and rural areas are now keeping pace in adapting themselves to the modern art of stitching.

In olden days, this occupation was followed by persons belonging to the *Shimpi* community. To-day even though any person could take up the tailoring occupation, it has not lost its hereditary nature at the district level. In villages, a tailoring family could be found to be following the profession for generations. But in urban areas due to change in tastes and fashions of the ever-increasing population, the profession has no longer remained the monopoly of a particular community, and any person with initiative and resources can own a tailoring shop. However, the location of the tailors in a village or a town makes a considerable difference in his economic status.

A village tailor is not so well-off as his counterpart in the town. The demand for his services is seasonal and it is only the marriage and the festival seasons that keep him busy. The income prospects also do not present a very happy picture because business is brisk during the season only. This state of affairs forces him to fall back upon his agricultural resources which keep him busy during the slack season.

A village tailor and very often his urban counterpart in addition to his normal professional work keeps in his establishment cloth for sale and thus is in a position to acquire for himself dual customers. Village customers do not present the tailor with difficult choices as do the urban customers. Modern fashions have not yet made a deep inroad in the rural life as they have done in case of the urban. As a result, the

village tailor can afford to keep himself on a semi-skilled level unlike an urban tailor.

This aspect of business has greatly influenced the composition and organisation of the occupation as could be seen from the following analysis. The total number of persons employed in this occupation in the district was 3,507 in 1961 of whom 832 were in the urban areas.

Tools and Equipment.

A Sewing machine, a pair of scissors, a wooden flat table for cutting cloth, a cupboard and chairs are the main tools and equipment. Bigger shops in the district were found to keep two to three machines. A sewing machine costs between Rs. 275 and Rs. 500. Many a shop with one machine was found without any noteworthy furniture. The biggest shops in the district had show-cases, up-to-date chairs for their customers and big mirrors hanging on the walls.

Accessories.

The accessories of a tailor mainly consist of articles required for stitching, such as thread, needles, buttons, canvas cloth, a marking pencil and a measuring tape. These accessories involve insignificant investment for the tailor, amounting to between Rs. 10 and Rs. 20.

Labour.

In a small establishment, the tailor himself does all the work single-handed. However, at times he secures help from his family members in carrying out small jobs such as stitching on buttons, etc. In big and medium shops labour is hired for carrying out sewing and other minor operations. The wages paid are either on piece-work basis or are equivalent to half the value of the work done by them during a day. Ordinarily a hired worker earns about Rs. 80 to Rs. 120 per month.

Turnover.

The usual items stitched are shirts, pants, coats, waist-coats, pyajamas and blouses. However, some establishments specialise in stitching certain garments only such as suits, etc.

Income and Expenditure

With the exception of the big establishments in Latur and Osmanabad, the income of most of the tailoring establishments in the district is very low on account of two reasons. Firstly, there exists among tailors a very keen competition which prevents any of them from securing sizeable business. Secondly, the cost of materials like thread, buttons and the oil required to grease the machine has gone up. At a number of places, the tailors have formed unions, but nowhere have they been able to make a concerted effort to increase their rates which are very low. Nowadays, a number of middle-class families also keep machines at home to save their expenditure on stitching. The tendency has been encouraged by the *mahila mandals* which organise and conduct sewing classes for ladies. All these factors have adversely affected the income of the tailors.

The monthly income of an average tailoring establishment comes to about Rs. 100. This income is derived from the charges for stitching the garments. As against this income, the expenditure of a shop is relatively small. The main items of expenditure

CHAPTER 8.

Miscellaneous Occupations.

TAILORING.

Income and Expenditure.

are the rent, accessories and repairs and replacement of tools and equipment. In a village or a small town, a tailor often converts a part of his residential accommodation into an establishment and thus saves for himself the expenditure on rent. For a medium and large establishment, however, a tailor has to rent a separate accommodation and pay higher monthly charges. The latter were found to range from Rs. 10 to Rs. 40 depending upon the location of the shop. In Latur and Osmanabad, certain establishments were found to be paying over Rs. 60 by way of rent. Next to rent is the expenditure on stitching accessories. On an average, he requires every month one bundle of thread, two dozens of buttons and an ounce of mobile oil per machine, the cost of which comes to Rs. 10. The expenses on repairs and renewals are not made every month or year but they still form an item of recurring expenditure to the establishment. This is because tools and equipment, if not handled properly often go out of order.

Very few establishments as a rule engage a permanent worker on a monthly payment. The custom is to pay to the worker half the charges for whatever work he has carried out. This amounts, therefore, to a very small income to the worker, who mainly joins the tailoring firm as an apprentice, and leaves it when he is in a position to set up his own shop.

BAKERIES.

The impact of European habits on the Indian way of life brought about changes in the latter. New things became visible in the day-to-day life of the people. In the initial stage, this met with stiff resistance as the people looked upon it with contempt and thought it as an encroachment on their own culture. It was a shock to their superstitions. They were baffled. With the passage of time, however, the sharpness of the resistance was blunted and people were habituated to it. Bakery is one of such changes over which a wide controversy was aroused.

Originally, bakeries were started to cater to the needs of European officials in India and later on of a selected few among the local people who began to develop a taste for western food. They became very popular in a short time as they provided cheap and substantial food to the poor.

In recent times with the growth of urbanisation the processing of products on a large scale has received a great stimulus. The demand for processed food products like bread, biscuits, etc., is on the increase. As a result, a number of bakeries have been started in Osmanabad district. The total number of persons engaged in this occupation, according to the 1961 Census, was 327 including a number of confectioners, candy and sweet-meat makers.

Accessories.

Wheat flour, sugar, yeast, butter, flavouring essence and eggs constitute the main raw materials required. All these things are locally available and are purchased mostly on wholesale basis.

CHAPTER 8.

Miscellaneous Occupations.

BAKERIES.

The requirement of raw materials depends on the total turnover of the product. Generally, the monthly expenditure ranges between Rs. 90 and Rs. 200 depending on the size of the establishment.

Tools and Equipment.

The equipment consists of an oven with its accessories such as metal sheets, moulds, iron rods, vessels and big plates to prepare dough and cupboards to keep the baked stuff, as also furniture and ordinary utensils. The total expenditure under this head ranges between Rs. 500 and Rs. 2,500.

Process.

The process of manufacturing bread is not a complicated one. Wheat flour is mixed with water and the dough is prepared. To this yeast is also added. The dough is then kept in a warm place to ferment. After a few hours the dough apportioned in suitable sizes is kept in moulds in an oven and baked and thus bread is prepared. Sugar is some times added for taste. Thus it requires little skill except where pastries, biscuits and other dainties are prepared.

Labour.

Most of the establishments are very small in size and are therefore. run with the help of family members only. Whereever labour is engaged, it is paid from Rs. 40 to Rs. 75 per month, depending on the nature of the job. The nature of work in the bakery prevents it from prescribing rigid terms of work to labourers. The large establishments, as disclosed in the survey, engaged three to four persons whereas the small ones hardly employed a person or two.

Besides bread, the bakeries in the district also manufacture butter-biscuits and cakes. The units sell the products both on wholesale and retail basis.

Income and Expenditure.

Raw materials, rent, labour charges. if any, electricity and fuel are the main heads of expenditure which account for Rs. 600. After meeting all the obligations the net annual income ranges between Rs. 1,200 and Rs. 3,500 per year and in a few cases even more.

FLOUR-MILLS.

Flour-mills were established in India soon after oil-engines came to be widely adopted in the manufacturing process. In an age of machinery, they indeed proved a boon to the housewives whose toils and troubles of grinding corn at home were largely saved by them. Besides grinding, the flour-mills also do the job of parching and dehusking the grains and thereby assisting farmers to put their produce on the market within a short time. The utilisation of electric energy has further led to the growth of the flour-mill industry in the country by considerably cutting down its operational costs. To-day one can hardly notice a large village or a town which is devoid of any flour-mill. Even in a backward district like Osmanabad, flour-mills have been set-up at a good number of places. In 1961, there were 707 flour-mills in the district engaging 1,326 workers.

CHAPTER 8.

Miscellaneous Occupations.

FLOUR-MILLS.

Setting up a flour-mill involves a lot of initial expenditure by way of fixed capital. The main constituents of its machinery are an electric motor or an oil engine and grinders. A flour-mill also requires a small set of tools for repairs which consists of jack-screw, hammer, etc. The cost of the entire ensemble ranges from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 7,000 depending upon the capacity and the make of the machinery. Mills which undertake husking, polishing, pounding and crushing of pulses have to bear additional costs for the installation of hullers and crushers.

Income and Expenditure

The income of such establishments is derived from the charges received for grinding and husking as the case may be. The charges for grinding and husking are more or less the same in almost all the mills.

The recurring expenditure of a flour-mill is on items such as labour costs and the cost of power consumption, oil or electricity as the case may be, necessary for the operation of the machinery. It also includes the cost of repairs. The labour costs mainly include the wages of the labour generally of one person only, and come to as much as Rs. 60 a month. The other costs, *viz*., those of power consumption and repairs are usually small. After deducting the total expenditure a margin of Rs. 150 to Rs. 300 is left to the proprietor.

PAN-BIDI SHOPS.

From old times *pan* chewing was an excellent pastime and the habit has continued even today. With *pan* chewing are accompanied the generally inseparable habits of smoking and tobacco chewing. Persons indulge in these habits knowing fully well the ill effects on health that go along with them. But the pleasure that they give to a person more than compensates for their ill-effects.

Situation and Size

These shops are very common in towns, as also in big villages. They are fairly well distributed all over the district. The market place and entertainment corners offer them very good business. Many of the shops are merely an extensions of hotels. All the articles are kept in a small place in a compact manner. Many a time, a rack is hung on to the wall on which are arranged all the items. In spite of the small place available, they are not devoid of decoration. They have their own typical method of decoration which nevertheless, attracts the customers. A mirror, an alarm time piece, in many cases a radio too and pictures of film stars give these shops a decent appearance. The shining bowls for catechu and lime and the glittering brass plates are an added attraction to the customers. Many of the shop-keepers also keep on sale post-cards, stamps, envelopes, kites etc.

Accessories.

Betel-leaves, betel-nut, tobacco, lime, catechu, cloves and other spices, bidis, cigarettes etc., form the main items of sale of these shops. They either procure them from the local market or bring them from the district or the nearer market place.

Generally the total cost of these articles for a shop ranges between Rs. 200 and Rs. 400 per month. Some of the shops have to restrict purchase of these articles to Rs. 70 to Rs. 100, by the very nature of circumstances.

Tools and Equipment.

It may be pointed out that the very nature and small size of the occupation rules out the necessity of complex and costly tools. Tools include only nut-crackers and scissors, whereas the equipment consists of the furniture including the shelves, racks and even the various containers used for preserving the articles. The majority of the shops in the district are small-sized and possess tools and equipment worth Rs. 200 to Rs. 500. Only a few shops were found to have tools and equipment exceeding Rs. 500 in value.

No fixed capital investment except in the small set of tools and equipment mentioned above is necessary. The recurring expenses for the purchase of articles, payment of wages and rent are recovered quickly as the business is on cash basis. The capital was found to have been raised by the proprietors from their own resources.

Income and Expenditure.

The income consists of receipts from the sale of goods. *Pans* of different types are prepared and are sold at different prices. Cigarettes, match-boxes and bidis are the other articles of sale. The daily sale of these articles brings in a good income to the proprietor since the transactions are numerous albeit small. The daily turnover of a shop ranges between Rs. 15 and Rs. 50 per day depending on its location, size and reputation of service to the customers.

The various items which the shop-keepers are required to purchase account for three-fourth of the total expenditure. Rent comes next. The rent varies considerably from shop to shop depending on the place and the space occupied. The shop owners generally pay higher rent in case the shop is located at the bazar-place or near a cinema-house. The net profit of a shop-keeper varies between Rs. 3 and Rs. 15 per day.

Labour charges do not figure prominently in the expenditure of *pan-bidi* shops as most of these are managed by the proprietors themselves.

Recently there has been a considerable rise in the number of shops. Small capital requirement, small size, quick returns and ease of operation are favourable factors contributing to this rise.

SWEET-MEAT MAKING.

Sweet-meat making is a flourishing business at a number of places in Osmanabad district. Sweet-meat shops especially abound at Latur, Osmanabad and Tuljapur, the first two being the main marketing centres and the last, a centre of pilgrimage.

A survey of these shops conducted at Latur, Osmanabad and Tuljapur revealed that the occupation of sweet-meat making in most of the cases was hereditary in character. It was run by the

CHAPTER 8. Miscellaneous Occupations. SWEET-MEAT MAKING.

proprietor himself with the assistance of his family. Only in a few big shops outside labour was employed to do odd jobs. The total number of persons engaged in this business was 327 according to the 1961 Census. The number includes confectioners, candy and sweet-meat workers also.

Sweet-meat shops are generally situated on the main road of a town or near its market area. But where there is a famous temple or deity they are also found in its precincts.

Tools and Equipment.

The occupation of sweet-meat making requires small initial capital investment in tools and equipment. The latter largely consists of utensils either of brass or aluminium necessary to prepare various kinds of sweets. They include, besides stoves, such utensils as pots, pans and sauce-pans and tools like tongs and spoons. Usually, most of these utensils last for a long time with only a few requiring replacement after every five or six years. The total investment involved in them varies as per the size of the establishment but for an average establishment it comes to about Rs. 2,000.

Income and Expenditure.

Rent and the cost of the various articles required to prepare sweet-meats are the two heads which account for the major part of the expenditure, the amount varying between Rs. 200 and Rs. 550 per month. After making allowance for these, the profit ranged between Rs. 125 and Rs. 300 per month.

BICYCLE SHOPS.

The bicycle is the cheapest and perhaps the most convenient mode of transport a person could make use of. Its use is very common in Osmanabad district, where a good number of bicycle shops are seen in urban and rural areas. Besides hiring-out bikes to public, these shops undertake their repairs also. In addition, they carry out repairs to cycle-rikshaws, petromaxes and stoves which are frequently brought to them by the people.

A survey of the bicycle shops was conducted at Osmanabad, Latur, Udgir, Umarga and a few other places in the district. The following is a short description of their working conditions and the business undertaken by them.

Location.

The cycle shop was generally found located near a motor-stand or a market place or in the heart of a busy locality where the customers require it most. Occasionally it could be seen at a street corner, as well. Usually the bicycle shop occupied a very small area where the work of repairing was carried out.

Tools and Equipment.

Ordinarily, a medium size shop owned 25 to 30 cycles both new and second hand but subsequently repaired, kept for hiring to the public. Besides, these shops kept in store spare parts and accessories such as handles, bearings, rims, tubes, tyres and out-machine, scissors, spanners, wrenches, nuts, bolts and screws. They formed a recurring item of expenditure involving a sum of Rs. 600 per month.

CHAPTER 8.

Miscellaneous Occupations.

BICYCLE SHOPS.

Income and Expenditure.

The charges for repairing varied from shop to shop. An establishment earned a gross income of Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 per month including sale-proceeds of space parts and hiring out of the bicycles.

The main items of expenditure of a bicycle shop are wages for labour, rent and cost of the material used in the repairs. The total expenditure on them depends upon the size of the shop and the extent of service rendered by them.

RADIO AND WATCH REPAIRS.

During the past few years there has been a considerable increase in the use of radios as a means of entertainment and wrist-watches as an item of necessity. Even transistor sets have made their way to distantly situated villages. With the increasing use of these articles a number of shops selling and repairing these articles have come up in recent times.

Most of these shops are located in the urban areas of the district. Generally these shops combine sale with repairs. The repairing of these articles is a skilled job. The owners of the shops generally do the repair work. Where the business is brisk the services of skilled artisans are employed.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

Due to the numerous developmental activities undertaken by the Government, the number of persons employed in the public administration in recent times has been increasing. The total number of persons under this head in the district was 7,508 as recorded in the 1951 Census.

However, the 1961 Census gives the total number of men and women engaged in the public administration at 9,399. The number includes the officials and other ministerial staff of the Central as well as State Governments, officials of quasi-Government institutions and local bodies such as Municipalities, Zilla Parishad and Village Panchayats and employees of trade unions and recreational services.

LEGAL PROFESSION.

Along with the general increase in the educational standards, the number of people taking to law has shown a considerable increase in recent years. Law Colleges have been opened at most of the district towns in the State. The legal profession, however, does not absorb all the law graduates. Many take up service under government or in private firms.

This profession includes lawyers, assistants to lawyers, clerks, petition-writers etc. In 1951, the number of lawyers and related workers was 214. However, there was a slight increase during the decade from 1951 to 1961 as could be seen from the 1961 Census. According to the 1961 Census, the total number of lawyers in Osmanabad district was 253 of whom 3 were female practitioners, and the number of persons assisting them was 154.

ARTS, LETTERS AND SCIENCES.

This category includes men of letters, artists, dancers and related workers, musicians and related workers, architects, engineers and surveyors, photographers, etc.

CHAPTER 8.

Miscellaneous Occupations.

ARTS, LETTERS AND SCIENCES.

In 1951, the number of persons under this category was 33 including artists, writers and journalists. The 1961 Census shows a remarkable increase in the number of persons engaged under this head. The following statement shows the number of persons category-wise.

Persons engaged in arts, letters, sciences etc., 1961.

Category	Persons		
	Males	Females	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Social scientists and related workers ..	316	17	333
Artists, writers and related workers ..	499	74	573
Musicians and related workers.. ..	313	14	327
Dancers and related workers	120	50	170
Astrologers and palmists	171	1	172
Architects, engineers and surveyors ..	105	2	107
Photographers	2	..	2

RELIGIOUS PROFESSION.

The persons taking up this occupation were few. In fact, the religious profession as such is fast losing ground. However, some persons carried it on as a subsidiary means of income and i no longer assumed the nature of a full-time job. In 1951, there were 1,145 persons engaged in this profession in the district. The number showed a slight increase in the 1961 Census and stood at 1,272.

EDUCATIONAL SERVICES.

After the introduction of planning for the country's economic development, in which expansion of education down to the lower strata of society was envisaged, the number of persons engaged in the educational services increased enormously. A comparative study of the figures of the Censuses of 1951 and 1961 would reveal how fast the increase in the number has been.

In 1951, there were only, 1,878 persons employed in the field of education and research. However, during the ten year period from 1951 to 1961. the number rose to 4,606, the category-wise split-up of which was as follows; 444 secondary school teachers, 224 kindergarten teachers, 3,373 middle and primary teachers and 565 belonging to different other categories. The increase seemed to be particularly remarkable in the field of primary education.

MEDICAL PROFESSION.

In 1951, only 614 were found engaged in this profession. The number included, besides doctors, persons engaged in other medical and health services. The number of persons found to be following this profession was 682 in 1961.

CHAPTER 9—ECONOMIC TRENDS

CHAPTER 9.

Economic Trends.

THIS CHAPTER HAS BEEN DIVIDED INTO TWO SECTIONS *viz.*, Standard of Living and Economic Prospects. The first section analyses the family budgets of different families belonging to various income groups in urban and rural areas of the district, while the second section attempts to envisage the economic potentialities of the district in the various sectors of the district economy.

SECTION I—STANDARD OF LIVING

STANDARD OF LIVING.

Introduction.

The concept of the standard of living has to be clearly distinguished from the concept of the standard of life. The former represents the necessaries, the comforts and the luxuries to the consumption of which an individual or a family is accustomed, whereas the latter represents what an individual or a family would aspire for. In short, the standard of living indicates what a person or a family actually has, while the standard of life represents an ideal. The efforts of the individual or the family are directed towards realising the ideal. The concept of the standard of living in relation to the standard of life is not static. It is rather dynamic and goes on changing from time to time. This may be due to a change in the outlook of a family or an individual. It may also be due to the strides made in the field of science and such other features, which invariably revolutionise the fabric of human demand and the character of the propensity to consume. It will thus appear that what is an ideal for the distant future may become a fact in the near future and this may result in the creation of a new concept for both the standard of life as also for the standard of living.

The concept of standard is a relative concept as has already been stated. Whether people are better off or worse off today than what they were in the past can be judged by a comparison between the present and the past *e.g.*, a detailed analysis of income, expenditure, price level etc., spread over a period of a past few years, selecting some particular years such as 1935, 1945 and 1955 which are normal years and which reflect a certain trend over a decade. Such an analysis is, however, not possible in view of the difficulties in obtaining the detailed statistical data that would be required for such a purpose.

CHAPTER 9. Economic Trends. STANDARD OF LIVING. Introduction.

It is also possible to judge the standard of living of the people of the district reflected in the economic prosperity of the district as measured in monetary terms. Even though such an analysis would be purely of a general nature, the rise or fall in the district income along with the price levels would reflect the rise or fall in the standard of living in the district assuming that there is an even distribution of income and a fairly steady rate of employment during the period under study. The methods which are used for calculating the provincial or the national income may be adopted to calculate the district income. But here again there is the same difficulty of obtaining correct and reliable statistical data. The statistics that will be required for the computation of the district income will be more difficult to get than those which are required to compute the provincial or the national income. This naturally restricts the scope of analysis attempted in this chapter. Hence no attempt is made to study the relative standard of living of the people in the district in this chapter. An attempt is made to analyse the income and expenditure patterns of various representative families belonging to certain defined income groups. Such a study may not reveal whether there is an increase in the material prosperity of the people over a period of time. It will, however, positively state the trends in the pattern of the standard of living and comparison between the standards enjoyed by various strata of the community. It may be pointed out in this connection that though the actual observations corroborate the correctness of the broad outlines of the standard of living of the people in the district, in a particular year statistical accuracy is not claimed. The standard of living is a result of various factors, the main among which are the total income of a family, the total expenditure liability of a family and the prevailing price level. For this purpose the family is to be taken as a unit.

The following description of the patterns of income and expenditure in urban and rural areas of Osmanabad district is based upon a sample survey conducted in the district.

The following method was adopted for the survey. Certain areas of the district, representative of urban and rural characteristics were selected for the survey. From these areas a few of the villages and towns were selected for the survey. For the purpose of investigation, a household was adopted as the unit of sampling. Based on the average annual income of a family giving due weightage to the general backwardness of the district the families were grouped as under—

Group I—Families with an annual income of Rs. 3,000 and over.

Group II—Families with an annual income ranging between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 3,000.

Group III—Families with an annual income of Rs. 1,000 and below.

STANDARD OF LIVING.
Introduction.

The details in respect of each family such as number of members, number of earners, income, expenditure, family possessions, indebtedness, literacy condition and main and subsidiary occupations of the head of the family are noted. For the sake of computation an adult or two minors were treated as equal to one unit.

The following method was adopted in evaluating the income side of a family budget. In case of a family possessing landed property, its area, value and volume of debts, if any, were noted. If the property was in the form of buildings, the actual possessions along with the volume of debts, were also considered. In respect of their properties, the annual income and the annual yield, the information was obtained from the heads of the families. Number and value of cattle were also considered. The income from all sources of a particular family was grouped together for the purpose of analysis. The statistics regarding deductions from provident fund, bank balance, postal savings, deposits, insurance etc., comprising the savings of the families, were also collected at the time of the survey.

The expenditure was grouped under two categories *viz.*, monthly and annual. Under the first category was included the expenditure incurred by a family over grocery, rent, lighting, domestic services, entertainment, education, etc. The second category included the expenditure incurred on clothing, ornaments, charity, medical relief, travel and social obligations.

In Osmanabad district, the survey was conducted at Ausa, Kalam, Latur, Osmanabad, Umarga, Bhoom, Parenda, Tuljapur, Udgir, Dalimb, Murum, Talmod, Yermala, Alni, Gharani, Lamjana, Sawargaon, Murud and Dhoki. Under the present circumstances conditions in both the rural and urban areas present almost a similar picture in regard to the cost of living in relation to prices. Hence the urban and the rural areas of the district have been considered together for the sake of drawing conclusions from the survey. However, the difference between urban and rural patterns is shown wherever it exists.

Group I.
Income.

Group I consists of families with an annual income of Rs. 3,000 and above. From this group 62 families were surveyed. The average family in this group was composed of 6 adults and 4 minors* making a total of 8 units. On an average there were two earners in a family. Only 30 of them disclosed their income from agriculture which, on an average was Rs. 4,800 per year, after deducting the value of the agricultural produce that they consumed. A few of them owned houses too. From their occupations they were getting Rs. 2,100 per year on an average.

Though they were considered to be a well-to-do class, only 17 of them disclosed their cash savings. They could be placed at

*For the purposes of cereal consumption a minor is taken to be below 12 years of age.

CHAPTER 9.

Economic Trends.

STANDARD OF LIVING.

Group I.

Income.

Rs. 10,000 giving an average of Rs. 600. However, few of them had taken insurance policies. Only 26 of them were indebted to the extent of Rs. 40,100 giving an average of Rs. 1,540. Many of them in rural areas had taken loans for unproductive expenditure though there were a few who had contracted debts for carrying out improvements in agriculture.

Expenditure.

Their total average monthly expenditure came to Rs. 480. Of this about Rs. 114 were spent on cereals and pulses. Their average monthly expenditure on oils, etc., was Rs. 18. Generally these people consumed more pungent food necessitating more consumption of oil and *ghee,* etc. The expenditure on this item is small because many families in rural areas consume clarified butter which they prepare at home. They spent on an average Rs. 19 per month on vegetables. Of the families surveyed, 41 families purchased milk from the vendors and spent Rs. 37 per month on this item.

People from this group spent about Rs. 11 on lighting and Rs. 54 on domestic services. Only 44 families spent Rs. 69 on an average on education. In case of entertainment people in the urban areas usually preferred film shows and dramas while the people in the rural areas preferred circus shows and *tamashas.* The average expenditure on this item in rural areas was Rs. 11 while the same in urban areas was Rs. 13. In the rural areas only 50 per cent of the families spent money on this item while in the urban areas 85 per cent of the families did so. The average expenditure on this item of both rural and urban sectors combined was about Rs. 12 per month.

The important item of expenditure in the urban areas was rent. About 80 per cent of the families paid Rs. 34 per month as rent and the remaining 20 per cent owned their houses and paid only municipal and other taxes. The percentage of families that owned houses was more in the rural areas where only 25 per cent of the families were found to be residing in rented premises paying an average rent of Rs. 18 per month.

As per the 1961 District Census Hand Book, 86.01 per cent of the dwellings in the district are owned and 13.99 per cent are rented. Though the proportion or owned houses is much lower in urban areas (57.66) than in rural areas (89.39), it is still higher than the average of 30.28 per cent for all urban areas of the State.

Stone which occurs in every part of the district predominates amongst the materials used for walls with a proportion of 78.40 per cent and is followed by mud with a meagre proportion of 7.50 per cent. In the tahsils of Ahmadpur, Parenda, Tuljapur, Udgir, Ausa, Umarga and Nilanga, grass, leaves and reeds are used next to stone and not mud. Unburnt bricks form the substitute for the same in Latur tahsil.

CHAPTER 9.

Economic Trends.

STANDARD OF LIVING.

Group I.

Expenditure.

The families in this group generally were well dressed and possessed many sets of dresses. Their average annual expenditure on clothing was as high as Rs. 816. People in this group in urban as well as in rural areas were found to be using the same quality of clothes though their pattern differed.

Almost all the families spent money for religious or charitable purposes. Though the amount spent varied from family to family, on an average each family was found to be spending around Rs. 192 per annum on religious and charitable accounts. The families in this group availed themselves of medical facilities and most of them were found incurring expenditure on this account. The average annual expenditure of a family on this account was Rs. 192.

The families in this group were able to save substantial part of their income. They spent around Rs. 132 per year on travelling and miscellaneous expenses. Being religious minded and orthodox, much of the expenditure in this behalf was incurred for going to the fairs, holy places etc.

The total average monthly expenditure on food it came to Rs. 188 which was 42 per cent of the total expenditure and 32 per cent of the average monthly income.

Household Equipment.

Many families in this group possessed some gold ornaments and costly clothes besides luxury articles like radios, fans, motor-cycles, motor cars, etc. The household equipment of these families consisted of brass and copper utensils, crockery and a few earthen pots. Use of stainless steel was not uncommon. Their bedding consisted of chaddars, carpets, mattresses and pillows. The percentage of literacy in this group was very high. Most of the members in the urban areas had received secondary education and those in the rural areas, primary education. A few had received college education as well.

Group II.

Income.

The annual income of every family in this group was between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 3,000. The family in this group usually consisted of 6 units (4 adults and 4 minors). All the members in a family depended for their livelihood upon the head of the family though in exceptional cases there were two or even three earners who supplemented the income of the head of the family. The average monthly income of a family in this group amounted to Rs. 250. A few of the families owned houses and received subsidiary income from agricultural lands which they owned. Before the reform of the agricultural land tenures undertaken by the State many in this group used to receive a substantial income from the land they owned. But with the change in the pattern of agricultural land tenures, only those who cultivate land under their own management get some income from land. The survey revealed that many of the families in this group incurred debts to the tune of Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 2,000 to meet unforeseen expenditure.

CHAPTER 9.

Economic Trends.

STANDARD OF LIVING.

Group II.

Expenditure.

Their total monthly expenditure came to Rs. 248. Of this about Rs. 62 per month were spent on cereals and pulses. Their average monthly expenditure on oils, ghee etc., was Rs. 20. On vegetables they spent about Rs. 20 per month.

In the urban areas most of them purchased milk from the vendors and paid on an average Rs. 16 per month for the same. In the rural areas 42 families spent about Rs. 462 giving an average of Rs. 11 per family. Others either did not consume milk or procured it from the milch cattle they owned. Thus the average expenditure per family per month on this item came to Rs. 14. The total expenditure incurred by a family on food items came to Rs. 116 per month.

Only 45 per cent of the families in this group employed domestic servants and spent on an average Rs. 12 per month on domestic services. Each family spent about Rs. 8 per month on lighting. Only 42 families spent an aggregate of Rs. 427 on entertainment giving an average of Rs. 10 per month. However, most of these families were from urban areas. The urge for education was greater amongst the families in this group in urban areas than in the rural areas. In the urban areas 27 families out of 40 in this group spent Rs. 405 per month giving an average of Rs. 15 per month per family. As against this, in rural areas only 24 families out of 60 spent Rs. 288 per month giving an average of Rs. 12 per month. Only one family in the rural areas was found to be spending Rs. 200 per month on higher education of the childrer. Thus the average expenditure on this item per family came to Rs. 13 per month.

Rent was an important item of expenditure in the urban areas. Nearly 62 per cent of the families in urban areas stayed in rented premises paying an average rent of Rs. 15 per month. In rural areas only 20 per cent were residing in rented premises and paid on an average Rs. 6 per month towards the same. Most of these were one-room tenements. The average expenditure on rent for the district as a whole was Rs. 10 per month.

The families in this group generally were well dressed though they did not have costly apparel and many sets of dresses. The average annual expenditure on clothing was about Rs. 650 per family. In this group also the quality of clothes used by rural and urban people was the same though the pattern of clothes differed.

Many families in this group were found to be spending money on religious and charitable purposes. The average expenditure incurred on this account per family per annum was Rs. 120. The families in this group too, mostly in the urban areas, were health conscious and spent annually about Rs. 100 on medicines and allied expenditure.

With most of their income spent on the necessities of life, the families in this group spent only about Rs. 60 per annum on

travelling and allied expenses. People being religious minded in general, most of the money spent on this account was incurred for going to fairs, etc.

CHAPTER 9.

Economic Trends.

STANDARD OF LIVING.

Group II.

Expenditure.

The total average monthly expenditure on food items of a family in this group came to Rs. 116. That was 56 per cent of their total monthly expenditure as also of their income, as there was no saving.

Household Equipment.

The household equipment of families in this group consisted of a few brass and copper utensils and some stainless steel utensils also. Very few families possessed furniture except a cot, a chair and a table. In view of the just balanced budget, it was not surprising that their household equipment including bedding just enabled them to meet their day to day requirements. The percentage of literacy was high amongst the families in this group. Many were found to have studied up to S. S. C. level and a few up to college level.

The ornaments they possessed were limited to a few *tolas* of gold. Their possession of costly clothing was also very limited.

Group III.

Income.

The annual income of the families in this group was below Rs. 1,000. This group consisted of a large number of persons living from hand to mouth and comprised farm workers, landless tenants, hawkers, coolies, cobblers, potters, etc.

The average family consisted of six units composed of four adults and four minors. The average estimated earnings of the 117 families surveyed were about Rs. 800 per annum.

Expenditure.

Their total monthly expenditure was Rs. 90. Of these about Rs. 55 were spent on cereals and pulses. Their average monthly expenditure on oil was Rs. 7 and that was a quantity just necessary. They spent about Rs. 6 per month on vegetables and allied non-vegetarian articles which they very rarely could afford. The families in this group consumed an insignificant quantity of milk and spent about Rs. 6 per month on the same. Their expenditure on entertainment was also very meagre and that was just Re. 1 per month. Only 29 per cent of the families in this group spent some amount on educating their children giving an average of Rs. 2 per month. Their economic condition did not allow them to spend on education and also forced their children to seek employment at an early age.

Though the families in this group generally did not own land or a house, only a few of them were living in rented premises. Others were just living in huts constructed on vacant plots or other places. The average expenditure on this account was barely Rs. 2 per month.

On clothing they spent not more than Rs. 100 per annum. Their religious expenditure as also medical expenditure jointly accounted for Rs. 36 per annum.

CHAPTER 9. Economic Trends. STANDARD OF LIVING. Group III. *Expenditure, Household Equipment.*

The total average expenditure on food items of a family in this group came to Rs. 74 which was 80 per cent of their total monthly expenditure.

The families in this group had no savings and they were always in debts. However, the amount of debts was very low on account of their non-creditworthiness.

The inadequate income of the families in this group forced them to pull on with scanty household equipment that could hardly meet their needs. Their household equipment often consisted of one copper drum for storing water, one or two buckets, a few aluminium vessels and earthen pots. Their bedding was also like-wise poor. The percentage of literacy was quite low, education being restricted to mostly primary stage and to the secondary stage in a few cases.

Comparative study of all the three groups.

The higher income group spent about 42 per cent of the money they expended per month on food items while the percentage expenditure over the same item in the middle income group and lower income group was 56 per cent and 74 per cent respectively. This was in keeping with the Engel's law of family expenditure which states that as the income diminishes the percentage expenditure on articles of food goes on increasing. The families in the first group could afford to spent on milk and milk products whereas in the second group the expenditure was small and particularly insignificant in the third group. The expenditure on various items of food was marked by a variety in case of the first group whereas the standard of purchases made in the second and the third followed the normal pattern of consumption.

The housing conditions also differed from group to group. The families in the first group stayed in spacious *wadas*, if that was their ancestral property or otherwise their premises were well ventilated bungalows or blocks with rooms well furnished. Those in the second group also stayed in well ventilated premises but theirs were mainly one or two-room tenements, partially, furnished. The majority of families in the third group stayed in single room tenements and at times in huts situated on the outskirts of the towns. Their tenements were generally ill ventilated with roofs at low heights from the ground.

In the matter of clothing also a marked difference was witnessed amongst the three groups. The families in the first group could afford to have seasonal clothing and could satisfy their tastes for variety in clothing. The families in the second group used the second best clothing. The families in the third group were found to have scanty clothing barely sufficient to satisfy their needs.

In the sphere of education the percentage of literacy was almost equal in the first and the second groups in the urban areas. From the families in these groups in the rural areas only those who could afford to send their children to the urban areas were literate. The literacy percentage in the third group was much less than in the first and the second groups.

SECTION II—ECONOMIC PROSPECTS

ECONOMIC PROSPECTS. Introduction.

Economic prospects of a region depend primarily upon the amount of natural resources available for production and the extent to which they are exploited so as to obtain an optimum output. They are determined by the rate of productivity arising from an application of a given technique or method of production to such factors as land, labour and capital. Just how these factors are employed or are being exploited could best be visualised from the course of economic trends prevailing in that region and the direct or indirect impact they exert upon the standard of life of the people. The present chapter is, therefore, divided into two sections. the first dealing with the standard of living in Osmanabad district and the second with its economic prospects. A consideration of these aspects brings out the economic potentialities of the district and the possibilities of its future development.

Agriculture.

Since the district is predominantly an agricultural one, land assumes an important place in the consideration of economic prospects. Of the total geographical area of 3,466,234 acres in the district about 74.1 per cent was utilised in 1962-63 for growing food and non-food crops, orchards and fodder. In terms of agricultural population (6,42,534 as per the 1961 Census), it gives the ratio of net area sown to the total number of agricultural workers as 4 approximately. This ratio is quite high as compared with the other districts of Maharashtra. During the same year, *i.e.*, 1961-62, the land not available for cultivation in the district included 3,133 acres under forests, 68,097 acres under non-agricultural uses and 34,001 acres as barren land. It also included other uncultivated lands amounting to 1,34,054 acres and fallow lands of 6,59,510 acres. Since 1960-61, the pattern of land utilisation in the district has changed as could be seen from the following table.

TABLE No. 1

TAHSILWISE LAND UTILISATION STATISTICS FOR THE PERIOD 1960-61, 1961-62 AND 1962-63 IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT

(Figures in acres)

(1)	Year (2)	Ahmadpur (3)	Parenda (4)	Bhum (5)	Osmanabad (6)	Latur (7)	Tuljapur (8)
1. Total geographical area (by village papers).	1960-61 ..	3,92,987	2,60,761	2,19,207	2,95,163	2,46,847	3,76,535
	1961-62 ..	3,92,987	2,60,761	2,19,207	2,95,163	2,46,847	3,76,535
	1962-63 ..	3,92,987	2,60,761	2,19,207	2,95,163	2,46,847	3,76,535
2. Barren and uncultivable land ..	1960-61 ..	6,695	55	11,566	698	1,136	1,669
	1961-62 ..	5,444	55	11,566	698	1,136	1,669
	1962-63 ..	5,446	55	11,566	698	1,136	1,669
3. Area under forests	1960-61 ..	24	.	..	..	..	1,612
	1961-62 ..	24	..	..	..	..	1,612
	1962-63 ..	..	..	..	..	..	1,612
4. Land put to non-agricultural uses	1960-61 ..	6,665	5,446	6,319	4,879	5,913	6,141
	1961-62 ..	7,425	5,446	6,319	4,879	5,913	6,141
	1962-63 ..	7,925	5,446	6,319	4,879	5,410	6,141
5. Cultivable waste	1960-61 ..	2,261	5,327	798	3,324	1,502	4,573
	1961-62 ..	2,108	5,327	798	3,891	1,545	4,573
	1962-63 ..	12,108	4,133	798	3,587	1,573	4,573
6. Land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves.	1960-61 ..	480	..	287	44	..	46
	1961-62 ..	480	..	287	44	..	46
	1962-63 ..	6,534	..	90	44	..	46

7. Land under permanent pastures and grazing grounds.	1960-61 ..	11,167	3,426	6,670	8,087	4,052	7,966
	1961-62 ..	11,395	3,426	6,670	7,520	3,799	7,966
	1962-63 ..	21,002	3,426	6,670	7,520	3,799	7,966
8. Current fallows	1960-61 ..	50.662	18,977	29,259	60,166	23,572	88,053
	1961-62 ..	49,996	18,639	31,148	52.478	21,919	84,371
	1962-63 ..	13,206	17,223	20,815	51,366	20.961	84,119
9. Other fallow land	1960-61 ..	40.000	22,977	10,092	11,212	..	11,192
	1961-62 ..	40,291	21,980	10,336	11,740	572	11,412
	1962-63 ..	34,921	21,496	7,306	10,106	618	11,412
10. Net area sown	1960-61 ..	2,75,033	2,04,553	1,54,216	2,06,763	2,10,672	2,55,283
	1961-62 ..	2,75,824	2,05,888	1.52,083	2,13,913	2,11,963	2,58,745
	1962-63 ..	2,91,845	2,08,982	1,65,643	2,16,963	2,13,350	2,58,997
11. Gross cropped area	1960-61 ..	2,75,359	2,14,666	1,54,339	2,13.708	2,14,268	2,55,283
	1961-62 ..	2,76.626	2,16,017	1,52,408	2,26.599	2,16,643	2,58.745
	1962-63 .	2.92,244	2,19,912	1,65,643	2,28,950	2,17,826	2,58,997

TABLE No. 1—*contd.*

TAHSILWISE LAND UTILISATION STATISTICS FOR THE PERIOD 1960-61, 1961-62 AND 1962-63 IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT—*contd.*

(Figures in acres)

(1)	Year (2)	Kalam (9)	Udgir (10)	Ausa (11)	Umarga (12)	Nilanga (13)	District Total (14)
1. Total geographical area (by village papers).	1960-61	3,03,317	3,73,766	2,97,448	3,61,996	3,38,207	34,66,234
	1961-62	3,03,317	3,73,766	2,97,448	3,61,996	3,38,207	34,66,234
	1962-63	3,03,317	3,73,766	2,97,448	3,61,996	3,38,207	34,66,234
2. Barren and uncultivable land	1960-61	576	3,604	1,651	5,827	3,046	36,523
	1961-62	576	3,604	1,651	4,556	3,046	34,001
	1962-63	1,018	6,662	1,654	4,556	3,046	37,506
3. Area under forests	1960-61	1,250	247	..	..	..	3,133
	1961-62	1,250	247	..	..	..	3,133
	1962-63	1,250	247	..	..	..	3,109
4. Land put to non-agricultural uses	1960-61	1,060	8,521	6,487	9,334	6,572	67,337
	1961-62	1,060	8,521	6,487	9,334	6,572	68,097
	1962-63	3,928	4,466	6,487	2,003	6,403	59,407
5. Cultivable waste	1960-61	1,272	3,751	2,950	6,187	3,705	35,650
	1961-62	3,220	3,950	3,444	6,875	3,705	39,436
	1962-63	2,020	3,950	3,444	13,443	3,501	53,130
6. Land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves.	1960-61	101	6,262	247	..	4,668	12,135
	1961-62	122	6,837	247	..	4,668	12,731
	1962-63	122	6,837	247	..	4,524	18,444

	Year						
7. Land under permanent pastures and grazing grounds.	1960-61 ..	9,521	16,227	5,284	5,684	8,643	86,727
	1961-62 ..	9,521	12,267	5,534	5,146	8,643	81,887
	1962-63 ..	14,459	12,267	5,534	5,146	8,521	96,310
8. Current fallows	1960-61 ..	65,666	76,014	28,432	54,960	41,591	5,37,352
	1961-62 ..	50,126	72,220	39,788	57,254	41,645	5,19,584
	1962-63 ..	22,206	81,719	31,025	54,804	12,755	4,10,199
9. Other fallow land	1960-61 ..	..	886	22,998	4,114	692	1,24,163
	1961-62 ..	10,504	886	22,449	4,064	692	1,39,926
	1962-63 ..	11,221	887	22,449	2,621	678	1,23,715
10. Net area sown	1960-61 ..	2,23 871	2,58,254	2,29,398	2,75,890	2,69,290	25,63,214
	1961-62 ..	2,21,938	2,65,234	2,17,848	2,74,767	2,69,236	25,67,439
	1962-63 ..	2,47,093	2,56,731	2,26,608	2,79,423	2,98,779	26,64,414
11. Gross cropped area	1960-61 ..	2,40,099	2,58,254	2,29,399	2,91,349	3,00,906	26,47,630
	1961-62 ..	2,37,161	2,65,234	2,27,848	2,90,535	3,02,928	26,70,734
	1962-63 ..	2,57,967	2,56,731	2,26,619	3,06,587	3,29,161	27,60,636

CHAPTER 9.

Economic Trends.

ECONOMIC PROSPECTS.

Agriculture.

The above table indicates that land offers small possibilities for increasing agricultural production by way of extensive cultivation. In Osmanabad district, although the proportion of total cultivable area is very high, only such land as can be termed as fallow can be brought under the plough. The extent of fallow land has already been diminishing year after year. For example, in 1960-61 the total fallow land in the district measured 6,61,515 acres or 19.08 per cent of the total geographical area of the district. But it decreased to 6,59,510 acres or 19.03 per cent in 1961-62 and further still to 5,33,914 acres or 15.40 per cent in 1962-63. Of the fallow land more than one-fourth is other fallows, whereas the rest is current fallow. In 1961-62, the area under current fallow and other fallow was 4,10,199 acres and 1,23,715 acres respectively. Some of this land was kept fallow because of the land disputes following the Tenancy Act. With the resolution of these disputes additional land can certainly be brought under cultivation. A large proportion of land which is kept as current fallow for the fear of economic exhaustion can also be utilised for production with the application of advanced knowledge and technical know-how. On the whole, however, there appears little scope for extending the area under agriculture in the district.

A way to increase agricultural production, when the economic limits of extensive cultivation are reached, is to take two or three crops in a year from the same piece of land. This is possible only through land irrigation and application of fertilisers and manures. Although the percentage of the net area sown in Osmanabad district (74.1) is much more than that of Maharashtra State (58.7), as already indicated, the percentage of net area sown more than once is negligible. It may be noted that in 1961 out of the total net area sown *viz.*, 25,67,439 acres, only 1,03,295 acres or 4.02 per cent were utilised for double cropping. The following table shows the percentage of area sown more than once in each tahsil of the district from 1960-61 to 1962-63 :—

TABLE No. 2

AREA SOWN MORE THAN ONCE FROM 1960-61 TO 1962-63

Tahsil (1)	1960-61 (2)	1961-62 (3)	1962-63 (4)
Nilanga	11·74	12·51	10·17
Umarga	5·60	5·74	9·72
Osmanabad	3·36	5·93	5·52
Parenda	4·94	4·92	5·23
Kalam	7·25	6·86	4·40
Latur	1·71	2·21	2·10
Ahmadpur	0·12	0·29	0·14
Bhum	0·05	0·21	Nil
Tuljapur	Nil	Nil	,,
Udgir	,,	,,	,,
Ausa	,,	,,	,,

CHAPTER 9.

Economic Trends.

ECONOMIC PROSPECTS.

Agriculture.

From the table it is clear that there is enough scope for taking double or treble crops in Osmanabad district. But this, as already pointed out above, is possible only through increasing the irrigation facilities in the district. Irrigation is of the greatest importance to the agrarian economy of this district since the total average rainfall is very scanty and unevenly distributed. Moreover, some part of the district falls under the "rain shadow" of the Western Ghats. Due to the scarcity of rains, the yield rates of crops are very unsatisfactory, although the soil in this district is very fertile. In some areas the precipitation is wasted by floods and very often the areas suffer from scarcity conditions.

Irrigation is thus of vital importance for increasing the agricultural production in the district. At present the irrigation is provided only by the underground sources as the surface source is very much limited. By 1962-63, there were only two canals and 6 tanks available for irrigation in the district and the area irrigated by them was 6,700 and 307 acres respectively. Wells, however, form the major source of irrigation in the district. In 1962-63 there were 18,412 wells in the district used for irrigation purpose only and the net area irrigated by them was 1,07,111 acres. The area irrigated by other sources was 1,15,130 acres. The extent of area sown more than once increased in the district from about 2 per cent in 1960-61 to 3 per cent in 1962-63 as the extent of area irrigated increased from 11 per cent to 12 per cent during the same period.

Out of the total area irrigated more than 96 per cent is under food crops. Percentage of irrigated area under non-food crops is very low. This indicates that irrigation facilities are mostly required in the *rabi* season.

An increase in the agricultural output, therefore, necessarily implies extension of irrigation facilities. With the implementation of the Five-Year Plans several small irrigation projects have been undertaken by the State in the district. Intensification of well irrigation has also been under way. The extent of area likely to be benefited by the new irrigation projects is given below :—

	Project	*Area under Irrigation (acres)*
1	Khasapur	10,400
2	Harni	5,800
3	Chandni	4,700
4	Terna	4,000
	Total	24,900

Such irrigation projects would also enable agriculturists to undertake intensive cultivation of land as a result of which the yield is sure to increase. As in India, so also in Osmanabad

CHAPTER 9.

Economic Trends.

ECONOMIC PROSPECTS.

Agriculture.

district, the farmer does not undertake intensive cultivation with the result that the yield-rate of the produce is extremely low as compared to the other countries in the world. This is because an average farmer believes in the traditional ways of cultivation. It is also due to the abject poverty from which he suffered in the past. The following table gives the average yield per acre in the district :—

TABLE No. 3

YIELD-RATES OF PRINCIPAL CROPS IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT FROM 1960-61 TO 1962-63

(Figures in lbs. per acre)

Crops (1)	1960-61 (2)	1961-62 (3)	1962-63 (4)
Jowar *Rabi*	672	649	531
Jowar *Kharif*	754	600	510
Bajra	191	226	286
Rice	491	514	527
Wheat	500	400	370
Total cereals	648	577	492
Tur	286	344	353
Gram	291	352	335
Total Pulses	228	284	292
Cotton	109	42	63
Groundnut	696	672	446
Rape, Mustard and Linseed	173	195	200
Sesamum	198	292	265
Sugarcane .. .	2,831	3,050	3,739
Tobacco	320	560	560

The prospects of agricultural production are in no small measure linked to the way the field operations are carried out, the means and techniques adopted in the cultivation of land and the manures and fertilisers applied to get better yields. In this district only a small percentage of land is subjected to mechanisation, most of the agricultural operations being carried out by manual labour. The methods of cultivation are traditional and the agricultural implements used are mostly out-dated. By 1958-59, for example, there were as many as 21,951 wooden ploughs still in operation in the district. Similarly a majority of the sugarcane crushers were driven by bullocks. Unless these old implements are

replaced and the traditional modes of cultivation give way to modern techniques, substantial rise in the yield-rates is not possible in the foreseeable future. The following table gives the statistics of the agricultural machinery used in Osmanabad district for 1951, 1956 and 1961 :—

TABLE No. 4

STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY USED IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT FOR 1951, 1956 AND 1961

Machinery (1)	1951 (2)	1956 (3)	1961 (4)
Wooden ploughs	23,245	21,951	20,911
Iron ploughs	6,166	19,217	21,413
Bullock carts	30,229	38,847	34,723
Sugarcane crushers—			
(1) Worked by power	32	88	782
(2) Worked by bullocks ..	489	591	918
Oil engines (with pumps for irrigation.)	319	998	2,730
Electric pumps (for irrigation) ..	16	27	57

The table shows that the old practice of relying on wooden ploughs is gradually being discarded. Instead iron ploughs are favoured for tilling the land. The number of iron ploughs has risen from 6,166 in 1951 to 21,413 in 1961. Similarly, the use of power and electric pumps has increased considerably. The growth in the number of oil engines and electric pumps is due mainly to the liberal assistance rendered by Government to the cultivators under various schemes included in the Five-Year Plans and Government's encouragement to utilise power to increase the rate of production from the land.

Besides irrigation and adoption of improved means of cultivation, food production can be increased by using appropriate varieties or strains of crops suitable for the tract of land found in the district. The Department of Agriculture has recently recommended a number of improved varieties of strains of crops for the district. Seed farms, too, have been established at nine places in the district to provide improved seeds to the cultivators.

Soil conservation is yet another device whereby agricultural production in the district can be substantially raised. During the first two Five-Year Plans about 57,000 acres of land was bunded. The Third Five-Year Plan had the target of bunding 1.15 lakhs of acres with a total outlay of Rs. 53.20 lakhs; out of this area 67,000 acres were already bunded by March 1964.

CHAPTER 9.

Economic Trends.

ECONOMIC PROSPECTS.

Agriculture.

Finally, agricultural production can be increased by following better cultivation through scientific agricultural research and education. In this district there are at present four Agricultural Research Centres carrying out experiments in different food and non-food crops. At the Plant Breeding Station, Somnathpur, established in 1934, research is carried out in cotton. At the Oil-seed Research Centre at Latur, established in 1959 (and having an area of 24.23 acres) experiments are conducted in groundnut as main crop and in safflower and linseed as subsidiary crops. Research in paddy is conducted at the Research Station at Tuljapur with farm area of ten acres. The Trial-*cum*-Demonstration Centre was established at Songiri (Khasapuri Project) in Parenda tahsil in 1958. The research at these places would help grow better quality products and improved varieties. It would also increase the yield-rate per acre in this district.

Trends in Industrial Sector.

Being predominantly an agricultural district there is little development in the industrial sector of the economy of Osmanabad district. There are only a few industries like cotton ginning, pressing and oil-milling. By 1961, there were 20 factories in the district registered under the Factories' Act and employing 1,331 workers. Most of them were located at Latur, Udgir, Kalam and Bhum.

Among industries cotton ginning and pressing or bailing is the most important industry. By 1963, there were two factories in the district with 107 workers. The industry thrived on account of two factors—(i) the production and availability of raw material, *i.e.*, cotton, in the district, and (ii) the protection given to the extensive cotton growing areas by the former Hyderabad State Government. Thus by the Second World War 19 lakh acres of land in Marathwada was under cultivation of the best type of cotton. An impetus was also given to expand cotton cultivation: as a result, by 1955-56, the acreage under cotton rose to 22.10 lakh acres. Under the Second Five-Year Plan it was proposed to raise the acreage under cotton by 3.30 lakhs of acres. This is expected to encourage the growth of this industry in the district, as the industry is raw-material-oriented.

Edible oil industry is another important industry in the district. By 1963 there were 13 factories employing 614 workers. The industry, like cotton ginning and pressing, thrived because of the production of raw material *viz*., cotton.

There are also about 25 iron and steel fabricating units in the district which prepare articles for agriculture and other purposes. These units work with only 50 per cent of their capacity as they are in short supply of raw materials, *i.e.*, G.P. and B.P. sheets. There is, however, no difficulty in marketing these products as they have sufficient demand locally as well as from nearby places.

CHAPTER 9.

Economic Trends.

ECONOMIC PROSPECTS.

Trends in Industrial Sector.

As the district is backward in many respects including transport and communications, absence of mineral wealth and scarcity of forests of commercial value, industrial development has a limited scope, at least in the near future and industrial development has largely to be dependent on agriculture for the promotion of an agro-industrial economy. The industrial potential consists largely of the raw materials available or produced in the district and the demand for its products. Judged in this light, therefore, the following industries appear to have good scope for development in the district.

Manufacture of Sugar and Gur.

At present gur is manufactured at the site where sugarcane is grown. There is a proposal for establishing a sugar factory at Dhoki in Osmanabad tahsil of the district. Similarly there is a proposal to establish similar unit at Killari in Ausa tahsil. Both units are to be established in the co-operative sector.

Manufacture of Ghee.

Since groundnut is grown abundantly in the district, vegetable oil is produced in ample quantities. By 1962-63, 58,000 tonnes of groundnut was produced, out of which 90 per cent was crushed in oil mills. Vegetable oil is the major raw material in the hydrogenated oil industry. The Co-operative Oil Industry, Ltd., Latur, proposes to manufacture hydrogenated oil for which there is an increasing demand.

Manufacture of Soap.

There are three small-scale non-power soap factories in the district at present. All of them are located at Latur. There is sufficient scope for the establishment of additional soap manufacturing units at Udgir and Osmanabad. This can be taken up by private entrepreneurs.

Spinning Mill.

As the district produces cotton on a large-scale (20,800 bales of 392 lbs. each produced during 1962-63), the spinning industry can also prosper here. Nearly all the cotton produced in this district is ginned at Udgir, which is an important market centre. There is a proposal for starting a spinning mill with 12,000 spindles and an investment of Rs. 65 lakhs in the co-operative sector at Latur. The licence for this unit has already been obtained from the Government of India.

Metal-based Industries.

The manufacture of metal products is important, although the district does not produce any basic metals. At present there are 25 iron and steel fabricating units located at Latur and Udgir. They undertake manufacture of agricultural tools, articles of domestic use, building materials, etc. There is a good scope for establishing a foundry at Latur.

Fruit-canning Unit.

There is also a good scope for starting a fruit preservation plant at Washi in Bhum tahsil, with a capacity to process 50 tonnes of mangoes. A banana processing plant for the manufacture of banana powder can also be started, if the acreage under banana plantation is increased substantially.

CHAPTER 9. Economic Trends. ECONOMIC PROSPECTS. Trends in Industrial Sector. *Dairy Products.*

At present there is only one creamery unit located at Udgir in this district. It is run in the State sector. The unit has been started on an experimental basis as a pilot project and offers prospects of further expansion. There is scope for establishing the dairy industry in Udgir and Kalam tahsils also.

Crome tanning and bone mill.

Udgir tahsil has a large cattle population and could produce considerable quantities of hides and skins. The latter are purchased in the weekly bazar at Udgir by merchants from neighbouring States of Andhra and Mysore. A chrome tanning unit and a bone mill could well be started at Udgir with State assistance. The chrome tanning centre could be developed as a training-*cum*-production centre and the bone mill as a production unit on a small-scale.

Cottage industries.

Although there is a limited scope on account of numerous difficulties for either expanding the existing units or starting new ones on a large scale, there is enough scope for the development of cottage and village industries in the district. The Khadi and Village Industries' Commission has already been working towards the realisation of this aim. It has organised a number of co-operative societies such as Teli Societies, Tanning and Leather Workers' Societies, Potters' Societies, Carpenters' Societies, Rope-makers' Societies, etc., for the betterment of the people depending on these occupations.

Reasons for the failure of these societies were numerous such as organisational defects, non-availability of the required raw materials, lack of ready markets for disposing off the finished goods, etc. The District Industrial Co-operative Association was, therefore, organised and provided with sufficient funds by the government to help and solve the problems of these societies. But as the Association is not well-managed and economically sound it is unable to assist the societies. Hence, it can be assumed that the cottage industries, which have a great potential in the district, can be developed to a great extent, provided the societies formed for the purpose are well-guided and run on proper lines. Especially those societies which are engaged in the production of neera, gur, khandsari, or in the work of leather tanning, carpentry, etc., can prosper in the future.

Under the Five-Year Plans, five tahsils consisting of the blocks of Latur, Ausa, Bhum, Kalam and Parenda have been selected by the Planning Commission, Government of India, for intensive and rapid development of rural areas ensuring the close co-operation of various institutions responsible for the development of industries in the district.

Cottage industries.

The programme of Rural Industrial Project, Latur, consists of the following:—

(1) Training of the artisans in household industries existing in the project areas, especially in the use of improved techniques; (2) Rendering assistance to those units which process local raw material: (3) Assisting the units in the industry which require scarce and imported raw material; (4) Assisting the selected chemical industries with approved schemes.

A training institute *viz.*, the Puranmal Lahoti Government Polytechnic was started at Latur with an arrangement to train 60 students in engineering up to the diploma level. There is a proposal to expand the Polytechnic so as to accommodate 180 students.

The Rural Industrialisation Project and the establishment of Government Polytechnic will be helpful in starting new small-scale industries in villages with the available supply of raw material and adequately trained staff.

From the point of view of making rapid strides in the industrial development of the district, supply of electricity is of vital importance, especially for the large-scale industrial units. At present electric power in Osmanabad district is available from Koyna grid system, both for lighting and industrial purposes. But the existing installed capacity of power generation is insufficient to meet the local demand. It is, therefore, proposed to step up the capacity of the Paras Thermal Station near Akola from 30,000 kw. to 60,000 kw. and to divert the power thus generated to Khandesh and Marathwada districts.

The following statistics show the generation and consumption of electricity in Osmanabad district from 1961-62 to 1963-64:—

Year (1)	Generation (2)	Consumption (3)	Percentage of consumption (4)
	Kw.	Kw.	
1961-62	11,39,455	9,63,998	84·6
1962-63	17,86,837	14,57,348	81·6
1963-64	31,62,677	30,46,699	96·3

Of the total consumption of electricity, 14.98 per cent is used for domestic purposes and 36.46 for industrial purposes. The rates of electricity have been kept as low as 18 paise (including 3 paise as electricity duty) for industrial purposes and 12 paise per unit for agricultural purposes. The low rates would certainly encourage the use of electric power both for agricultural and industrial development in the district.

Industrial Estate.

Another scheme that would accelerate the process of industrialisation in the district is the establishment of an Industrial Estate at Latur as included in the Third Five-Year Plan. The total cost of the scheme as approved by the Government of

CHAPTER 9.
Economic Trends.
ECONOMIC PROSPECTS.
Trends in Industrial Sector.
Industrial Estate.

India is Rs. 16,06,300. As per the lay-out of the Plan, there will be 75 plots available for locating such industries as oil-mills, dal-mills, steel furniture, iron and steel fabricating units, paints and varnishes, surgical cotton, ready-made garments and agricultural implements. The government has promised all the assistance on a priority basis to the units in the industrial estate. It includes hiring out of land on long lease, exemption of octroi duty on machinery, raw materials, etc., meeting the needs of water and power, common facility centre, banking and postal services, supplying on quota basis scarce raw materials, etc. These steps are sure to bring out a balance in the agro-industrial set-up of the economy of the district.

Labour.

Like land and capital, labour, under given conditions, constitutes an important factor in determining the economic prospects of a particular region. The rate of return in any economic activity depends not only upon the amount of labour involved in it but also upon its character. The amount of labour is determined by the optimum norm, as an excess of labour above this norm is likely to bring about low returns. By character is meant the skill and training of the labourer, his discipline, his sense of duty, his efficiency and lastly the spirit of teamwork he possesses to accomplish a given task The amount of labour in any particular economic activity depends upon the availability of alternate jobs, whereas the character of it depends upon the general level of literacy in the country, an adequacy of wages and a guarantee of certain minimum living conditions to the labourers.

Judged in the light of the factors given above, the conditions of labour in Osmanabad district are not very encouraging. In the first instance, most of its labour force is engaged in agriculture which is the principal means of livelihood for the people of the district. According to the Census of 1961, of the total population, 3,58,950 persons were cultivators, 2,83,584 were agricultural labourers, 25,660 were engaged in mining and 28,734 in household industry. This indicates a very high pressure of population on land. This has adversely affected the per capita income in the agricultural sector of the economy. The other factors that result in low income for the agricultural labourers are the very small percentage of literacy amongst them, their traditional ways of carrying out field operations and their abject financial conditions which deny them a better standard of life. The way these factors affect the output and consequently the income of the earners has already been discussed. It is, however, necessary to outline briefly the position and trends of the wage-earners' income in the district.

The efficiency of labour to a great extent depends partly on the wages paid to it and partly on the conditions and amenities enjoyed by it. Consideration of wages, or rather wage-rates, is, therefore, very vital in determining the prospective yield of labour. It should, however, always be judged in relation to prices, as any rise in the price level would offset the actual or economic gains accruing to the labourer.

CHAPTER 9.

Economic Trends.

ECONOMIC PROSPECTS.

Labour.

Wage-rates differ from place to place as also from industry to industry. Taking average rates and ruling out extreme cases, there would obtain two types of wage-rates, in the district, the urban rate and the rural rate. The urban rate is mainly a rate prevailing in the non-agricultural occupations. It is much higher than the rural wage-rate which prevails mostly in the agricultural sector. In urban areas, where the industries are covered by the Factories Act, the labourers receive a certain minimum rate provided by the Act. At some places even the dearness allowance is linked to the cost of living index, adding substantially to the earnings of the workers. In rural areas, however, the labourer is paid according to whether he is skilled, ordinary or a field worker. Skilled labour comprises carpenters, blacksmiths and cobblers. Ordinary labour comprises load-carrying coolies, well-diggers, masons, carpenters' assistants and earth-workers. Field labour comprises ploughmen, sowers, reapers, harvesters, weeders, transplanters, etc. To these, one more category is often added ; it is that of herdsmen whose main work is to collect livestock from different owners, feed them in the jungle during the day and bring them back to the owner's place in the evening. The following table gives monthwise wage-rates for these categories for two years, 1956-57 and 1961-62. The normal number of working hours have been taken as eight.

CHAPTER 9.

Economic Trends.

ECONOMIC PROSPECTS.

Labour.

TABLE No. 5

AVERAGE DAILY WAGES PAID TO AGRICULTURAL AND SKILLED LABOUR IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT

(Figures in Rs.)

	1961–62						1956–57					
Month	Carpenter	Black-smith	Cobbler	Field labourer	Other Agri-cultural Labourers	Herdsman	Carpenter	Black-Smith	Cobbler	Field Labourer	Other Agri-cultural Labourers	Herdsman
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
July ..	2·54	2·75	1·77	1·16	1·09	0·97	2·31	2·00	1·69	0·75	0·75	0·62
August ..	2·57	2·75	1·89	1·23	1·11	0·97	2·31	2·00	1·06	0·75	0·75	0·62
September	2·66	2·75	1·82	1·34	1·18	1·02	2·25	1·94	1·69	0·81	0·75	0·62
October ..	2·64	2·75	1·82	1·36	1·18	1·02	2·31	2·06	1·69	0·81	0·81	0·81
November	2·51	2·79	1·82	1·36	1·18	0·97	2·37	2·00	1·75	0·87	0·81	0·75
December	2·51	2·75	1·73	1·34	1·16	1·00	2·44	2·06	1·75	0·87	0·81	0·81
January ..	2·66	2·75	1·82	1·27	1·14	1·03	2·37	2·06	1·75	0·81	0·81	0·81
February	2·66	2·66	1·91	1·36	1·18	1·08	2·37	2·06	1·75	0·81	0·81	0·81
March ..	2·81	2·75	1·88	1·29	1·16	0·95	2·37	2·06	1·75	0·81	0·81	0·81
April ..	2·66	2·79	1·87	1·89	1·16	0·95	2·37	2·00	1·75	0·75	0·75	0·75
May ..	2·66	2·67	1·86	1·18	1·09	0·90	2·37	2·00	1·69	0·75	0·75	0·75
June ..	2·68	2·66	1·91	1·27	1·15	0·89	2·37	2·00	1·69	0·75	0·75	0·75

The table shows that during the six years from 1956-57 to 1961-62, the rural wage-rates, whether for skilled or unskilled worker showed only a small and a steady rise. The rise in prices during this period was, however, quite steep and more than off-set any gains accruing to the labourers. The following table gives the wholesale prices* of the important agricultural commodities in Osmanabad district in 1950-51, 1956-57, 1961-62 and 1963-64.

TABLE No. 6

WHOLESALE PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT

(Per Pallah)

Commodity (1)	1950-51 (2)	1956-57 (3)	1961-62 (4)	1963-64 (5)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rice	39·50	60·50	65·50	65·00
Wheat	55·00	58·00	74·00	61·00
Jowar	34·00	43·00	51·00	47·00
Gram	52·00	38·00	41·00	47·00
Tur	50·00	39·00	46·00	66·00
Groundnut	72·00	48·00	54·00	78·07
Cotton	115·00	80·00	100·00	124·64

The average retail prices in Rs. per kilogram for the above commodities from Osmanabad market are given below for 1963-64 only :—

Commodity	*1963-64 (in Rs.)*
Rice	0·63
Wheat	0·59
Jowar	0·45
Gram	0·89
Tur	0·64
Groundnut	0·87
Cotton	1·08 0·83

Finance.

Provision of finance is the most important prerequisite for undertaking any plan of production, whether in agricultural or in industrial sector. In agriculture, finance is required to purchase seeds, manures and cattle-feed, to procure labour when

*These prices were ruling in the market at Osmanabad, which is an urban centre. The rural prices were a little lower than the urban prices. Much of the increase in prices was due to the shortage in the supply of commodities in the market.

CHAPTER 9. Economic Trends. ECONOMIC PROSPECTS. Finance.

needed, to construct wells or to make any improvements on land, to purchase bullocks, oil-engines or any other agricultural machinery etc. In industry, finance is required to secure the necessary raw materials, to provide for the wear and tear of the machinery, to pay labour charges, to meet the selling and marketing costs, etc. Without adequate finance none of these activities could be properly and profitably carried out.

Money-Lenders.

In Osmanabad district, there are few credit institutions which could supply finance for the development of industry and agriculture. Excepting Latur, the only commercial centre of any note, there is little turnover of money in the district. Till recently, the only source of finance was the money-lender. But his ways of dealing with the debtors were so objectionable that instead of promoting growth in agriculture, they retarded its development by putting a number of cultivators under a heavy pressure of permanent indebtedness. In order to save the cultivators from this situation the government passed the Money-lenders' Act known as the Hyderabad Money-lenders Act. This Act placed a number of restrictions on the money-lenders' business, with the result that their legal business dwindled considerably. However, after the Reorganisation of States, although their number decreased from 118 in 1956-57 to 48 in 1963-64, their business showed an upward trend with an increase in their advances from Rs. 4,85,837 in 1956-57 to Rs. 25,77,287.94 in 1962-63.

Banking.

Development in the field of banking, again, is very slow. Before the World War II the Central Bank of India, Latur, was the only bank working in the district. In course of time, branches of other commercial banks came to be established so that by 1964 there were 19 branches of the joint-stock banks in the district. These banks have been increasingly meeting the credit needs of the people. They are gradually developing banking habits among them and attracting deposits from them. It appears that they would soon increase their business in the district and play a prominent part in the provision of credit to the people.

Co-operation.

Somewhat remarkable growth is, however, observed in the co-operative sector in the district. Started on official lines, the co-operative movement has spread throughout the district and now covers more than 94 per cent of the population. The Planning Commission itself has advocated the use of co-operative methods in connection with certain economic activities, particularly relating to agriculture and rural development. In this district, in addition to catering to the financial needs of the agriculturists, co-operatives have undertaken certain rural extension services by assisting them in obtaining supplies of improved seeds and manures and disseminating information in improved agricultural practices like bunding, tractor ploughing, use of insecticides, etc. The needs of rural and urban artisans have also been looked into, separate societies having been established for the

CHAPTER 9.

Economic Trends.

ECONOMIC PROSPECTS.

Co-operation.

purpose. Ameliorative measures for the uplift of the backward and scheduled castes through co-operative methods are being pursued on a modest scale. In the same way the needs of the urban population in respect of finance, housing, consumers' goods are also met on an increasing scale.

In order to carry out these multifarious activities on a large-scale, the co-operatives had to expand and undertake new activities continuously. While the agricultural primaries, for example formerly restricted their role to merely meeting the credit needs of the farmers, to-day they have been converted into *seva* societies and thereby extended their services of meeting even non-credit needs of the farmers. The Land Mortgage Society started merely as a society, has similarly grown into a Land Development Bank and its scope of activities has increased far beyond that of merely financing the long-term credit needs of the cultivators to the overall improvement on land. Other types of credit societies have, too, grown in size, in number and in the activities they carry on. This is quite a healthy trend as far as the economy of the district is concerned and would yield better prospects. In fact, co-operation appears to be a suitable method for mitigating the evils of exploitation in our economy as it is an admirable means for exploiting the economic potentialities in various sectors, and achieving progress and prosperity. According to the Five-Year Plans of the Government of India, the co-operative movement has been, therefore, given an important place in implementing the national plan.

Population.

The vision of favourable economic prospects of the district is, however, blurred by the unchecked growth in population. Prof. K. V. Ramchandran of the Demographic Training Centre, Bombay, has worked out the following projections for the district population for 1966, 1971, 1976 and 1981, as follows:—

	Total population (in '000)	Population in school going ages 6—11 (in '000)	Labour force age-group 15—59 (in '000)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Actual population 1951 ..	1,210	*211	640
Actual population 1961 ..	1,478	256	762
Projected population 1966 ..	1,684	272	861
Projected population 1971 ..	1,900	311	976
Projected population 1976 ..	2,145	339	1,120
Projected population 1981 ..	2,429	364	1,289

*Estimated figures taken from 1951 Sample Census Tables.

CHAPTER 9.

Economic Trends.

ECONOMIC PROSPECTS.

Population.

If the present rate of growth in population is not checked, the economic development of the district will be retarded, and the gains, achieved through various schemes and government measures, will be offset resulting in a low per capita income. It is necessary, therefore, to take steps to control the growth in population. This problem is, however, not peculiar to this district. It is a general problem facing the country as a whole. In order to solve this problem the government has already launched a massive family planning programme. Accordingly, a number of family planning centres, where free advice (and aid) on family planning is given, have been started. Number of vasectomy and tubectomy operations have also been carried out. In Osmanabad district 22 family planning centres and 66 sub-centres were started and over 12,000 people were given advice on family planning during the Third Five-Year Plan. Similarly, six centres were started for conducting sterility operations. The district led all other districts in the family planning programme during this period and received the shield kept for the purpose.

CHAPTER 10—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER 10.

General Administration.

INTRODUCTION.

IN THIS CHAPTER AND IN CHAPTERS 11—17 THE DEPARTMENTS of the State and Central Governments operating in Osmanabad district have been grouped as follows:—

Chapter 10—General Administration.

Chapter 11—Revenue Administration.

Chapter 12—Law, Order and Justice.

Chapter 13—Other Departments.

Chapter 14—Local Self-Government.

Chapter 15—Education and Culture.

Chapter 16—Medical and Public Health Services.

Chapter 17—Other Social Services.

Osmanabad district formed part of the Nizam's dominion till 1948 and of the Hyderabad State up to the Reorganisation of States. It then consisted of two sub-divisions with seven tahsils and one mahal. Udgir sub-division comprising three tahsils of Udgir, Ahmadpur and Nilanga from Bidar district was transferred to Osmanabad district consequent upon the merger of the district in the then Bombay State in 1956.

By the treaty of 1853, the province of Berar and the districts of Osmanabad and Raichur were taken over by the East India Company under its direct administration. However, the British Government modified the treaty in July 1860 under which the districts of Raichur and Osmanabad were transferred to the Nizam again.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS.

Osmanabad district covers an area of 1,319,289.3099 hectares (32,60,032 acres and 24 *gunthas*) and has a population of 1,477,656

CHAPTER 10.

General Administration.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS.

according to the 1961 Census. The administrative divisions are as shown below:

	Area in sq. miles	Area in km²	Population
Osmanabad Sub-Division—			
1. Osmanabad ..	444·8	1152·0	1,40,058
2. Tuljapur ..	604·8	1566·4	1,20,834
3. Umarga	576·6	1493·4	1,62,405
4. Parenda	406·4	1052·6	88,317
Latur Sub-Division—			
1. Latur	419·8	1087·3	1,43,007
2. Ausa	467·8	1211·6	1,22,816
3. Kalam	473·6	1226·6	1,26,839
4. Bhum (Mahal) ..	339·2	878·5	72,836
Udgir Sub-Division—			
1. Udgir	632·3	1637·7	1,72,599
2. Nilanga	535·7	1387·5	1,62,807
3. Ahmadpur ..	609·3	1578·1	1,65,138
Total .	5510·3	14,271 7	14,77,656

The Revenue Administration was divided into four divisions called *subhas*. The administrator was designated as *Subhedar* and he was directly under the control of the Government of Hyderabad. The district formed part of the Gulburga *Subha* (Division). The *Subhedari* system was abolished on August 1, 1949 (1st of *Mehar* 1358 *Fasli*) and the Board of Revenue, consisting of three members in the rank of Secretaries to the Government was formed. The Board was assisted by a Secretary in the rank of the First Taluqdar (Collector) and three Assistant Secretaries in the grade of the Second Taluqdar (Deputy Collectors) and a Registrar. The Board, subject to the control of Government, was held responsible for the administration of the departments like, Land Revenue, Excise, Customs and such other revenue earning departments, as may be committed to its charge by Government from time to time.

DIVISIONAL COMMISSIONER.

After the merger, the district came under the Aurangabad division, then created. The powers vested in the Board of Revenue of *ex*-Hyderabad Government were delegated to the Divisional Officer, Aurangabad. According to the provisions of the Bombay Commissioner's Act, 1957, the post of Divisional Officer was designated as the Divisional Commissioner, who is the Chief controlling authority of the division in respect of all matters relating to land revenue subject to the general or special

orders of the State Government. As the head of the administrative set up in the division, the Divisional Commissioner has supervisory and co-ordinating powers in regard to the Zilla Parishads in the division.

DIVISIONAL COMMISSIONER.

The important powers delegated to the Divisional Commissioner are as under—

(*a*) supervision of and control over the work ot revenue offices throughout the division ;

(*b*) transfer of tahsildars and deputy collectors within the division ;

(*c*) exercise of executive and administrative powers delegated by Government or conferred on him by law ;

(*d*) general inspection of offices of all departments within the division ;

(*e*) inspection of local bodies on the lines done formerly by the Director of Local Authorities ;

(*f*) co-ordination and supervision of the activities of all divisional heads of departments with particular reference to planning and development ;

(*g*) assignment of land for special purposes under Section 25 of Land Revenue Act, 1317 *Fasli ;*

(*h*) grant of revenue free land, under rule 30-A of the Hyderabad Land Revenue Rules, 1951 ;

(*i*) issue suitable instructions to the subordinate offices from time to time regarding the forms of procedures, methods of keeping files, etc., and giving direction with regard to supervision over subordinate officials for the proper execution of Government orders ;

(*j*) sanction to write off non-recoverable arrears beyond the particular limits in each case ;

(*k*) prescribe payments beyond the powers of the Collector up to a period of five years ; and

(*l*) grant gratuitous relief in cases, other than those of sufferers from riots up to Rs. 500 in individual cases.

COLLECTOR.

It is the Collector who is the symbol of the district administration. He exercises the powers conferred upon him by the Hyderabad Land Revenue Act, 1317 *Fasli* and under other Acts, and at the same time he is subordinate to the Commissioner and subject to his supervision and control. The Collector plays an important role in the administration of the district. Not only he is the head of the revenue department in the district, but also as far as the needs and exigencies of the district administration are concerned, he is expected to supervise the working of the officers

CHAPTER 10.

General Administration.

COLLECTOR. Functions.

of other departments. There is a post of Special Deputy Collector for Tenancy work and another for dealing with the *inam* matters.

Revenue.—The Collector is the custodian of Government property in land (including trees and water) wherever situated and at the same time the guardian of the interests of members of the public in land in so far as the interests of Government in land have been conceded to them. All lands, wherever situated, whether applied to agriculture or other purposes, are liable to payment of land revenue, except in so far as they may be expressly exempted by a special contract or Rules[1]. Such land revenue is of three kinds *viz.*, agricultural assessment, non-agricultural assessment and miscellaneous. Fixation, collection and accounting of all land revenue falls within the duties of the Collector. This assessment is fixed on each piece of land roughly in proportion to its productivity and nature of the soil and is revised every thirty years tahsil by tahsil. A revision of survey and settlement is carried out by the Settlement Department. However, before revision is made, the Collector is expected to review the settlement report. The assessment is usually guaranteed against increase for a period of 30 years. Government, however, grants suspensions and remissions in bad seasons as a matter of grace. The Collector with the help of his subordinate officers determines the remissions and suspensions, if any, required to be granted and forwards his proposal for sanction to the Government. As regards non-agricultural assessment, Section 50 of the Hyderabad Land Revenue Act provides for alteration of the agricultural assessment when agricultural land is used for non-agricultural purposes. Miscellaneous land revenue also has to be fixed by the Collector, according to the circumstances of each case, when Government land is temporarily leased. It is also realised by the sale of earth, stones, usufruct of trees, etc. in Government land.

The collection of land revenue rests with the Collector, who is responsible for the recovery of land revenue assessment punctually and with the minimum coercion and also for the proper crediting and accounting of the collection. The land revenue is collected twice in a year, on *kist kharif* and *kist rabi*, the periods of collections being from 1st January to 21st January and from 1st April to 21st April, respectively. The local cess is levied under Section 152 of the Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis Act, 1961 and under Section 127 of the Bombay Village Panchayats Act, 1958. The local cess is collected at the rate of 80 paise and 20 paise respectively, on a rupee of the ordinary land revenue and collected with land revenue. Besides this, according to the Maharashtra Education (Cess) Act, 1962, special assessment on agricultural lands growing certain commercial crops mentioned in the Annexure of the Act is being levied every year and collected alongwith the land revenue.

[1] *Vide* Section 48 of the Hyderabad Land Revenue Act, 1317 Fasli.

Statistics of Land Revenue collection.—The following are the statistics relating to land revenue assessment and collections pertaining to Osmanabad district for the year 1962-63.

No. of villages in the District	1423
Khalsa	1423
Inam	Nil.
	Rs.
Gross fixed revenue including non-agricultural assessment and all other dues.	32,53,393·65
***Deduct*—**	
Assessment of land assigned for special purposes including forest.	Nil..
Net alienation of total ***inams***	Nil.
Assessment of cultivable lands unoccupied	Nil.
Free or specially reduced	13,927-99
***Remaining fixed revenue for collection*—**	
Agricultural :	
(i) Government occupied land	32,39,465-66
Alienated lands :	Rs.
(i) Building and other non-agricultural assessment..	5,835-31
Flactuating miscellaneous revenue	35,945·65
Local Funds	11,30,416·63
Total current years demand	45,11,663·25
***Arrears of previous years*—**	
Authorised	25,62,627·31
Unauthorised	4,37,997·11
Gross demand	75,94,054·67
***Remitted or demand cancelled or written off*—**	
Remissions	75,94,054·67
Suspensions	27,55,986·90
Collections	43,74,679·29
Unauthorised balance	4,38,430·48

In addition to this, the Collector is also responsible for the collection of fees and taxes under various other Acts, such as the Hyderabad Irrigation Act, the Bombay Sales Tax Act, the Indian Stamps Act, the Indian Court Fees Act and the Bombay Entertainments Duty Act, as also the recovery of loans, advances to the agriculturists under various Acts. Besides this, the Collector has to recover all the Government dues prescribed in Section 144 of the Hyderabad Land Revenue Act. 1317 *Fasli* and the awards and decrees passed by the Civil Courts.

In regard to the administration of the Forests Act, the ultimate responsibility for the administration of the Forest department, so far as his district is concerned, lies with the Collector.

As regards implementation of Prohibition Act, the Collector has to issue personal permits to liquor and drug addicts and recover the assessment fees from shops permitted to sell liquor and drugs.

CHAPTER 10.

General Administration.

COLLECTOR.

Functions.

The administration of the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1950, rests with the Collector. He is also an appellate authority to hear the appeals under the various sections of the Act. The Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1950 and all the subsequent amendments made to it (Hyderabad No. XXI of 1950) have been made applicable to this district since 10th June 1950.

The Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Amended) Act of 1954 (Bombay Act No. 3 of 1954) and 1957 (Bombay Act No. 32 of 1958) have made effective changes in the tenancy laws regarding the occupancy rights of the tenants, the duty of self-cultivation and redistribution of surplus or inefficiently cultivated land among the needy or landless. The lands held by the protected tenants on February 1, 1957 subject to certain conditions are declared to have been purchased or vested in the holding of protected tenants. As per provisions of the Act, immediately after the purchase price of the land so declared or its instalments are fixed, the Agricultural Land Tribunal *i.e.*, Tahsildar (empowered under this Act) calls upon the tenants to deposit the amount in lump sum or in such instalments fixed by the Tribunal not exceeding sixteen or at such intervals during a period of not exceeding eight years from the date of passing the order. As soon as the tenant makes the payment of the full amount, the Tribunal issues a certificate of purchase to the tenant and necessary change in the Record-of-Rights is made through village officers concerned.

Inams.—Consequent upon the implementation of the Hyderabad Abolition of Inams and Cash Grants Act, 1954, all *inam* lands, excepting the *inam* lands held for the benefit of religious or charitable institutions, community service *inams, watans* and the lands held by the inferior village servants, Revenue Patils and Police Patils, stood abolished and vested in Government with effect from July 20, 1955. Community service *inams* and *watans* stood abolished and vested in Government with effect from 1st July 1960. The lands held by inferior village servants stood abolished under the provisions of the Bombay Inferior Village Watan Abolition Act, 1958, whereas the *inam* lands held by Revenue Patils and Police Patils in lieu of their services stood abolished under the provisions of the Maharashtra Revenue Patils (Abolition of Office) Act, 1962. Now, the *inam* lands which have survived are the lands held only for the benefit of religious or charitable institutions. It is the duty of the Collector to see that the conditions under which these *inam* lands are granted, are properly fulfilled.

Public Utility.—The Agriculturists Loans Act (XII of 1884) and the Land Improvement Loans Act (XIX of 1883) regulate the grant of loans to agriculturists at cheap rates for financing their operations. The Collector has to estimate the needs of his district in accordance with the policy of Government and in the event of bad season, to make further demands

for as much money as can be usefully loaned for the purpose of tiding over the scarcity. He has to take necessary steps for the most advantageous distribution of the amount placed at his disposal and to see that the advances made are recovered at the proper time. The Collector of Osmanabad is the Court of Wards for the estates undertaken for management.

Accounts.—The Collector is in charge of the treasury and is personally responsible to Government for its general administration and working. The Collector is not only responsible for the security of cash balance, stamps, opium and other Government property and immediate detection of any irregular practice on the part of the subordinates, but also for the correctness of prescribed accounts and returns and safe custody of the valuables deposited in treasury. In matters of accounts and audit, the Collector (with the Treasury Officer under him) is responsible to the Accountant General, whose instructions he has to obey. He does not, however, take part in the daily routine of the treasury business. For that work his delegate and representative is the Treasury Officer.

Quasi-judicial functions in revenue matters.—Among the *quasi*-judicial functions of the Collector, on the revenue side apart from hearing appeals from the decisions of the Deputy Collectors under the Hyderabad Land Revenue Act, 1371 *Fasli* and various other Acts may be mentioned, the revisional power exercised under section 23 of the Bombay Mamlatdars Courts Act (II of 1906), in respect of Mamlatdar's orders under the Act (this power is delegated to the Deputy Collector), the work which the Collector does in connection with the execution of Civil Court's decrees and proceedings and awards under section 10 of the Hyderabad Land Acquisition Act.

Local-Self Government.—The Collector is the immediate higher authority over the municipalities falling within his jurisdiction. Hence he is competent to keep a close watch on the working of the municipalities. All proposals of the municipalities or recommendations on any matter are routed through the Collector. He proposes to Government or the Director of Municipal Administration to exercise any action against or in favour of the municipalities. In addition he has to perform the duties and exercise the powers regarding the elections of the municipalities. He is also responsible for the proper municipal administration.

Officers of other Departments.—The Officers of other Government departments at the district level can be divided into two groups, one comprising the District Judge, the District Superintendent of Police, the Executive Engineer and the Civil Surgeon and the other composed of the (1) District Agricultural Officer, (2) District Health Officer, (3) District Deputy Registrar of Cooperative Societies and (4) District Inspector, Prohibition and Excise.

CHAPTER 10. General Administration. COLLECTOR. Functions.

The District Judge has a separate and independent sphere of work and as Sessions Judge, he exercises appellate powers over the decisions of all Judicial Magistrates in the district. Consequent upon separation of judicial and executive functions, all Judicial Magistrates in the district are subordinate to the Sessions Judge and all Executive Magistrates are subordinate to the District Magistrate. In this district there is one more Additional Sessions Judge with headquarters at Osmanabad. His jurisdiction extends over the tahsils of Latur, Ausa, Nilanga, Umarga, Ahmadpur and Udgir. The remaining tahsils are under the Sessions Judge, Osmanabad.

The District Superintendent of Police and the police force of the district are under the control of the District Magistrate, in so far as their functions regarding the maintenance of law and order are concerned. As regards discipline, training and other administrative matters, they are under the control of the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Aurangabad.

The position of the Executive Engineer, Buildings and Communications, is slightly different. Since his work is technical, he is not directly subordinate to the Collector though in a sense he plays a part subsidiary to the general administration of the district of which the Collector is the head and he is expected to help the Collector, whenever required to do so. The Collector can ask him to investigate the utility of minor irrigation works likely to be useful for agriculture in the district. At the time of actual execution of any work, the Collector can requisition the services of the Executive Engineer for making immediate arrangement for procuring the necessary establishment, tools, plant, building materials, etc.

The Civil Surgeon has also a separate and independent sphere of his own but must place his professional and technical advice and assistance at the disposal of district administration whenever required.

The officers in the second group *i.e.* the District Agricultural Officer and District Health Officer are now under the direct supervision of the Chief Executive Officer, Zilla Parishad, Osmanabad. A part of the Co-operation department has also been transferred to the Zilla Parishad. The District Inspector of Prohibition and Excise is directly under the Collector and he is subordinate to the Collector in all matters.

As a District Magistrate.—The Collector's duties as the District Magistrate are mostly executive. He is the head of all other Executive Magistrates in the district As District Magistrate he has the following powers: —

(1) Power to hear appeals from orders requiring security for keeping the peace or good behaviour (section 4 of Cr. P. C.);

(2) Power to call for records from any subordinate Executive Magistrate (section 435);

(3) Power to issue commission for examination of witnesses (sections 503 and 506); and

(4) Power to hear appeals from or revised orders passed by subordinate Executive Magistrates under section 514, procedure on forfeiture of bond (section 515).

When authorised by the State Government the District Magistrate may invest any Magistrate subordinate to him with—

(*i*) power to make orders prohibiting repetitions of nuisance (section 143);

(*ii*) power to make orders calculated to prevent apprehended danger to public peace (section 144) and

(*iii*) power to hold inquests (section 174).

The executive management of the sub-jails in the district is subject to his orders.

Besides, being in control of the public wellbeing in the district, the District Magistrate has extensive powers under the Cr. P. C., the Bombay Police Act and other Acts for the maintenance of law and order. It is his duty to examine the records of police stations and outposts in order that he may gain an insight into the state of crime within the limits of the police station and satisfy himself that cases are being promptly disposed of.

In his executive capacity, the District Magistrate is concerned with the issue of licences and permits under the Arms Act.

As District Registrar.—As a District Registrar, the Collector controls the administration of the Registration department in the district.

Sanitation and Public Health.—In the matter of sanitation the Collector has to see that ordinary and special sanitary measures are initiated in cases of out-break of epidemic diseases, to watch and stimulate the efficiency of the daily sanitary administration of municipalities and other sanitary authorities and to advise and encourage local bodies to improve the permanent sanitary condition of the areas under them so far as the funds at their disposal will permit.

As an ex-Officio Deputy Commissioner for Industries.—The Collector is an *ex-officio* Deputy Commissioner[1] for Industries in the district.

The duties and functions of the Collector in his capacity as *ex-officio* Deputy Commissioner for Industries so far as his district is concerned among others are as under:

(i) to allot factory sheds and open plots in Government Industrial estates;

(*ii*) to sanction subsidy on electricity consumption;

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[1] (As per Government Resolution, Industries and Labour Department No. Ist 1062/35598/IND-III, dated 15-6-1962).

CHAPTER 10.

General Administration.

COLLECTOR.

Functions.

(*iii*) to recommend applications for purchase of machinery etc., on hire purchase through National Small Industries Corporation (up to the value of Rs. 1 lakh);

(*iv*) to sanction loans under the Maharashtra State Aid to Industries Act, 1960 and Rules 1961 (exceeding Rs. 3,000 and up to Rs. 10,000);

(*v*) to execute guarantee bonds in respect of loans granted by (1) Maharashtra State Finance Corporation and (2) the Bank of Maharashtra, Poona (up to Rs. one lakh and up to Rs. 10,000, respectively);

(*vi*) to sanction purchase of new plant and machinery or equipment for industries in institutions under their control up to the limit of Rs. 15,000 per annum provided the cost of each item does not exceed Rs. 1,000;

(*vii*) to distribute indigenous steel quota against periodical allotment by the Government of India;

(*viii*) to distribute stainless steel quota periodically;

(*ix*) to undertake distribution of material imported through the State Trading Corporation from Rupee payment areas; and

(*x*) to distribute cement for (i) processing, (ii) construction of factory buildings and (iii) maintenance and repairs.

Collector's Office.

The Collector's office at Osmanabad is divided into many branches. The Resident Deputy Collector supervises the work of all the branches excepting the Treasury, Land Reforms, *Inam* Abolition and Supply. He is also the Additional District Magistrate. The Deputy *Chitnis* branch deals with the magisterial and political work, the issue of arms and other licences such as those required for cinema houses, for shops and possession of explosives etc., and police matters connected with the maintenance of law and order. The General branch under the Head Clerk (in the grade of Mamlatdar) deals with municipalities, public works, medical affairs, fairs, telephones, displaced persons and evacuee properties, execution of court decrees, cases under section 80 of the Cr.P.C., matters relating to the powers delegated to the Collector under the Bombay Village Panchayats Act and the Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis Act and the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board. The Revenue branch under the Revenue Assistant (*Chitnis* in the Mamlatdar's grade) deals with matters like land revenue, land grants, *watans*, cash grants, *tagai*, establishment, encroachment, recovery of all kinds of Government dues, forest matters, court of wards, land acquisition for public purposes, audit of village accounts (*Jamabandi* audit), inspection of tahsil and prant offices and public offices. District Registration office is one of the branches and is in charge of the headquarter Sub-Registrar. Accounts branch and election branch are in charge of the Resident Deputy Collector. All tenancy matters are dealt with in Land Reforms branch under the supervision of the Deputy

COLLECTOR.

Collector's Office.

Collector, Land Reforms, under the direct supervision and guidance of Collector. In this branch matters relating to the abolition of *watans* and payment of compensation are dealt with. Endowment branch which is under the supervision of the Endowment Assistant in the grade of Naib-Tahsildar *i.e.* Mahalkari deals with the matters relating to the endowed properties as per the Endowment regulation of ex-Hyderabad Government and Waqf Act 1954, and the Bombay Public Trusts Act, 1954 except Chapter VII. There is a special post of Mamlatdar, Small Savings for the collection of small savings in the district. The Mamlatdar, Sales Tax Recovery deals with the cases pertaining to sales tax recovery. His headquarters are at Latur. In view of the acute position of food grains, Government has created a post of the District Supply Officer in the grade of a Deputy Collector who deals with all the matters relating to procurement and supply of food grains under the following acts and rules:—

(*a*) Coal control order and fixation of prices thereunder;

(*b*) Cotton control order and enhancement thereunder;

(*c*) the Maharashtra Indigenous Rice Procurement (Levy) Order, 1954;

(*d*) Gur and Khandsari Licensing Order;

(*e*) the Maharashtra Sugar Control Order;

(*f*) the Maharashtra Sugar Dealers Licensing Order, 1963;

(*g*) delegation of power under the Defence of India Rules, 1962 (in relation of Sugar);

(*h*) the Essential Commodities Act, 1958;

(*i*) the Iron and Steel Control Order, 1956;

(*j*) sanction of fair price shops, inspection of godowns, etc.

(*k*) the Kerosene (Price Control) Order, 1963;

(*l*) scheme for the monopoly purchase of jowar, 1964-65;

(*m*) Cement Dealers Licensing Order and

(*n*) Cement Control Order.

DEPUTY COLLECTORS.

Under the Collector are the Deputy Collectors who are either Assistant Collectors (I.A.S.) or Deputy Collectors. There are in all three sub-divisions in the district. Each sub-division is incharge of a Deputy Collector or an Assistant Collector with headquarters at Osmanabad, Latur and Udgir. In addition to the above three Deputy Collectors, there is one Resident Deputy Collector. Besides, there are Deputy Collector, Land Reforms, Deputy Collector, *Inam* Abolition, District Supply Officer (in Deputy Collector's grade) and Special Land Acquisition Officer for land acquisition cases (in Deputy Collector's grade). The above posts are created temporarily and these officers are working under the direct supervision of the Collector. The Deputy Collector in charge of sub-division is the connecting link between the Tahsildars and the Collector. A Deputy Collector exercises all the powers conferred on the Collector under the Hyderabad

CHAPTER 10. General Administration. DEPUTY COLLECTORS.

Land Revenue Act of 1317 *Fasli* and by any other Law in force or by executive orders in regard to the tahsils and mahals in his charge, except such powers as the Collector may specially reserve for himself. His principal functions in regard to his sub-division are :

Functions.

1. *Revenue.*—(*i*) Inspection and supervision of the work of the Tahsildars, Revenue Inspectors and Talathis (Assistant Gram Sevaks) to the extent of Record-of-Rights and inspections of tahsil offices.

(*ii*) Safeguarding Government interest in land by constant inspection, dealing with encroachment, breaches of the conditions on which the land is held on restricted tenure, etc.

(*iii*) Crop and boundary marks inspection and checking *annewari* estimation of crop yield for purposes of suspension and remission of land revenue.

(*iv*) Granting remission on dry lands whose crops are destroyed for reasons beyond the control of agriculturists like hail-storms ; floods ; locusts and frost under section 33 of the Hyderabad Settlement Rules.

(*v*) Declaring a double crop land as single crop land if the said land is not fit for double crop cultivation.

(*vi*) Sanctioning conversion of wet lands irrigated by *budkis* into dry in case of the *budkis* becoming irreparable.

(*vii*) Imposing penalties for unauthorised cultivation or use of land under section 57 of the Hyderabad Land Revenue Act. 1317 *Fasli.*

(*viii*) Dealing with cases under Rent Control Act.

(*ix*) Instituting proceedings for Land Acquisitions.

(*x*) Acting as *Nazam-Jamabandi* for finalisation of land revenue demand of the tahsil and being also responsible for timely collection of land revenue.

2. *Magisterial.*—The Deputy Collector is the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of his charge and as such exercises the powers specified in para IV of Schedule III of the Criminal Procedure Code. These include the ordinary powers of a Taluka Magistrate and also the power to require security to keep the peace (section 107) ; power to require security for good behaviour under sections 108, 109 and 110 ; powers to make orders calculated to prevent apprehended danger to public peace (section 144) ; power to record statements and confessions during a police investigation (section 164) and power to hold inquests (section 174). The Sub-Divisional Magistrate, when empowered by the State Government has also the power to call and forward to the District Magistrate records and proceedings of Subordinate Executive Magistrates. As a Sub-Divisional Magistrate, the Deputy Collector is required to inspect Police Sub-Inspector's office.

CHAPTER 10. General Administration. DEPUTY COLLECTORS. Functions.

3. *Other duties*.—Among the other duties of the Deputy Collector may be mentioned (1) keeping the Collector informed of the happenings in his sub-division, not only from the revenue point of view, but also in matters connected with law and order; (2) forests settlement work; (3) grant of *tagai*; (4) progress of work under seasonal unemployment scheme during scarcity and (5) land acquisition.

TAHSILDARS AND NAIB-TAHSILDARS.

The Tahsildar is an officer in executive charge of a tahsil. The Naib-Tahsildar of Bhoom mahal is in executive charge of that mahal. There is a sub-treasury in every tahsil or the mahal except the tahsils of Osmanabad, Latur and Udgir where the cash business is dealt with by the branches of the State Bank of Hyderabad The Tahsildar is in charge of the sub-treasury. The duties of the Tahsildar and Naib-Tahsildar in charge of the mahal office are the same. Each tahsil and mahal has on an average two Naib-Tahsildars (Revenue and Land Reforms), three *Aval Karkuns (Peshkars)*, eight to ten Clerks and three Revenue Inspectors and seventeen Class IV servants. The duties of Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars in charge of tahsil/mahal Office under various Acts and Rules are as follows:

FUNCTIONS.

Revenue.—The Tahsildars' revenue duties are to prepare the groundwork for the Deputy Collector and the Collector to pass orders thereupon. His report is called for in almost all revenue matters. When these orders are passed, he has to execute them.

In regard to the annual demand and collection of land revenue, he has to get ready all village and tahsil forms necessary for what is called the making of *Jamabandi* of the tahsil by the *Nazam Jamabandi* (Collector or Deputy Collector). Every year the Tahsildar conducts a preliminary *Jamabandi* which is known as *Sherenavisi*. This preliminary *Jamabandi* has to be completed every year at the end of January. The *Jamabandi* is an audit of previous years' account. The demand fixed for agricultural revenue is settled. Remissions and suspensions are given in accordance with the crop *annewaris* with the determination of which the Tahsildar is most intimately concerned. In addition to this, *Shivay Jamabandi* charges are levied against the agriculturist for encroachment on Government lands and using agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes. The fundamental duty of the Revenue Department *i.e.* collection of all Government dues lies with the Tahsildar. He can issue notices under section 118 of the Hyderabad Land Revenue Act of 1317 *Fasli* for effecting the recoveries and also distrain and sale of the defaulter's movable property for failure to credit the dues under section 119 of Land Revenue Act of 1317 *Fasli*. The Tahsildar has to collect in addition to land revenue: *tagai* loans, *pot hissa* measurement dues and the dues of other departments like Sales Tax, Income-Tax, etc., as arrears of land revenue at the request of these departments. He is also responsible for the declaration of *annewari* of crops.

CHAPTER 10.

General Administration.

TAHSILDARS AND NAIB-TAHSILDARS.

Functions.

Applications for grant of *tagai* are generally received by the Tahsildar or *Aval Karkuns* in the absence of Tahsildar, who has to get enquiries conducted by the Revenue Inspector. After scrutinising all the *tagai* applications the Tahsildar places these applications before the Circle Tagai Committees and sanctions the applications in consultation with the members of Circle Tagai Committees. The loan is disbursed at the disbursement centres so fixed by Government in the presence of the *Sarpanchas* and members of the Panchayat Samitis. The Tahsildar is authorised to sanction loan to the extent of Rs. 500 under the Agricultural Loans Act, 1884 and up to Rs. 2,000 under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883. He is also responsible to see whether the loan granted for the purpose has properly been utilised by the agriculturist. He is also authorised to grant gratuitous relief fund to the extent of Rs. 25 in case of fires, accidents, etc.

The Tahsildar is primarily responsible for the administration of the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1950, and subsequent amendments thereon within the area of his charge. Some of his powers under the Act *i.e.* under sections 8, 19, 28, 32, 44, 45, 98 A.B.C. and 99-A have been delegated to the Naib-Tahsildars, Land Reforms. The Tahsildar has to deal with matters under sections 17, 38, 38-A, 38-E and 38-F of the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1950.

Quasi-judicial.—The *quasi*-judicial duties which the Tahsildar performs include inquiries and orders under the Mamlatdars'. Courts Act, the execution of civil court decrees, and inquiry in respect of disputed cases in connection with Record-of-Rights in each village.

Magisterial.—Consequent upon the enforcement of the Bombay Separation of Judicial and Executive Functions (Extension) and the Code of Criminal Procedure (Provision for Uniformity) Act, 1958 (Bombay XCVII of 1958), every Tahsildar is *ex-officio* Tahsil Magistrate of his tahsil from 1-9-1959. As the Tahsil Magistrate, he has the following among other powers under Cr.P.C., under sections 64, 65, 83, 84, 95, 96, 99, 127, 128, 130, 506, 514, 514-A, 517 and 525.

These powers ordinarily have been vested in a Tahsil Executive Magistrate[1].

In addition to the above the District Magistrate authorises the Tahsil Magistrate to exercise the following powers:—

1. Power to make orders prohibiting repetition of nuisance (section 143 of Cr.P.C.).

2. Power to make orders calculated to prevent apprehended danger to public peace (section 144 Cr.P.C.).

[1] As per Cr. P. C., Part III-A of the Third Schedule according to Government in Home Department Notification No. SRO/1057/5329-III, dated 20th August, 1959.

3. Power to hold inquest (section 174 of Cr.P.C.).

4. Power to take security for keeping the peace and good behaviour (section 107 of Cr.P.C.).

5. Power to record statement and confessions (section 164 of Cr.P.C.).

The Tahsildar is also in charge of the management of the sub-jail. He has to keep the District Magistrate and the Sub-Divisional Magistrate informed of all the criminal activities in his charge and take steps incidental to the maintenance of law and order in his charge. In case of serious disturbance of the public peace the Tahsildar carries great responsibility, for as the senior Executive Magistrate on the spot, he must issue orders and carry on till his superiors arrive.

Treasury and Accounts.—As Sub-Treasury Officer, the Tahsildar is in charge of the tahsil sub-treasury which is called sub-treasury in relation to the district treasury. In this sub-treasury all amounts due to Government are paid and from it nearly the whole of the money is expended for Government purposes. The sub-post offices in the Tahsil receive their cash for postal transactions from the sub-treasury and remit the receipts to it. The Sub-Treasury Officer makes payments to departmental officers on cash orders or on demand drafts and on cheques except where certain departments are allowed to present bills direct to the sub-treasury. When the Tahsildar is away from his headquarters, the treasury *aval karkun* is *ex-officio* in charge of the sub-treasury and account business and is held personally responsible for it. During the Tahsildars' presence he is authorised to sign receipts.

The tahsil sub-treasury is also the local depot for stamps—general, court-fee and postal—of all denominations and for the stock of opium held there for sale to permit holders.

The Tahsildar has to verify the balances in the sub-treasury including those of stamps and opium on the closing day of each month, which for the convenience of the treasury is fixed on the 25th of every month, except February when it is the 23rd and March, when it is the 31st, the latter being the closing day of the financial year. The verification report together with monthly returns of receipts under different heads has to be submitted by the Tahsildar to the Treasury Officer, Osmanabad. The sub-treasuries are annually inspected either by the Collector or the Deputy Collector.

Other Administrative Duties.—The Tahsildar holds a pivotal post in the administration of the tahsil. He is responsible to the Collector and the Deputy Collector whom he must obey and keep constantly informed of all political happenings, outbreak of epidemics and other matters affecting the well-being of the people.

CHAPTER 10.

General Administration.

TAHSILDARS AND NAIB-TAHSILDARS.

Functions.

He must help and guide officers of other departments in the execution of their respective duties, in so far as his tahsil is concerned. In fact he is at the service of them all and forms the connecting link between the officers and the public whom they are all meant to serve. The Tahsildar is also responsible for the Cattle Census which really comes under the purview of the Agriculture department. He has to take prompt action for the control of epidemics and to render to the Public Health Officers every help in preventing outbreaks of epidemic diseases and controlling them when they occur.

Under executive orders the Tahsildar has to provide the military with the necessary provisions and conveyances when any detachment marches through the Tahsil.

The Tahsildar's position in relation to other tahsil officers *e.g.* the Sub-Inspector of Police, the Medical Officer, the Block Development Officer, the Sub-Registrar is not definable. Though they are not subordinate to him, they are grouped round him and are expected to help and co-operate with him in their spheres.

Though the Tahsildar is not expected to work directly for local self-governing bodies, he is usually the principal source of the Collector's information about them. He is responsible for the administration of his tahsil just as the Collector is responsible for that of the district.

In relation to the public well-being, the Tahsildar is the local representative of Government and performs generally the same functions as the Collector on a lower plane.

CIRCLE OFFICERS AND CIRCLE INSPECTORS.

There are no posts of Circle Officers in Osmanabad district sanctioned by the Government. However, there are three to four posts of Revenue Inspectors instead of Circle Inspectors in each tahsil. These Revenue Inspectors are in charge of a circle consisting of 30 to 45 villages. In Marathwada area, Revenue Inspectors are also designated as *Girdawar*. The Revenue Inspector is an important official in the Revenue department. He is responsible for the entire revenue administration of villages in his circle and supervision of the work carried on by the village officials in his charge. The following are some of the important duties of Revenue Inspectors.

1. Inspection of sites under dispute:

(*a*) Village crops, area and *annewari*.

(*b*) Boundaries and Boundary marks.

(*c*) All fallow lands deserving one year's remission.

(*d*) All grazing lands.

(*e*) All Government and public lands and encroachments thereon.

(*f*) Irrigation sources.

CIRCLE OFFICERS AND CIRCLE INSPECTORS.

2. Demarcation of fields for *kharif* and *rabi* crops.
3. Helping village officers in the collection of land revenue.
4. Preparation of statements for damaged crops.
5. Maintenance of the Record-of-Rights and inspection of mutation entries at least once a month in each village.
6. Training of village officials.
7. General guidance to and supervision of work, of village officials in his circle.
8. Prompt disposal of applications for *laoni* of Government lands after a thorough inspection on the spot.
9. Enquiring into the *tagai* applications and submit report to the Tahsildar.
10. Conducting as many crop cutting experiments as possible on all major crops.

He has also to see that unauthorised encroachments on Government lands do not take place and if existing do not continue. He has also to perform such other miscellaneous work as the Tahsildar may from time to time entrust to him.

VILLAGE OFFICERS.

Previously there were three village officials *viz., patwari, mali patil* and *police patil.* These were hereditary village officials. In Marathwada area the work of *patwari, mali patil* and police *patil* was not given to one person. Separate appointments were made to the posts of these *Watans.* In a very few cases they were granted revenue free lands as remuneration for their work, but generally they were paid in cash only. The *patwari* was responsible for the work of collection of land revenue and for keeping accounts for the same. The duties of *mali patil* were to assist the *patwari* in the collection of land revenue and other Government dues and to assist all Government officers who visited the villages. In case of their inability to perform their duties, they were allowed to appoint *gumastas* on their behalf, but the *pattedar* was held responsible for the duties of *Gumastas.* The Deputy Collector was the appointing authority for these officials and he was the competent authority to sanction *virasats* of their successors.

The old hereditary system of appointment of *Kulkarnis* generally known as *patwaris,* came to an end from July 1, 1960, under the Hyderabad Abolition of Inams and Cash Grants Act, 1954 and instead of it the new *talathi* system came into existence. Due to the abolition of *patwari watan,* the village officers were asked to submit applications for compensation. The last date fixed for submission of claims for compensation was 30th June, 1963. In the district 1,212 *patwaris* applied for compensation. An amount of Rs. 9,45,001.72 has been paid as compensation to the *patwaris.*

CHAPTER 10.

General Administration.

VILLAGE OFFICERS.

The persons working as *patwaris* as on 1-7-1960 and who were eligible for appointment as *talathis* were selected and in all 270 persons were selected as *talathis*.

The Maharashtra Revenue Patil (Abolition of Office) Act, 1962 came into force from 1st January 1963. As a result of the enforcement of this Act the old system of hereditary appointment of Revenue and Police *patils* came to an end and all *patils* stood released of their liability to render service. Instead of hereditary posts, the stipendiary posts of police *patils* were created with effect from January 1, 1963. The total number of stipendiary *patils* in this district is 1,404.

The Act provides for compensation of Watandar Revenue *Patils* and Police *Patils* for abolition of their hereditary posts. They are entitled for compensation equal to seven times the amount of annual remuneration which they used to receive. So far 1,761 *patils* have represented their claims for compensation and Rs. 98,000 have been paid as compensation.

The Bombay Inferior Village Watan Abolition Act, 1958 came into force on February 1, 1962. As a result of the enforcement of this Act the old system of inferior village servants, generally known as *Sethsandhis, Ramoshis* or *Majkuris* came to an end and all inferior village servants stood released of the liability to render service. Instead the new system of appointment of *kotwals* came into existence. In this district 2,465 posts of *kotwals* have been created with effect from February 1, 1962. The Act provides for compensation to Watandars for abolition of their hereditary posts. The last date fixed for submission of application for compensation was 1st February 1968.

The number of *Sethsandhis* who have applied for compensation, is 2,505. The total amount sanctioned for compensation is Rs. 6,36,657.77 out of which an amount of Rs. 5,22,794.22 had been paid to *Watandar Sethsandhis* till January 1965.

CHAPTER 11—REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

Department of Land Records

CHAPTER 11.

Revenue Administration.

LAND RECORDS.

Osmanabad district consists of ten tahsils and one mahal. Of these, Osmanabad. Latur, Kalam, Parenda and Tuljapur tahsils originally formed part of the Osmanabad district. After the integration of *jagirs* and *paigas* in 1950, Umarga and Ausa tahsils and Bhum mahal were incorporated in the district. Further, after the Re-organisation of States Udgir, Ahmadpur and Nilanga which were in Bidar district were transferred to Osmanabad district.

The Land Revenue system prevalent in the district is *rayatwari* and is based upon complete survey, soil classification and settlement of assessment of every field.

Survey

The district has been completely surveyed and re-classified after the integration of *jagirs* and *paigas* in 1950. Prior to integration there were 202 ex-*paigas* villages merged in the district, including 173 villages in Lohara tahsil. The rates of ex-*paigas* villages of Lohara tahsil which were very high were not in conformity with those of the *divani* villages. The *paigas* villages in Umarga and Ausa tahsils were surveyed by the *paigas* agency in 1338 *Fasli* and 1342 *Fasli* respectively, under the orders of the Settlement Commissioner. Hyderabad. These villages were not surveyed but re-classified in the year 1951-52 through the Settlement department. As a measure of relief to the ex-*paigas* villages the then Hyderabad Government granted a relief of 25 per cent as permanent reduction in the assessment and 25 per cent as suspension regarding *jagir* villages which numbered 162. The ex-*jagir* villages have been surveyed and announced during the period from 1951-52 to 1956-57.

Similarly, the rates imposed and collected by the *jagirdars* were different and often higher than those obtaining in the adjoining Government villages. Remission has been sanctioned by way of reduction of assessment to the level of the rates approved for adjoining *khalsa* villages[1].

[1]. Under Land Revenue Rules 76, *vide* G. R. R. D. No. SRL. 4459-(Osmanabad-) C, dated 4th February 1960

CHAPTER 11.

Revenue Administration.

LAND RECORDS. Survey.

The Hyderabad Land Revenue Act, 1907 provides for legal sanction to the system of survey and settlement and empowers Government to introduce original or revision settlement in any part of the State.

Original and revision settlements were introduced in eight tahsils excepting Umarga, Ausa and Bhum mahal between 1291 *Fasli* and 1294 *Fasli* and 1314 *Fasli* and 1329 *Fasli* respectively, while the second revision took place in Ahmadpur, Udgir and Nilanga tahsils in 1332 *Fasli* and in Parenda tahsil in 1333 *Fasli*.

The current settlements have long expired in all the tahsils of the district. According to ex-Hyderabad Special Assessment Act, 1952, a special assessment at the rate of two annas per rupee for the dry crop class is leviable in respect of villages for which guarantee periods have expired before 1952. The increased assessment is not, however, worked out by the Land Records department. The levy of this assessment is entrusted to the Revenue Officers and is recovered every year as a temporary increase.

The unit of area is the "English Acre", with its sub-division, the *guntha* (121 square yards *i.e.* the squares formed of one chain or 11 yards), 40 *gunthas* making an acre. The area of each survey number is separately entered under indicative number and that of a sub-division too, is so entered under the indicative number subordinative to that of the survey number of which it forms a part. The survey is done by cross-staff method. The traverse survey was introduced in the ex-Hyderabad State in 1920.

Revision Survey.—Complete survey is not done during the revision. Partial test of the previous survey is undertaken and if the percentage of error exceeds 25 per cent resurvey is done Field to field inspection is also done. The area is checked by Tal-square method. *Pot-Kharab* is scrutinised and conversion from dry to irrigated or *vice-versa* is also observed.

Maps.

Accurate village maps have been prepared (generally on a scale of 1 inch= 20 chains) for all surveyed village showing the survey numbers and their boundary marks and other topographical details such as roads, *nalas*, forests etc. From these village maps tahsil and district maps are prepared on a scale of 1"=2 miles.

Classification.

Each field is classified with reference to the texture of the soil, its depth and deteriorating factors. Garden Lands also called "*Bagayat*" are of two kinds, *patasthal* and *motasthal*. The former are irrigated by flow or natural gravitation and the latter are irrigated by lift irrigation.

Where the sources of irrigation are both *motasthal* and *patasthal* the water classification is the compound of both. All the classes are separately recognised and separate rates are sanctioned for them.

During the original classification there were 9 classes of lands. The values ranged from 16 annas to 2 annas, each class being reduced by 2 annas up to seventh class (from 16 annas to 4 annas) and from eighth to ninth class ranging from 3 annas to 2 annas, each class having a reduction of 1 anna. But at the time of revision, no reclassification is done as a rule unless the difference exceeds the permissible error. But the classes were revalued with an increase in the value of lands of classes 2 to 4 and reduction in classes 6 to 9. According to revised valuation the *bhag* annas of the *prati* books were only changed without any spot verification. The comparative value of lands at original and revision classification are as follows:—

Class		Original value	Revision value
		As.	As.
1	..	16	16
2	..	14	15
3	..	12	14
4	..	10	11
5	..	8	8
6	..	6	5
7	..	4	3
8	..	3	..
9	..	2	..

During this process of revised valuation 9 classes were reduced to 7, fixing the minimum *bhag* annas as 3 annas and the same is continued till today.

Irrigated Lands.—In respect of irrigated lands the system was entirely changed. The proportion of clay and sand was the criterion for the soil classification, instead of depth which was originally the determining factor. The land with clay contents at 75 per cent and sand contents at 25 per cent was classified at 16 annas for irrigated land. Further, no soil classification of irrigated lands is to be less than 8 annas *i.e.* below fifth class.

Rice Lands.—This class of land is rarely found in the district. However this has also been recognised as a class and rates are sanctioned separately.

Asmani Tari (Rain watered Lands).—During the original settlement, this class of land was classified as "irrigated land" and wet rates were levied, but from 1913 such lands, though classified as wet (with the consideration of proportion of clay and sand) were treated as dry and dry assessment was levied. The wet rates in the erstwhile Hyderabad State were consolidated rates giving consideration to the Wet "Water Class Value" besides a soil value depending on the source of irrigation.

CHAPTER 11. — Revenue Administration. LAND RECORDS.

In 1907, when the Hyderabad Land Revenue Act was passed, a distinction was made in respect of wells. Those constructed prior to this Act were called Government wells and the area irrigated by them was determined as per prescribed scale, while the wells constructed thereafter came to be deemed as new wells and no area under them was prescribed but all irrigation under such new wells was both classified and assessed as dry.

From 1949, all lift irrigation came to be treated as dry and assessed at the highest dry rate of the village.

Settlement and Assessment.

The salient principles on which settlement in Hyderabad is based are those mentioned in the joint report by Messers Wingate and Goldsmith of Bombay. They are climate, position with respect to markets, agricultural skill and the actual condition of the cultivators. The first of these may be considered as permanent, the second and third semi-permanent and fourth, in a great measure, temporary.

Groups are then formed of the villages based on marked distinction between different parts of the same district. "Maximum Rates" are sanctioned for each class of land separately for (*a*) dry crop, (*b*) *bagayat* and (c) rice in different groups. Settlement is guaranteed for a term of 30 years generally.

During the revision settlement, only decrease or increase per rupee was sanctioned by the Government and *shetwars* prepared accordingly instead of working out assessment afresh with reference to maximum rate.

Taxation of Improvement.—The term improvement is to be understood to mean any improvement in the agricultural value of the land which is made by the holder thereof at his own expense and not at the expense of the State. It includes erection of farm buildings, construction of wells or tanks, or any other improvements thereon.

Record of Rights.

In Marathwada, the person primarily liable for payment of land revenue was the *pattedar*. The term *pattedar* is defined "as a person who is directly responsible to the Government for the payment of land revenue and whose name has been entered as such in Government records" whether he holds the land personally or through *shikmidar*. *Shikmidar* is a person, who like a *pattedar*, possesses a title to the land or who from the beginning has been jointly in possession of the land with the *pattedar*. In the Hyderabad Act there is a divergence between the liability for the land revenue and title. Section 51 of the Hyderabad Land Revenue Act, 1317 *Fasli* declares that the settlement of land revenue of each number or the *pot* number shall be made with the *pattedar*. Only in his absence would the settlement be made with the person who has acquired from him occupancy rights of such land, or who on his behalf, is in occupation of such land. If the *pattedar* is of unsound mind or incapable to contact, the settlement of land revenue shall be made with his lawful

guardian or after 6 months notice with *shikmidar* or *assami* who is the land holder. Section 103 declares that the person primarily liable for the payment of land revenue for *khalsa* land shall be the *pattedar* of such land and only in his absence and in his failure may land revenue be recovered from *shikmidar* or person in actual possession of lands. A *pattedar* has a right to relinquish or transfer his right to any other person.

On the death of a *pattedar,* the name of the person who is lawfully entitled under the will and, if there be no such person, of the nearest heir, and if there are several heirs of equal degree, of the one who has the right of primogeniture, shall be entered in the register by the Collector and the names of the remaining heirs shall be entered as *shikmidars.*

From the above, it thus appears that in most cases *pattedars* may be occupants. However this need not necessarily be so and that the actual occupants may be the *shikmidars.* Thus there would be a divergence between the liability to land revenue and the title to the land. This divergence has now disappeared with the implementation of the Hyderabad Record-of-Rights in Land Regulation, 1358 *Fasli.* As a result of this, both the *pattedars* and *shikmidars* do not now appear in land records in all the districts in Marathwada region. Where the *pattedars* were in actual possession so as to conform to the definition of "occupant" given in clause 8 (c) of section 2 of the Hyderabad Record-of-Rights in Land Regulation, they will be entered as occupants. Where, however, they were not in possession, the *shikmidars* or those in actual possession have been entered as occupants.

The Hyderabad Land Revenue Act, 1317 *Fasli* does not provide for preparation and maintenance of Record-of-Rights. The law on the point is contained in the Hyderabad Record-of-Rights in Land Regulation, 1358 *Fasli* as stated in the foregoing para. The normal practice, however, was that the Record-of-Rights was prepared and corrected at the time of annual *jamabandi.* The principles of Record-of-Rights are analogous to those in chapter X-A of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879. Section 10 of the Hyderabad Regulation empowers the revenue officers to require the holder of the land to render necessary assistance in connection with the operations of preparing or revising maps for purposes of Record-of-Rights and also provides for the recovery of entire cost from the land holder.

Section 5 requires the acquisition of rights in land to be reported to the *talathi,* who is to take steps for correction of entry in the Record-of-Rights. Failure to give intimation makes the holder liable to fine not exceeding Rs. 25 (section 7). Section 13 of the Hyderabad Regulation declares that the entries in the Record-of-Rights are presumed to be true.

The Record-of-Rights is also the basis of the accounts of liability for the payment of the land revenue.

CHAPTER 11.

Revenue Administration.

LAND RECORDS.

Functions.

The land records department was originally entrusted with the settlement of revenue. The department is now an adjunct to the Revenue Department. Its functions are—

(*i*) to maintain all survey, classification and settlement records up-to-date by keeping careful notes of all changes and for this purpose to carry out field operations preliminary to incorporation of the changes in the survey records;

(*ii*) to collect and provide statistics necessary for the sound administration of all matters connected with land;

(*iii*) to help to reduce, simplify and cheapen litigation in revenue and civil courts by providing reliable survey and other records;

(*iv*) to supervise the preparation and maintenance of Record-of-Rights as also the periodical inspections of boundary marks;

(*v*) to conduct periodical and revision settlement operations;

(*vi*) to organise and carry out village site and city survey on an extensive scale and arrange for their proper maintenance;

(*vii*) to undertake special surveys for private individuals or for public bodies, surveys in connection with railway, municipal and local board projects, town planning schemes and surveys for the defence purposes and other Government departments;

(*viii*) to maintain all village maps up-to-date and reprint them and arrange for their distribution to various departments for administrative purposes and for sale to the public; and

(*ix*) to train the Revenue Officers in survey and settlement matters.

District Inspector of Land Records.

The District Inspector of Land Records, Osmanabad, is the principal Officer-in-charge of the Land Records Department. He is a Gazetted Officer (of mamlatdar's rank) appointed by Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records and is directly subordinate to the Superintendent of Land Records, Aurangabad Circle, Aurangabad in all technical matters. He is also subordinate to the Collector of Osmanabad and has to carry out all administrative orders of the Collector in the matter of survey and land records. He is assisted by the necessary staff.

The duties of the District Inspector of Land Records are—

(*a*) to supervise and take a field test of the measurement classification and *pot-hissa*-work done by the District Cadastral and Maintenance Surveyors;

(*b*) to exercise check over the proper and prompt disposal of all measurement and other work done by the surveyor staff;

(*c*) to see that all circle inspectors and village officers understand their duties in respect of Record-of-Rights, tenancy and crop registers and boundary mark repair work, etc. and to see that the Government waste lands are not being unauthorisedly used;

District Inspector of Land Records.

(*d*) to maintain the accounts and watch the recovery of *pot-hissa* dues ;

(*e*) to arrange in consultation with the Collector concerned for the training of the Junior Indian Administrative Service officers, the District Deputy Collectors and the candidates for the posts of Mamlatdars and Circle Inspectors, clerks and *talathis* in survey and settlement matters ; and

(*f*) to advise the revenue officers in the district in all technical matters concerned with the maintenance of the survey records and the Record-of-Rights and to refer all cases of doubt to the Superintendent of Land Records.

District and Cadastral Surveyors.

The staff of District and Cadastral Surveyors deals with the routine measurement and classification work, whether done for Government (*e.g.* in land acquisition cases etc.), or on private applications. In the case of private work the prescribed measurement fees are recovered from the parties in advance.

The District Surveyor deals with such measurement cases as cannot ordinarily be entrusted to the Cadastral Surveyors on account of their difficulty, size, importance and urgency. The staff does the work of effecting necessary changes in the survey records such as preparing *kami jasti patraks* during the monsoon.

District Survey Office.

The District Survey office is under charge of the Headquarter Assistant who acts under the orders of the District Inspector of Land Records. The Headquarter Assistant and his staff are responsible for keeping the survey records up-to-date and in proper order. He deals with all correspondence connected with records (under the signature of the District Inspector of Land Records). In urgent circumstances, the Headquarter Assistant disposes of the references under his own signature in the absence of the District Inspector of Land Records informing the latter of the action taken by him. He recovers and accounts for the fees received for private measurement work according to the prescribed procedure. He also issues certified extracts from the survey records and supplies printed maps to the applicants on payment of prescribed fees. In case of changes necessary *kami jasti patraks* (with their abstracts) signed by the District Inspector of Land Records and counter-signed by the Superintendent of Land Records and *akar phod patraks* signed by the District Inspector of Land Records, are sent to the revenue authorities for the correction of the village and tahsil accounts, records and maps.

The staff of the *pot-hissa surveyors* (now under the control of the Survey Mamlatdar) does the measurement work of the sub-divisions of survey numbers for keeping the Record-of-Rights up-to-date. During the monsoon the staff does the office work of working out *hissawar* assessment and preparation of duplicate sketches and *akar phod* statements for the use of the village officers. The cost of the sub-division measurement is recovered

CHAPTER 11. Revenue Administration.

from the land holders, under Chapter 6 of the Rules under the Record-of-Rights in Land Regulation, 1358 *Fasli*.

MOTOR VEHICLES DEPARTMENT

MOTOR VEHICLES. Motor Vehicles Act.

The Motor Vehicles Department of the State, with its headquarters at Bombay, deals with the administration of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, and the rules made thereunder, the Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax Act, 1958, the Bombay Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers) Act, 1958, and the Maharashtra Tax on Goods (Carried by Road) Act, 1962. Under the Motor Vehicles Act all the motor vehicles have to be registered; all drivers have to obtain a licence which is issued only on their passing a prescribed test of competence; the hours of work of drivers of public vehicles are regulated, and third party insurance of all private vehicles plying in public places has to be effected. The Act vests the State Government with powers to subject all vehicles to strict mechanical tests and to effectively control the number of vehicles to be licensed for public hire, to specify their routes and also the freight rates. Fees are leviable for registration and issue of licences and permits.

State Transport Authority.

The State Transport Authority for the State is vested in a Committee composed of officials as well as non-officials of which the Director of Transport is the *ex-officio* Secretary. Regional Transport Authorities with similar Committees with the Regional Transport officers acting as *ex-officio* secretaries have also been set up for convenient regions of the State. The State Transport Authority constituted under section 44 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 regulates and co-ordinates the activities of the Regional Transport Authorities in the matter of control of motor transport in their respective regions. Two Sub-Committees known as appellate committees consisting of the members of the State Transport Authority have been set up to hear and decide appeals filed by parties aggrieved against the orders passed by the Regional Transport Authorities, one under sections 13, 16 and 21 F. and the other under section 64 and Rule 136 of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules, 1959. The second committee also hears revision applications under section 64-A.

Regional Transport Authority

The State has at present five Regional Transport Authorities with headquarters at Bombay, Poona, Thana, Nagpur and Aurangabad. Sub-regional offices have also been set up at Nasik, Kolhapur and Amravati. As an additional facility to the motoring public sub-offices have been opened at Ratnagiri, Ahmadnagar, Sholapur, Nanded, Dhulia and Akola. The district of Osmanabad along with the districts of Aurangabad, Parbhani, Nanded and Bhir comes within the jurisdiction of the Regional Transport Authority, Aurangabad. The Regional Transport Authority controls the different transport vehicles in the region and deals with the issue of permits to them in accordance with policy laid down by the State Transport Authority and the State Government from time to time.

CHAPTER 11.

Revenue Administration.

MOTOR VEHICLES.

Director of Transport.

The overall control of this department is vested in the Director of Transport, Bombay. He is assisted by two Deputy Directors placed in charge of administration, and taxation and inspection wings respectively. Whereas a region is headed by a Regional Transport Officer, the sub-regions are placed under the charge of Assistant Transport Officers. A Motor Vehicles' Inspector is posted at each of the sub-offices. An inspection wing has been created in the office of the Director of Transport to enable the head of the department to exercise effective control over the working of the subordinate offices and to ensure that they function properly.

Regional Transport Officer.

The Regional Transport Officer besides being *ex-officio* Secretary of the Regional Transport Authority acts as a licensing and registering authority for motor vehicles under Chapters II and III respectively, of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939. He is also invested with powers of prosecuting offenders under the Motor Vehicles Act. He is assisted in the execution of his duties by an Assistant Regional Transport Officer and a Regional Supervisor. The Regional Supervisor has under him a team of Motor Vehicle Inspectors and Assistant Motor Vehicle Inspectors who are technically qualified and declared as inspecting and testing authorities for the purpose of granting certificates of mechanical fitness to transport vehicles, for holding tests of competence to drive motor vehicles and issue driving licences, conductors' licences and authorisation to drive public service vehicles.

The Motor Vehicles Inspector has also to perform the following duties among others: (1) to inspect vehicles involved in accidents wherever required by the police, (*ii*) to carry out service tours for the enforcement of the various Motor Vehicles Acts, (*iii*) to report infringements to the Regional Transport Officer for further action, and (*iv*) to collect taxes.

The Assistant Motor Vehicle Inspector assists the Motor Vehicle Inspectors in the performance of their duties.

The Regional Transport Officers and the Assistant Regional Transport Officers are also declared as taxation authorities under the Taxation Acts in their respective regions and sub-regions. In order to facilitate expeditious disposal of tax acceptances Supervisors and Inspectors of Motor Vehicles have also been notified as taxation authorities and can assess, levy and collect taxes. Under the Bombay Motor Vehicles Act, 1958, the Taxation Authority determines the class and rate of taxation payable, after the vehicle is registered. If the vehicle is a non-transport vehicle (motor-cycle or car) the tax is assessed according to the unladen weight of that vehicle. If the vehicle is a goods truck or a taxi or a passenger bus, the tax is assessed on the basis of the registered laden weight or the sitting capacity as the case may be.

CHAPTER 11.

Revenue Administration.

MOTOR VEHICLES.

Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax Act.

Under the Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax Act, taxes are levied on all motor vehicles, except those designated and used solely for agricultural operations on farms and farm lands. The rules under this Act require that every vehicle be registered. Every registered owner who wants to use or keep for use any vehicle in the State has to pay the tax as determined. He has also to state the limits within which he intends to use the vehicle *i.e.* whether only within the limits of a particular municipality or cantonment or throughout the State. A token for the payment of the tax is issued by the taxation authority and this has to be attached to and carried on the vehicle at all times when the vehicle is in use. A fresh declaration is to be made every time the tax is to be paid. Before issuing the token in respect of the payment of the tax, the taxation authority has to satisfy itself, that every declaration is complete in all respects and the proper amount of tax has been paid. Every owner of a motor vehicle has to give an advance intimation of his intention of keeping his vehicle in non-use during any period for which he desires to be exempted from the payment of tax, and declare the place of garage while not in use.

In addition to the tax payable under the Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax Act, 1958, the operators of stage carriages have to pay tax under the Bombay Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers) Act, 1958, on the basis of fares collected from the passengers. Similarly the public as also private carriers have to pay taxes leviable under the Maharashtra Tax on Goods (Carried by Road) Act, 1962 on the basis of freight charges collected by them.

With a view to ensuring prompt and effective recovery of Government dues separate taxation wings for the administration of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax Act, 1958, have been set up in all offices of this department. These are placed under the charge of Assistant Regional Transport Officers in major regions and supervisors of motor vehicles in sub-regions. There is an enforcement and prosecution section in the office of the Regional Transport Officers to launch prosecutions against the offenders for breach of provisions of the various enactments.

Liaison with Police Department.

This department has liaison with the Police department which helps in checking motor vehicles periodically and in detecting offences under Motor Vehicles Act. It also attends to references made by the Motor Vehicles department regarding verification of character of applicants for public service vehicles authorisations, conductors' licences, taxi-cab permits, etc. It also helps in the verification of vehicles off the road, recovery of arrears of taxes and in specifying particular places for bus stops, etc. The District Magistrates render all possible help to this department in connection with imposition of restrictions on road transport, fixation of speed limits and location of motor stands at various places, etc.

STAMPS DEPARTMENT

STAMPS.

Organisation.

The supply and sale of State stamps in the State is controlled by the Superintendent of Stamps, Bombay. The postal stamps are supplied and sold in the State by the Controller of Stamps, Nasik.

In Osmanabad district, the Collector of the district is also the administrative head of the Stamps department. There being no independent officer in charge of stamps, the work is looked after by a senior clerk of the District Treasury under the overall supervision and guidance of the District Treasury Officer, who is in charge of the local depot at Osmanabad. He is responsible for the maintenance of stock of stamps, their distribution to the local depots and their sale to the public. The Collector is empowered to grant refund of the value of unused, spoilt and obsolete stamps if presented within the prescribed period of one year. Branch depots, one each are located at all the eleven tahsil or mahal headquarters of this district and are placed in charge of the Tahsildars or the Naib-Tahsildars as the case may be.

To suit public convenience, stamps are sold not only at local and branch depots but also at various other places by authorised stamp vendors. In Osmanabad there are 21 such vendors. In 1963-64, the total income realised from stamps duty for judicial and non-judicial stamps amounted to Rs. 2,81,312.11 and Rs. 4,35,871.90, respectively. The vendors are also allowed a small discount on the stamps sold and this discount during the same year stood at Rs. 7,520.04 under judicial stamps and Rs. 8,808.20 under non-judicial stamps.

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT

REGISTRATION.

Registration of documents under the Indian Registration Act is the main function of this department.

Registration of Documents.

Under the Indian Registration Act (XVI of 1908) certain categories of documents are to be compulsorily registered, while option is granted to certain others. Only those documents are registered which fulfil the prescribed requirements and for which the necessary stamp duty and registration fees are paid. However the co-operative societies and certain other type of societies such as urban credit and housing are exempted from the payment of registration fees. A record of such registered documents is kept and extracts of documents affecting immovable property in respect of which Record-of-Rights is maintained are sent to the offices concerned for making mutations. Certified copies of the preserved records of registered documents are also issued to those parties who apply for them. Copies of mortgages without possession received from the Land Development Bank are to be

CHAPTER 11.

Revenue Administration.

filed without any fees being paid. In the same way copies of awards under the Hyderabad Agricultural Debtors Relief Act, 1956 are free from the payment of registration fees.

REGISTRATION.

The Bombay Registration of Marriages Act, 1953, was made applicable to Osmanabad district from April 1, 1964 and the Sub-Registrar was designated as the Registrar of Marriages. The Special Marriage Act, 1954, was extended to this district along with the remaining four districts of Marathwada region from June 1, 1964. The headquarter Sub-Registrar is now the Marriage Officer for the whole district.

Organisation.

The post of the Inspector-General of Registration, Maharashtra State, Poona, created in 1958, has now been abolished and his powers vested in the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records. Now it is he who looks after the work of the Registration department also. In his capacity as the Inspector General of Registration he superintends the registration offices in the State and acts as the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the State. He is also the chief controlling authority for stamps for the whole State of Maharashtra, excepting Greater Bombay.

Prior to the reorganisation of States, Osmanabad district had only seven sub-divisions as far as this department was concerned. These were Latur, Umarga, Ausa, Tuljapur, Kalam, Parenda and Osmanabad. After reorganisation three more *viz.* Ahmadpur, Udgir and Nilanga were added to it. Each sub-division is placed under the charge of a Sub-Registrar. The Sub-Registrar posted at Kalam is expected to pay occasional visits to Bhum mahal as there is no independent Sub-Registrar for Bhum.

District Registrar.

The Collector of the district is the *ex-officio* District Registrar. He has supervisory powers over all the registration offices in the district. Excepting the Sub-Registrars who are appointed by the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records in his capacity as the Inspector General of Registration, appointments of all other staff in the district as also in the Sub-Registry offices are made by the District Registrar. He can appoint Sub-Registrars only to temporary vacancies.

In all departmental matters, the District Registrar has to carry out the instructions of the Inspector General of Registration. Any suggestions for the improvement of the registration system are to be made to the Inspector General of Registration. The District Registrar has supervisory powers over all the Sub-Registrars in the district and he advises and guides them in the conduct of their day to day work. If any Sub-Registrar requires any clarification on legal points he has to approach the Inspector General of Registration through the Inspector of Registration of the division. At least once in every two years the District Registrar visits the sub-registry offices and sends his memorandum of inspection to the Inspector General of Registration

CHAPTER 11.

Revenue Administration.

REGISTRATION.

Organization.

District Registrar.

for observations. The District Registrar hears the appeals and applications preferred to him under sections 72 and 73 of the Indian Registration Act, 1908, against refusals to register documents by the Sub-Registrars under him. Sections 25 and 34 of the same Act empower him to condone delays in presentation of documents and appearance of executants, provided the delay does not exceed four months, and to direct that the documents concerned be registered on the payment of a fine not exceeding ten times the proper registration fee. He is also competent to order refunds in case of surcharge and grant full or partial remission of safe custody fees in suitable cases. A will or a codicil may be deposited with the District Registrar under a sealed cover under section 42 of the Indian Registration Act and it may be got registered at the cost of the party desiring it, after the death of the depositor. The District Registrar can permit the withdrawal of such sealed covers on an application, if he is satisfied that the applicant is actually the depositor himself or his agent.

Sub-Registrars.

The chief function of the Sub-Registrars is the registration of documents which satisfy all the prescribed requirements. They are immediately subordinate to the District Registrar. As no photo system has been adopted in this district the documents are hand-copied. The Sub-Registrars have to send the information regarding sale of agricultural lands in form F and a *patrak* of agricultural land transactions *i.e.* sale, lease etc. to the tahsildars concerned.

Under the Bombay Registration of Marriages Act (V of 1953) every Sub-Registrar is an *ex-officio* Registrar of Marriages. The Sub-Registrar working as the Headquarter Sub-Registrar, Osmanabad, is vested with the powers of solemnising marriages under the Special Marriage Act (XLIII of 1954) enforced in this district from June 1, 1964.

As per Rule No. 4 of the Maharashtra Registration Rules, 1961, enforced in this district from January 1962, Marathi, English and Hindi (written in the Devanagari script) are used for the registration of documents. However, practically all the documents are written and registered in Marathi.

Inspection.

Hitherto the work of Sub-Registrars was inspected by the Inspector of Registration, Aurangabad Division. But since October, 1964, it is done by the Inspector of Registration, Sholapur Division. The Deputy Collectors also inspect the sub-registries within their respective jurisdictions and submit their inspection reports to the District Registrar who forwards them to the Inspector-General of Registration for perusal if he feels that they contain anything of importance deserving his notice. With the observations of the Inspector-General of Registration, the reports are forwarded to the Sub-Registrars who have to submit the compliance reports to the District Registrar who passes the necessary orders.

CHAPTER 11.

Revenue Administration.

REGISTRATION.

Inspection.

The Inspector of Registration is directly subordinate to the Inspector-General of Registration and does not exercise any administrative control over the registration offices. He is not subordinate to the District Registrar. He is mainly concerned with the inspection of the technical work of the registration offices, including central records and audit. He inspects the books in the central records office and reports to the District Registrar about their condition so that any records which are extremely old and in the state of decay may be recopied and duly authenticated. He also inspects and examines books, indices and accounts and other records in the offices of Sub-Registrars once a year, and sends one copy of the inspection memorandum to the Inspector-General of Registration and another to the District Registrar for approval. The Inspector-General of Registration passes orders in respect of such memorandum, adding his remarks or suggestions to be complied with by the Sub-Registrars concerned.

Income and Expenditure.

The entire receipts of the Registration department in the district are credited in the Government treasury. The average annual income of this department in this district for the years 1961, 1962 and 1963 amounted to Rs. 68,571.66 and expenditure to Rs. 5,395.00.

SALES TAX DEPARTMENT

SALES TAX.

Introduction.

Sales tax is an indirect tax. It is an important source of revenue and occupies a significant place in the State budget. When the total revenue yield from this source is taken into consideration, its importance becomes all the more significant.

Sales tax, for the first time, was introduced in the erstwhile Hyderabad State of which Osmanabad formed a part uptill 31st October 1956, under the Luxury Sales Tax Act, 1947 (1-3-1357 *Fasli*). This Act introduced sales tax on some selective items considered as luxury articles. Subsequently the Luxury Sales Tax Act, 1947, was replaced by the Hyderabad General Sales Tax Act, 1950, which came into effect in May of the same year. It followed the multi-point system of sales tax. This Act continued to be in force in Marathwada region of the State till December 1, 1959, even though that region was merged in the then Bombay State from November 1, 1956.

As a result of reorganisation various territories administered under different Sales Tax Acts were merged in the Bombay State. To do away with this heterogeneity the Hyderabad General Sales Tax Act, 1950, applicable to the Marathwada region and the legislation in force in the Vidarbha region were replaced by the Bombay Sales Tax Act, 1959, which came into force from January 1960. This Act was extended to all the parts of Bombay State (now Maharashtra) thus bringing about uniformity in sales tax administration in the whole State. The

assessments for the period up to December 31, 1959, were however made under the provisions of the Hyderabad General Sales Tax Act, 1950.

SALES TAX.

Current Sales Tax Act.

The Bombay Sales Tax Act. 1950, embodies the various recommendations of the Sales Tax Enquiry Committee. It has by repealing and replacing the various Sales Tax Acts in force in different regions, introduced absolute uniformity in the five sales tax regions of the State.

In the initial stages a dealer who holds goods purchased before 1st January, 1960, from a registered dealer in the old Bombay State area will on a resale of the goods be liable to pay tax under the new Act subject to certain modifications and the benefit of section 8 (a) of the Bombay Sales Tax Act, 1953, will not be available to him. Similarly exemption granted under the earlier laws to certain classes of goods generally or conditionally will, in some cases, not accrue under the new law.

The Bombay Sales of Intoxicants Taxation Act has now been repealed and provisions for the taxing of spirituous medical preparations containing more than 12 per cent of alcohol by volume (but other than those declared by Government to be not capable of causing intoxication) will now be taxed under the Bombay Sales Tax Act, 1959, at the rate of 30 paise in a rupee at the first stage only. Similarly, country liquor and foreign liquor brought in India including spirits, wines and fermented liquors will be taxed at the rate of 45 paise in a rupee.

Schedule 'A' of the Bombay Sales Tax Act, 1959, lists the exempted goods subject in some cases to conditions and Schedules B to E list the taxable goods. Taxable goods are broadly divided into five classes: (i) goods declared as important to inter-State trade, taxable only at the first stage (Schedule B, Part I); (ii) goods declared as important to inter-State trade, taxable only on the last sale (Schedule B, Part II); (iii) other classes of goods taxable at only the first stage of sale (Schedule C); (iv) 9 classes, taxable only at the last sale (Schedule D); and (v) 21 classes specified and all other goods not specified elsewhere in any Schedule, taxable at the first stage and on the last sale and, again, to a very small incidence, at the retail stage.

Classes of Tax.

The tax at the first stage is called the 'Sales Tax', on the last sale as the 'General Sales Tax' and that at the retail stage the 'Retail Sales Tax'. Sales Tax and the general sales tax, as the names imply, are payable on sales. However, when a registered dealer purchases goods from an unregistered dealer or from Government he pays purchase tax. On the resale of these goods the dealer has not to pay sales tax or general sales tax as the case may be. The registered dealer does not become liable to purchase tax if he resells the goods without alteration within

three months (6 months in the case of cotton) and in that case on such resale he pays in the routine way, sales tax or general sales tax or both, as may be due. The purchase tax is not a separate tax and is only intended to seal off a loophole for evasion.

Classes of Dealers.

The new Act created five classes of dealers *viz.*—

(1) *The Registered Dealer.*—Every dealer liable to pay tax must obtain a registration; failure to do so is regarded as an offence.

(2) *The Licensed Dealer.*—Every registered dealer who makes annual sales of over Rs. 50,000 to other registered dealers may obtain a licence, on the strength of which he can make purchases, free of general Sales tax for resale within the State. Such licensed dealers will thus generally be the wholesalers or semi-wholesalers

(3) *The Authorised Dealer.*—Every registered dealer whose annual sales in inter-State or export trade are more than Rs. 30,000 worth of goods or who sells that quantity to another authorised dealer who resells it in inter-State trade or export may obtain an authorisation against which he can purchase goods free of all taxes (or at a reduced rate under certain circumstances) for inter-State or export resale either by him self or through another authorised dealer to whom he sells them.

(4) *The Recognised Dealer.*—Any registered dealer whose annual turnover of sales exceeds Rs. 25,000 of taxable goods manufactured by him may obtain a recognition against which he may make tax-free purchases of goods for use directly in manufacturing taxable goods for sale, save, generally speaking for goods on which the tax is at the rate of two per cent, or less and machinery.

(5) *The Permit Holder.*—A registered dealer whose commission agency purchases on behalf of principals disclosed in his books exceed Rs. 30,000 per year, may obtain a permit, on the strength of which he may make purchases tax free or at a reduced rate, in certain circumstances for his principals.

Under the new Act the turnover limit attracting registration is Rs. 10,000 for a manufacturer and Rs. 30,000 for every other dealer. Dealers who are not liable to registration because their turnover has not exceeded the limits specified under the Act but are registered under the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956, will be liable to pay tax under the Bombay Sales Tax Act under conditions specified in the Act.

Care is taken to see that the tax, as far as possible, would not be recovered more than what is intended by the law. This is done by the set-offs allowed under the law.

Administrative Organisation.

The Sales Tax officer is the administrative head of the Sales Tax department at the district level and exercises powers delegated to him under the Bombay Sales Tax Act and the rules made thereunder. His duties consist of registering, licensing and assessing the dealers irrespective of their turnover. He has to see that outstanding taxes are recovered through revenue authorities and that tax evasion is detected. He is also empowered to compound certain offences under the Act. The Sales Tax Officer in Osmanabad district has his headquarters at Latur.

The Sales Tax Officer of the district is subordinate to the Assistant Commissioner of Sales Tax, Eastern Division, Range III, Aurangabad who is responsible for the general administration of the offices within his Range. He is also an appellate authority. The Assistant Commissioner in his turn is subordinate to the Deputy Commissioner of Sales Tax, Eastern Division, Nagpur, who is the head and controlling authority in respect of the administration of the Division. He is an appellate and revising authority over the Assistant Commissioner of Sales Tax and the Sales Tax Officer. In addition to this he assists the Commissioner of Sales Tax, Maharashtra State, Bombay, who is the head of the Sales Tax Department.

Statistics of Collection.

The following statement gives the number of registered dealers, the amount of sales tax collected in the Osmanabad district for the years 1950-51 to 1959 under the Hyderabad General Sales Tax Act, 1950.

Year	No. of Registered Dealers	Tax Collected
(1)	(2)	(3)
		Rs.
1950-51	873	2,22,837
1951-52	873	3,29,713
1952-53	1,356	5,57,874
1953-54	1,507	4,70,621
1954-55	1,543	10,09,361
1955-56	1,543	5,67,100
1956-57	1,674	5,01,327
1957-58	1,584	10,96,357
1958-59	1,993	7,86,266
April 1959 to 31-12-59..	1,993	7,22,083

CHAPTER 11. Revenue Administration. SALES TAX. Statistics of Collection.

The taxes collected under the Cinema Shows Tax, the Agricultural Income Tax and the Hyderabad Petroleum Resolution is as under: —

Year	Tax collected		
	Cinema Shows Tax	Agricultural Income Tax	Hyderabad Petroleum Resolution
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
1-11-1956 to 31-3-57. ..	3,431·00	1,514·00	29,122·94
1957-58 ..	6,925·00	5,653·17	82,781·69
1958-59 ..	9,912·00	1,758·37	58,191·62
1959-60 ..	11,164·71	15,014·19	..

The following statement shows the sales tax receipts, collection charges and proportion of collection charges to the amount collected in Osmanabad district from 1950-51 to 31st December 1959.

Year	Amount collected	Collection charges	Proportion of collection charges to the amount collected
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
1950-51 ..	2,22,837	10,921	4·9
1951-52 ..	3,29,713	20,130	6·1
1952-53 ..	5,57,874	18,547	3·3
1953-54 ..	4,70,621	31,650	6·7
1954-55 ..	10,09,361	38,440	3·0
1955-56 ..	5,67,100	38,676	6·8
1956-57 ..	5,01,327	45,912	9·0
1957-58 ..	7,86,260	74,235	9·5
1958-59 (till 31-12-59). ..	7,22,083	76,922	10·6

CHAPTER 12—LAW, ORDER AND JUSTICE

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Functions.

THE PRIMARY FUNCTIONS OF THE POLICE are the prevention and detection of crime, the maintenance of law and order, the apprehension of offenders, escorting and guarding of prisoners, treasure or private or public property of which they may be placed in charge, and the prosecution of criminals. They have, however, various other duties to perform, such as control of traffic, service of summonses and warrants in criminal cases, inspection of explosive and poison shops and extinguishing fires and others such as giving aid to displaced persons and pilgrims, verification of character, passport and naturalisation inquiries, etc.

Organisation.

Under section 4 of the Bombay Police Act (XXII of 1951), the superintendence of the police force throughout the State vests in and is exercisable by the State Government. In exercise of powers under section 6 of the said Act, the State Government appoints the Inspector-General of Police for the direction and supervision of the police force. The Inspector-General of Police is the head of the police force in the State and has his headquarters at Bombay. It is the responsibility of the Inspector-General to watch over the recruitment, education, housing and equipment of the police force and to regulate its internal organisation and method of working. He is assisted in his office by two Assistant Inspectors-General of Police (officers of the rank of Superintendent of Police).

For the purpose of administration, Maharashtra State has been divided into four Police Ranges each in charge of a Deputy Inspector-General, besides Greater Bombay. These four Ranges correspond with the four revenue divisions for which Divisional Commissioners have been appointed. In Greater Bombay, the Commissioner of Police who is second in the administrative hierarchy is in charge of the City Police Force*. The State C.I.D. is under the control of an officer of the rank of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police. Similarly the State Reserve Police Force groups and police training schools are in charge of the

*Recently Police Commissioners have been appointed at Nagpur and Poona

CHAPTER 12.
Law, Order and Justice.
POLICE.
Organisation.

Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Armed Forces and Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Training and Special Units, respectively. Each range in the State is divided into districts, each corresponding to the revenue district and is in charge of a Superintendent of Police. Under section 17 (1) of the Bombay Police Act, the District Magistrate has control over Superintendent of Police and the police force of a district and decides the questions of policy and of administration of law within the district. He does not, however, interfere into the questions of recruitment, internal economy or organisation of the district force.

The Superintendent of Police, Osmanabad, is the executive head of the police force in the district. His primary duties are to keep the force under his control properly trained, efficient and contented and to ensure, by constant supervision that the prevention, investigation and detection of crime in his district are properly and efficiently dealt with by the force.

Osmanabad district is divided into three sub-divisions. Each sub-division is in charge of an officer of the rank of the Assistant Superintendent of Police or the Deputy Superintendent of Police. Under the general supervision of the Superintendent of Police, the Sub-Divisional Police Officer is responsible for the efficiency and discipline of the officers and men in his division. The Sub-Divisional Police Officers have to hold detailed inspection of all police stations and out-posts in the district once in a year. The Sub-Divisional Police Officers are stationed at Osmanabad, Latur and Udgir.

Each sub-division has a Circle Police Inspector who is entrusted with detection of crime and supervision of bad characters and gangs in his circle. The supervision and co-ordination of investigation work between the different police stations in the circle is also the responsibility of the Inspectors concerned. In Osmanabad district the headquarters of Circle Police Inspectors are located at Tuljapur, Kalam and Nilanga.

At district headquarters, the Superintendent of Police is assisted by an Inspector who is termed as Home Police Inspector. He is personal assistant to the Superintendent of Police. He supervises the work of the office of the Superintendent of Police and is available at headquarters during the absence of the Superintendent of Police and Sub-Divisional Police Officer. He also does all the routine work for the Superintendent of Police.

Osmanabad district has 29 police stations and 28 out-posts. Each police station is incharge of a Sub-Inspector. He is responsible for the prevention and detection of crime in his jurisdiction and for ensuring that the orders of his superiors are carried out properly and that the discipline of the police force under him is maintained. He has under him head constables and constables. The head constables are to report to him all crimes in their beats and also to assist him in the investigation and

CHAPTER 12. Law, Order and Justice. POLICE. Organisation.

detection of crime. Some bigger police stations have police outposts under them which are in charge of Head Constables who act in all police matters in consonance with the heads of the village police. When attached to a police station, he holds the charge in the absence of the Sub-Inspector and performs all routine work and also takes up investigation of crimes. The Constables perform such duties as may be ordered by the head constables and superior police officers.

Anti-Corruption and Prohibition Intelligence.

With a view to eradicating the evil of corruption and for a more effective implementation of the prohibition policy, the Government have appointed one Sub-Inspector, under the control of Deputy Superintendent of Police, Aurangabad. He has under him the staff of Head Constables and Constables. Besides there are three Sub-Inspectors assisted by Head Constables and Constables of the Task Forces at Osmanabad, Latur and Udgir, under the control of Deputy Superintendent of Police, Task Force, Aurangabad.

The latter staff is intended specially for dealing with prohibition offences.

Strength.

The strength of the District Police at the end of the year 1963, was as under:—

District Superintendent of Police	1
Sub-Divisional Police Officers	3
Inspectors	4
Sub-Inspectors	46
Unarmed Head Constables	185
Armed Head Constables	93
Unarmed Police Constables	554
Armed Police Constables	464
Head Wireless Operator	1
Wireless Operators	17
Total Officers	54
Total Men	1,314

The total expenditure on the establishment in the district for 1963-64 was Rs. 23,93,924.72. The ratio of the police to area and population came to 10.5 square kilometres and 1,094.5 persons, respectively.

Recruitment.

Recruitment to the cadre of Assistant Superintendent of Police who belongs to the Indian Police Service is made by the Government of India on the recommendations of the Union Public Service Commission. On their appointment they are attached to

CHAPTER 12. Law, Order and Justice. POLICE. Recruitment.

the Central Police Training College, Mount Abu for training for a period of one year and after successful completion of the training they are sent to the States concerned for further training. In the State, the probationers are attached to districts for practical training for 5½ months and at the Police Training College, Nasik for 4½ months before they are appointed to hold independent charges of Sub-Divisional Police Officers. An Assistant Superintendent of Police is considered eligible for promotion to a senior post in the Indian Police Service cadre after completion of four years' service from the date of joining the State service.

Seventy per cent of the number of appointments on the sanctioned cadre of the Deputy Superintendents of Police are filled in by promotion from the lower ranks of the district police force and the remaining 30 per cent by direct recruitment which is made by the State Government from candidates recommended by the Maharashtra Public Service Commission. Candidates appointed by direct recruitment are attached to the Police Training College, Nasik, for training and are kept on probation for a period of three years. During the first two years of their probationary period, they are required to pass departmental examination prescribed by Government. After passing the prescribed examination while at the Police Training College, they are required to undergo practical training in district for a period of one year. They are considered for promotion to Indian Police Service cadre after they put in eight years service as Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Appointments of Inspectors of Police are made by the Inspector-General of Police from amongst the Sub-Inspectors of Police, who are found fit for promotion. No direct recruitment is ordinarily made.

Recruitment of Sub-Inspectors is made by the Inspector-General of Police both by promotion of officers from the lower ranks of the district police force and by direct recruitment. Fifty per cent of the vacancies are filled in by direct recruitment. Of the remaining 50 per cent, 25 per cent of the vacancies are filled in by departmental candidates passing through the Police Sub-Inspector's course at the Central Police Training College, Nasik and the remaining 25 per cent by promotion of officers from lower ranks.

Candidates for direct recruitment may be either from outside the Police or from the Police department. These candidates are, in the first instance, selected for training in the Police Training College, Nasik as Police Sub-Inspectors. The selection is made by the Inspector-General of Police assisted by a committee composed of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, a Deputy Inspector-General of Police and the Principal, Central Police Training College, Nasik.

Recruitment.

The Police constables are recruited directly, and the head constables generally from the ranks of constables. However, to attract better men, recruitment of head constables is made direct from qualified candidates up to one-third of the vacancies.

The men in the force are trained in musketry. An emergency company of 6 armed head constables and 30 armed police constables is maintained and give practice with the rifles of .303 bore. One armed head constable from the emergency company is trained with Thomson Machine Carbine. No Tear Smoke Squad has been sanctioned to this district.

This district had a fleet of 14 motor vehicles in 1963.

State Reserve Police Force.

With a view to provide the armed force which may be required at any place in the State to deal with any disturbance or emergency, the State Reserve Police, trained more or less on military lines and equipped with modern weapons, has been organised and stationed in groups at important centres in the State, each group being under the control of a Commandant of the rank of Superintendent of Police assisted by the necessary staff of officers of different ranks. The groups are provided with wireless sets and motor transport.

Figures of Crime.

The following statement shows the crime reported to the Osmanabad District Police during 1959—1963:—

	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
(a) Cognizable cases ..	2,037	1,968	1,769	1,657	1,931
(b) Non-cognizable cases	378	330	359	333	353

The reported important crimes in the district during 1959—1963 were as under:—

	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
(1) Murders and cognate crime ..	43	58	58	64	67
(2) Dacoities	29	25	17	11	18
(3) Robberies	72	62	68	49	66
(4) House breakings and thefts ..	408	440	385	350	447
(5) Thefts	765	603	565	467	648
(6) Receiving stolen property ..	3	..	..	1	1
(7) Riots	47	49	58	57	49

CHAPTER 12.

Law, Order and Justice.

POLICE.

Figures of Crime.

The incidence of the reported cognizable crime per thousand of population of the district during the period 1959—1963 was as under:—

1959	725
1960	750
1961	835
1962	893
1963	763

Prosecuting Staff and Prosecutions.

In 1963 there were eleven Police Prosecutors of whom one was sixteen officers and 345 men entitled to rent free quarters were number of cases conducted by these prosecutors in 1963 was 6,529.

Housing.

Of the total strength of 54 officers and 1,314 men of the district sixteen officers and 345 men entitled to rent free quarters, were housed in Government quarters. The remaining officers and men lived in private buildings on hire.

The construction of residential quarters for the men has been taken up in Udgir, Ausa, Umarga and Kalam.

Most of the offices are accommodated in Government buildings. and about five offices are accommodated in hired buildings.

Welfare Fund.

The Police Families Welfare Fund is maintained in the district. This fund is financed by subscriptions from the members of the force and benefit performances, etc. The members of the fund are provided facilities in the form of medical aid, educational help, children's park, police school, police canteen, flour mill and stitching class for ladies.

Village Police

The district police is helped by the village police. Under the Bombay Village Police Act (VIII of 1867), the control of the Village Police vests with the District Magistrate. The District Magistrate may, however, delegate his authority to the Superintendent of Police. Each village or a group of villages has a police *patil*. The police *patil* is required to collect information regarding suspicious strangers and send it to the police station. He has to keep a strict watch over the movements of notorious characters under surveillance of the police. He has to give information to the police station of any offence committed in the village. When the patrolling policeman goes to the village, he has to give all the information he possesses about all events in the village. It is the duty of the village police *patil* to render assistance to any sick traveller. He is also responsible for maintaining law and order in the village.

In the year 1963, the number of the village police including the police *patils* was 1,373. Some of the police *patils* work as revenue *patils* also. The village police rendered assistance to the District Police in 6 cases in 1963.

The Home Guards is a voluntary body organised under the Bombay Home Guards Act (III of 1947), and is intended to supplement the ordinary police force in relation to the protection of persons, security of property and public safety and such other services to the public as they may be called upon to perform. It is specifically a civilian body but is nevertheless bound by discipline of a standard equal to that of any military organisation. The district unit of the Home Guards organisation consists of a Commandant and several subordinate officers in command of divisions, companies, platoons, sections, etc. Appointments of Home Guards are made by the District Commandant from amongst the persons who are fit and willing to serve as Home Guards, and appointments of officers are made after a period of service in the ranks and on consideration of the capabilities of the Home Guards concerned. Home Guards are initially trained in *lathi*, weapons, control of traffic, prohibition and excise laws, first-aid, mob-fighting, guard and escort drill, etc. A Home Guard derives his powers and privileges and the code regarding performance of duties under the Home Guards Act and the rules made thereunder only when called out for duty under the orders of the Superintendent of Police. At other times a Home Guard is on the same footing as an ordinary citizen. When he is called out to aid the Police he gets duty allowance of not less than Rs. 2 and not more than Rs. 3 per day as determined by the Government.

The Osmanabad Home Guards Organisation was started in 1962. In 1963, the organization consisted of an Assistant Commandant, one staff officer, 11 units each under the Officer Commanding and 1,067 Home Guards. There was one unit at each tahsil place.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

JUDICIAL.

The District and Sessions Judge is the head of the Judicial Department in the district. The judiciary is entirely separated from the executive. The Collector continues to be the District Magistrate and the Deputy Collectors and Tahsildars are vested with magisterial powers. But those are limited to Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code and deal with cases relating to maintenance of law and order and none of them ever tries any criminal case. The District Magistrate does not have any administrative control over the other magistrates who try criminal cases in the district. This separation of the judiciary from the executive has been brought about in the district in 1921.

The District and Sessions Judge is assisted by one Additional Sessions Judge and Assistant Judge. He has jurisdiction over six tahsils of Latur, Ausa, Nilanga, Udgir, Ahmadpur and Umarga with headquarters at Latur. He attends to appellate civil and criminal work and sessions cases.

* Taken from Osmanabad District Census Hand Book, 1961.

CHAPTER 12. — Law, Order and Justice. JUDICIAL.

The Civil Judge (Senior Division) and Judicial Magistrate, First Class, attends to civil cases in which value of subject-matter is above Rs. 10,000. He has jurisdiction over the entire district in respect of civil cases and over Osmanabad tahsil in respect of criminal cases.

There are nine Civil Judges of the Junior Division and First Class Judicial Magistrates with headquarters at different tahsil places. They attend to civil cases in which the value of subject-matter is up to Rs. 10,000 and criminal cases arising in their jurisdiction.

JAIL DEPARTMENT.

JAILS. Location.

There is a district prison located at Osmanabad. In addition there are seven magisterial lock-ups located at Latur, Kalam, Parenda, Umarga, Ahmadpur, Nilanga and Udgir. Casual prisoners sentenced to imprisonment ranging between three months and two years are transferred to Osmanabad district prison. All habitual and juvenile prisoners from the district are transferred to Nasik Road Central Prison and Dhulia District Prison, respectively.

Classification.

The prison at Osmanabad is classified as District Prison, Class III. This prison is mainly used for local undertrial prisoners.

Organisation.

The Inspector-General of Prisons exercises general control and superintendence over all the prisons and sub-jails in the State subject to the orders of State Government. The Jailor-*cum*-Superintendent in charge of Osmanabad prison is vested with executive management of the prison in all matters relating to discipline, labour, punishment, etc of the inmates of the jail subject to the orders of Regional Deputy Inspector-General of Prisons, Eastern Region, Nagpur and the Inspector-General of Prisons. The Jailor-*cum*-Superintendent has under him a clerk, compounder and seven guards. Prisoners promoted to the rank of convict overseers and night watchmen are utilised for prison services.

Recruitment.

The post of Inspector-General is generally filled in by appointment of I. A. S. officer, or by promotion from amongst those who are borne on the cadre of Superintendents of Central Prison (including the holder of the post of the Deputy Inspector-General or by transfer of a suitable officer in Maharashtra Medical Service, Class I or by direct recruitment.).

The Superintendents of Central Prisons are officers promoted from the ranks of Superintendents of District Prisons. The senior-most Superintendent of Central Prisons is appointed to hold the post of Deputy Inspector-General in consultation with Public Service Commission. The Superintendents of Central Prisons are appointed both by direct recruitment or by promotion from amongst Jailors in grade I in the proportion of 1:2. Jailors in grade I are also appointed by both direct recruitment

Recruitment.

and by departmental promotion from amongst jailors in grade II in the proportion of 1:2. The candidates for direct recruitment to the post of Superintendent of District Prison and or Jailor, grade I must hold a Bachelor's degree with Honours. They are recommended for appointment by State Public Service Commission. A diploma in Sociology or Penology is considered to be an additional qualification. The appointments to the Jailor, grade II are made by the Inspector-General of Prisons by promotion of Jailors in grade III. The appointments to jailor, grade III, are also made by the Inspector-General. However, fifty per cent of the posts are open to outside candidates who must necessarily be graduates, while the remaining posts are filled in by promotion of suitable departmental candidates who have passed S.S.C. or its equivalent examination. The candidates for the appointment to the post of Jailor, grade III, are interviewed by a selection board consisting of the Inspector-General and two Superintendents of Prisons who are nominated by Government. The posts of Sepoys are filled in by direct recruitment and higher posts from the guarding establishment are generally filled in by departmental promotion according to seniority.

But if suitable persons according to seniority are not available, appointments to the posts in higher grade are made by selection from amongst the members of the next lower rank or by nomination of candidates with high academic qualifications fixed for similar posts. Medical officers are drafted for services in Jail department for two years from Medical Department.

Training.

The Superintendents of Prisons and Jailors receive theoretical as well as practical training in Jail Officers' Training School at Yeravda on scientific basis in all fields of correctional work. A comprehensive training programme in correctional administration work has been prescribed for the said purpose and the course of training has been so designed as to meet the actual requirements of jail guards in discharging their daily duties satisfactorily.

An accounts test has also been prescribed for gazetted and non-gazetted superior staff of the Jail department.

A physical training instructor visits the jails in the State and imparts training in drill games and other physical activities both to the inmates of the jail and also to the jail guards.

Guarding Establishment.

The section of guarding establishment is armed and it serves as reserve guard to reinforce the unarmed guards in immediate charge of prisoners inside the prison or in extramural gangs in the event of assault, mutiny, escape or other emergency. It is also available to mount guard over particularly dangerous prisoners or prisoners sentenced to death who are termed as condemned prisoners.

Classification of Prisoners.

Prisoners are classified as class I and class II by the court after taking into consideration their status in the society and the nature of offence committed by them. They are further classified as casual, habitual, undertrial, and security or detenue.

There is no separate class of political prisoners but certain rules which do not allow the grant of facilities and privileges on the score of length of sentence are relaxed in their favour under the specific orders of Government. Prisoners are grouped as "short termers", "medium termers" and "long termers".

Jail Reforms.

A jail reforms committee was appointed by Government in 1946. Their report was published in August, 1947. The committee made several recommendations to Government calculated to bring about the reformation of the prisoners and the Government had accepted many of their recommendations. The rules of the treatment have been liberalised. With the abolition of Whipping Act (*vide* Bombay Act No. XXXIX of 1957), flogging as jail punishment is stopped altogether. Punishments such as penal diet and gunny clothing no more exist. Rules about letters and interviews have been liberalised.

Facilities to Prisoners.

The prisoners are given the facility of (*i*) letters and interviews, (*ii*) library books, (*iii*) newspapers, (*iv*) legal aid, (*v*) smoking at prisoners cost, and (*vi*) exhibition of films through the Publicity department.

Recreational and Educational Activities.

Physical training and literary classes are conducted for the benefit of prisoners.

Employment.

Prisoners are employed in prison maintenance services and prison farms.

Board of Visitors.

Board of Visitors comprising non-official members is set up as per rules.

Moral Lectures.

On Sundays and Jail holidays moral lectures are arranged for benefit of prisoners.

Agriculture.

Land admeasuring 13 acres is cultivated by prisoners.

Wages.

Convicted prisons who become eligible to earn wages are paid wages as per rules.

Welfare.

Matters pertaining to welfare of prisoners are attended to by prison officials as per rules.

Discipline.

Emphasis is laid on the maintenance of good discipline in the prison and positive and constructive discipline is treated as the basic foundation for wholesome changes in the attitudes of prisoners.

DIRECTORATE OF SOCIAL WELFARE (CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION WING AND NON-CORRECTIONAL WING).

In Maharashtra State there are five pieces of Social legislation which aim at protecting children and preventing juveniles, adolescents and young adults from becoming habitual criminals. They are (1) the Bombay Children Act, 1948; (2) the Bombay Borstal Schools Act, 1929 and (3) the Bombay Probation of Offenders Act, 1938. The remaining two are the Bombay Prevention of Begging Act, 1959 and the Bombay Habitual Offenders Act, 1959, dealing with prevention of crime and treatment of offenders. While the Children Act deals with children below 16 years of age, the Borstal Schools Act is applied to adolescents between 16 and 21 years of age and the Probation of Offenders Act provides for offenders of any age especially those between 21 and 25 and those who have not committed offences punishable with death or transportation for life. The Licensing Act is also being implemented. Under the provisions of this Act every social welfare institution is required to obtain licence for safeguarding the interests of children, girls, women, etc.

DIRECTORATE OF SOCIAL WELFARE (CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND NON-CORRECTIONAL WING).

The Bombay Children Act, 1948.

The Bombay Children Act consolidates all previous laws relating to the custody, protection, treatment and rehabilitation of children and youthful offenders and also relating to the trial of youthful offenders. It gives protection to four principal classes of children *viz.*, (*i*) those who are neglected, destitutes or living in immoral surroundings, and those in moral danger; (*ii*) uncontrollable children who have been reported as such by their parents; (*iii*) children, who have been used for begging and other purposes by mercenary persons; and (*iv*) young delinquents who either in the company or at the instigation of older persons or by themselves have committed offences under the various laws of the land. Such children are taken charge of either by the police or by officers known as "Probation Officers" and in most cases are kept in "Remand Home". A Remand Home is primarily meant as a place where a child can be safely accommodated, during the period its case is being considered and it is also meant to be a centre where a child's character and behaviour can be minutely observed and needs fully provided for by wise and careful consideration. After enquiries regarding their home conditions and antecedents have been completed, they are placed before special courts known as Juvenile Courts and dealt with according to the provisions of Children Act. If the home conditions are found to be satisfactory and if what is needed is only friendly guidance and supervision, then the children are restored to their parents and placed under the supervision of a trained Probation Officer. If the home conditions are unwholesome and uncongenial, the children are committed to institution known as "Certified School or Fit Persons Institution".

"Fit Person" (includes a fit person institution which in relation to the care of any child) means any association or body of individuals whether incorporated or not established for or having

CHAPTER 12.

Law, Order and Justice.

DIRECTORATE OF SOCIAL WELFARE (CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND NON-CORRECTIONAL WING).

The Bombay Children Act, 1948.

for its object the reception or protection of children or the prevention of cruelty to children and which undertakes to bring up or to give facilities for bringing up any child entrusted to its care in conformity with the religion of its birth.

In the institutions the children receive formal education and training according to their individual aptitudes, in carpentry, smithy, book binding, tailoring, agriculture, poultry farming, gardening, cane work, knitting etc. Youthful offenders, when implicated in any offence alongwith adult offenders, have to be tried separately in Juvenile Courts. The technique employed in Juvenile Courts is entirely different from that in other courts. Juvenile Courts are held in Remand Homes. Penal terms such as "sentence" and "conviction" are substituted by the terms "commitment" and the "punishment", respectively and are described as treatment. The children are regarded as innocents and victims of circumstances or of the wrong treatment received from adults.

Borstal Schools Act.

Adolescent offenders coming under the Borstal Schools Act are sent for detention and training in the Borstal School, Kolhapur. Factory work and agriculture form two main heads of vocational training. Weaving, manufacture of furniture and stationery, and smithy are some of the other vocations taught. The adolescents sent to this school are given such individual training and formal education and are subjected to such disciplinary and moral influences as will be conducive to their reformation. However, boys found to be too incorrigible or unsociable to be kept in the Borstal School are transferred to the Juvenile section of the Yeravda prison. Similarly, if the Inspector-General of Prisons thinks that any prisoner in the Juvenile section can be better treated to his advantage if he is sent to the Borstal School, he is accordingly transferred. Both juvenile and adolescents, when they have finished a certain period of residence in the institutions to which they are sent and have acquired some proficiency in a trade, are released, under a licence as prescribed under the rules, to live in their homes or, if they are destitutes in "After-care Hostels" (institutions run by non-official agencies) under supervision, and efforts are made to find employment for them.

Organisation.

For the proper enforcement of the legislative enactments mentioned above, machinery, both official and non-official, is provided. The non-official machinery is provided by the Maharashtra State Probation and After-care Association, Pune, with a net-work of affiliated bodies called the District Probation and After-care Associations. These Associations provide "Remand Homes" and "After-care Hostels" and also direct Probation Officers to make enquiries regarding the home conditions and antecedents of children and also to supervise the young persons relased either directly by courts or on licence from Certified Schools and the Borstal School, Kolhapur.

CHAPTER 12.

Law, Order and Justice.

DIRECTORATE OF SOCIAL WELFARE (CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND NON-CORRECTIONAL WING).

Organisation.

The official agency is the Directorate of Social Welfare (Correctional Administration Wing), Pune. The Directorate works under the Education and Social Welfare Department of the Government of Maharashtra. There are now four wings of the Directorate of Social Welfare under the Director of Social Welfare, as under:—

(1) Backward Class Wing—for all backward class welfare activities.

(2) Correctional Administration Wing—

(*a*) Children Act work, Juvenile Branch and State Association Branch.

(*b*) Beggars Act work—Habitual Offenders Restriction work, Bombay Probation of Offenders Act work.

(*c*) Moral and Social Hygiene and After-care Programme.

(3) Tribal Research Unit.

(4) Planning, Education and Research.

So far as Osmanabad district is concerned the Beggars Act has not been applied to any part of the district.

The Bombay Children (Extension and Amendment) Act, 1963, has been made applicable to all the districts of Marathwada, excepting the parts V and VI of the Act which have not been applied as yet to any part of the Osmanabad district.

There is one institution named as Government School for Blind at Latur. This institution is also recognised as Fit Persons Institution. It accommodates about 40 blind children of age group from 9 years to 14 years. It is located in Central Government low income housing colony.

Arya Anathalaya, Osmanabad, is also a Fit Persons Institution for reception and education of court committed children under the Bombay Children Act, 1948.

CHAPTER 13—OTHER DEPARTMENTS

BUILDINGS AND COMMUNICATIONS DEPARTMENT

CHAPTER 13.

Other Departments.

BUILDINGS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

THE BUILDINGS AND COMMUNICATIONS DEPARTMENT at the district level is under the dual control of the State Government as also of the Zilla Parishad. All the works relating to state highways and buildings required for the administrative departments under the State sector are entrusted to the department under the State sector. While the construction, maintenance and allied work regarding the roads below the category of state highways such as major district roads etc. along with the buildings required by the Zilla Parishad and the irrigation works that irrigate less than 250 acres (101.171 hectares) are entrusted to the department under the Zilla Parishad.

The Buildings and Communications department mainly deals with roads and buildings, electricity, construction and maintenance of electric installations in Government buildings and parks and gardens.

Roads and Buildings.

The Buildings and Communications Division, Osmanabad, has control over the districts of Osmanabad and Bhir.

The Chief Engineer who is the Joint Secretary to the Government is the head of the department at State level. Under him are the Superintending Engineers and Electrical Engineers. The Osmanabad division falls under the jurisdiction of Superintending Engineer, Aurangabad Circle. The Osmanabad division is in charge of Executive Engineer whose jurisdiction extends over two sub-divisions with headquarters at Osmanabad and Latur. The officers in charge of sub-divisions are called Sub-Divisional Officers.

The Executive Engineer is responsible to the Superintending Engineer of his circle for execution and management of all works within his division. He has to see that proper measures are taken to preserve all buildings and works in his division and to prevent encroachment on Government lands in his charge. He is responsible to see that survey and maintenance instruments and stocks and stores in his division are properly cared for, and to report on their condition to the Superintending Engineer at the end of each working season. In addition to this he is responsible for proper execution of municipal works.

CHAPTER 13.

Other Departments.

BUILDINGS AND COMMUNICATIONS

Roads and Buildings.

The construction and maintenance of the national highways and state highways is the responsibility of the department in the State sector. The total road mileage in these two categories in the district is 354.33 (national highways 49.27 miles and state highways 305.06 miles). As regards building construction five major works have been completed and four are in progress. The estimated cost of a building for polytechnic proposed at Latur is put at Rs. 17 lakhs. There are 13 rest houses in the district in charge of the Executive Engineer, Osmanabad.

The department in the district sector is headed by the Parishad Executive Engineer who also acts as the secretary of the works committee. He is in over-all charge of all the works of the Zilla Parishad. Though subordinate to the Chief Executive Officer of the Zilla Parishad, in technical matters his advice prevails.

In Osmanabad district the total road mileage of 83.92 falling under the category of major district roads has been transferred to Zilla Parishad for construction and maintenance.

Electricity.

An Electrical Circle, in charge of Electrical Engineer to Government, Building and Communications department, has jurisdiction over the entire State of Maharashtra.

The functions of the Electrical Circle are as under:

(1) Execution and maintenance of electrical installations work of Government buildings.

(2) Carrying out advisory, administrative and executive duties pertaining to the generation and use of electricity and administration of Indian Electricity Act, 1956 and Indian Electricity Rules and Electricity Duty Act.

The Electrical Circle has been bifurcated into two wings *viz*., Executive Wing and Inspection Wing at the divisional level. For the Executive Wing of this Circle there are four Electrical divisions, each in charge of the Executive Engineer. The headquarters of these Electrical divisions are located at Bombay, Nagpur, Aurangabad and Pune, respectively.

IRRIGATION AND POWER DEPARTMENT

IRRIGATION AND POWER.

The Irrigation and Power department deals with irrigation works and public health works in the district.

Organisation.

At the Secretariat level the Chief Engineer (Irrigation) who is the Joint Secretary to the Government of Maharashtra is charged with the over-all direction and control of construction and management of all the medium irrigation schemes. The Chief Engineer (Minor Irrigation and Public Health) who is also a Joint Secretary looks after the minor irrigation works and public health schemes.

There are no major irrigation works in Osmanabad district. The medium and minor irrigation works in the district are under the control of the Superintending Engineer, Marathwada

Irrigation Circle, Aurangabad. Investigation and preparation of plans and estimates of medium projects is done by the Superintending Engineer, Marathwada Irrigation Circle, Aurangabad. The medium projects are executed by the Executive Engineer, Irrigation Division, Osmanabad and Executive Engineer, Irrigation Division, Ambejogai while minor irrigation projects irrigating more than 250 acres are executed by the Executive Engineer, Marathwada Irrigation Division, Nanded. Minor irrigation works irrigating 250 acres or less are constructed and maintained by the Zilla Parishad, Osmanabad.

Activities.

There are in all five medium irrigation projects in the district taken up in the Third Five-Year Plan. Khasapur project spilled over from Second Five-Year Plan is completed in all respects. The spillway capacity of this project is found to be inadequate to discharge the maximum Inglis Flood and hence the work of increasing the spillway capacity has been taken up. This work is under the control of Executive Engineer, Irrigation Division, Osmanabad. Under the control of Irrigation Division, Osmanabad, there are many sub-divisions and the work allotted to each sub-division is as under :

(1) *Thirna Project Sub-Division.*—This sub-division is responsible for execution of head works and canal works of Thirna Project having a gross storage of 399.91 M.cft. irrigating 6,000 acres of seasonal crops. Head works and a part length of the project are completed.

(2) *Chandani Project.*—One sub-division looks after the head works of Chandani dam as well as the modification of Khasapur dam and maintenance of irrigation under Khasapur. The second sub-division, *viz.*, Chandani Canal sub-division is responsible for preparation of canal estimates and execution of canal works. Head works and part length of the canal are completed.

(3) *Harni Project.*—The organisation in this case is similar to that of Chandani Project. The head work sub-division looks after the works of dam, and canal sub-division looks after the works of canal. Head works and part length of canal are completed.

(4) *Kurnoor Project.*—The work on this project was started in 1964. One sub-division for head work and two sub-divisions for the canals have been opened. The work on the project is in progress.

(5) *Ghirni Project.*—The work on this project was started in 1964 and is looked after by three sub-divisions, one for head works and two for canals. The work of head works and canals has already started.

CHAPTER 13.

Other Departments.
IRRIGATION AND POWER.
Activities.

MEDIUM IRRIGATION PROJECTS

Name of Scheme	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Potential created (in acres)	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Khasapur Project ..	58·82	8,832	Work completed.
2. Thirna Project	61·70	6,000	Head work completed in June 1963 and Canal works are in progress.
3. Chandani Project ..	71·60	5,000	Head work completed in June 1964 and Canal works are in progress.
4. Harni Project	49·34	3,200	Head work completed in June 1964 and Canal works are in progress.
5. Ghirni Project	102·32	7,000	Head work started in March 1964.
6. Kurnoor Project	100·83	9,000	Head work started in July 1964.

The first four projects were to be completed by the end of the Third Five Year Plan and the irrigation potential to the extent of 23,032 acres was expected to be created. The last two projects *viz.*, Kurnoor and Ghirni will be completed during the Fourth Five Year Plan.

The Executive Engineer is responsible to the Superintending Engineer, Marathwada Irrigation Circle, Aurangabad, for execution and management of all the projects mentioned above, within his division. The above mentioned Sub-Divisional Officers are responsible to the Executive Engineer for management and execution of works efficiently and economically within their sub-divisions. The work in the sub-divisions is executed by Overseers.

There are two sub-divisions for construction of minor irrigation works. One sub-division undertakes investigation and preparation of plans and estimates and the other is responsible for the execution of minor irrigation works in the district. Both these sub-divisions are under the control of Executive Engineer, Marathwada Minor Irrigation Division, Nanded.

The minor irrigation works which irrigate less than 250 acres are being investigated and executed by the Zilla Parishad.

Two minor irrigation works *viz.*, Sonari and Deonagarwadi tanks were taken up at the end of the Second Five Year Plan. In the Third Five-Year Plan there were in all 11 works including the above two, under execution and irrigation. Potential to the extent of 12,380 acres was expected to be created at the end of

this Plan. The total outlay on these schemes would be Rs. 41.33 lakhs. These schemes are located at Sonari, Deonagar-wadi, Bharti, Dhanora, Bhat, Shirpur, Deoni, Tungi, Malegaon, Khasar-Balkunda, Gondigaon and Chincholi-Topse.

During the Third Five-Year Plan the works of 20 Bandharas and special repairs to two tanks were taken up for execution through the Zilla Parishad. Irrigation potential of 2,170 acres with an outlay of Rs. 8.60 lakhs was expected to be created by the end of Third Five-Year Plan.

The total irrigation potential to be created by the end of Third Five-Year Plan was of the order of 37,582 acres.

Public Health Organisation.

The Chief Engineer, Minor Irrigation and Public Health, and Joint Secretary, Irrigation and Power Department, is responsible for the direction and overall control of the Public Health Wing.

For preparation of plans and estimates and execution of works of water-supply and drainage schemes in the district, the Superintending Engineer, Aurangabad Public Health Circle, Aurangabad, exercises administrative and technical control. The Executive Engineer, Public Health Works Division, Nanded, is entrusted with the work of execution of water-supply and drainage schemes in the district. For that purpose two sub-divisions, *viz.*, (i) Osmanabad Sanitary Sub-Division with head-quarters at Latur, and (2) Udgir Water-Supply Sub-Division with headquarters at Udgir have been created. The work of prepara-tion of plans and estimates of municipal water-supply schemes is entrusted to Executive Engineer, Public Health Project Division, Aurangabad and the Public Health Project Sub-Division, Nanded. Rural water-supply schemes in difficult and scarcity areas and regional rural water-supply schemes are entrusted to Rural Water Supply Project Sub-Division, Osmanabad. Other rural water-supply schemes are the responsibility of the Zilla Parishad.

The following five schemes were taken up in the Third Five-Year Plan:—

(1) Remodelling of Latur Water-Supply Scheme (Spill-over).

(2) Udgir Water-Supply Scheme (Spill over).

(3) Remodelling of Tuljapur Water-Supply Scheme (New).

(4) Improvement to Osmanabad Water-Supply Scheme (New).

(5) Kalam Water-Supply Scheme (New).

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

AGRICULTURE. Organisation.

Prior to the formation of the Zilla Parishads, all agricultural activities were in the charge of the Agriculture Department with the Director of Agriculture, with headquarters at Pune as its head. Since the formation of the Zilla Parishads, the agricultural activities in the district are under the dual control of the State Government as also of the Zilla Parishad.

CHAPTER 13. Other Departments. AGRICULTURE. Organisation.

The department is in over-all charge of the Director of Agriculture, Maharashtra State, Pune. At the district level it is headed by the Agricultural Development Officer whose services are placed under the Zilla Parishad. The Agricultural Development Officer is responsible to the Chief Executive Officer of the Zilla Parishad though in technical matters the advice of the Director prevails.

The following are the schemes[1] supervised and controlled by the department in the State sector:—.

(1) Taluka seed multiplication Farms.

(2) Scheme for fertilizer and varietal trials on cultivators' fields.

(3) Scheme of development of local manurial resources.

(4) Free fertilizer demonstration.

(5) Vegetable development scheme.

(6) Sugarcane development scheme.

In the district sector the department is controlled by the Agricultural Development Officer and the guidance is provided by the Agriculture Committee of the Zilla Parishad. The Animal Husbandry Section [2] of the department is headed by the District Animal Husbandry Officer who is responsible to the Agricultural Development Officer. The technical guidance in this respect is provided by the Director of Animal Husbandry, Maharashtra State, Pune.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY. Functions.

The main functions of the Animal Husbandry department are treatment of animals, control of live-stock epidemics and improvement of live-stock.

The activities* of the department in the district are controlled by the District Animal Husbandry Officer. He is responsible to the Agricultural Development Officer and works under the technical guidance of the Deputy Director of Animal Husbandry, Aurangabad Division, Aurangabad and the Director of Animal Husbandry, Maharashtra State Pune.

Though Animal Husbandry department is a separate department of the State, it functions as a part of the Agriculture Department of the Zilla Parishad. However, in all technical matters the advice of the Deputy Director of Animal Husbandry, Aurangabad Division, Aurangabad and the Director of Animal Husbandry, Maharashtra State, prevails.

[1]. For details please refer to chapter 4.

[2]. For details please refer to chapter 14.

* For details please see chapter 14.

FOREST DEPARTMENT

The Chief Conservator of Forests, Maharashtra State with his headquarters at Poona is the head of the Forest department. The whole State is divided into six circles as detailed below:—

Name of Circle	*Headquarters*
(1) Pune Circle	Pune
(2) Nasik Circle	Nasik
(3) Thana Circle	Thana
(4) Amravati Circle	Amravati
(5) Nagpur Circle	Nagpur
(6) Chandrapur Circle	Chandrapur (at Nagpur for present)

He is assisted by Deputy Chief Conservator of Forests and one Wild Life Preservation Officer both having headquarters at Pune. Each Forest Circle is headed by a Conservator of Forests.

In respect of silvicultural matters there is one Silviculturist in charge who is assisted by an Assistant Silviculturist. The Silviculturist works under the direct control of Chief Conservator of Forests. He conducts research in various problems of regeneration and tending of forests and their maintenance. Similarly, there is a separate branch for forest utilisation manned by Forest Utilisation Officer stationed at Pune who conducts research for economical utilisation of various forest products. He also works under the direct control and guidance of Chief Conservator of Forests. The Forest Statistician deals with statistical investigation of Forest department. Apart from compiling the statistical data in respect of yield, revenue and expenditure the Forest Statistician helps the Silviculturist, the Utilisation Officer and the Divisional Forest Officer in lay-out and analysis of research investigations of Forest Crops.

The Conservators of Forests have under them Divisional Forest Officers and the Sub-Divisional Forest Officers, to look after the administration of divisions and independent sub-divisions, respectively. The Divisional Forest Officers belong to Maharashtra Forest Service, Class I, and the Sub-Divisional Forest Officers to Maharashtra Forest Service, Class II. Generally the divisions are further divided into sub-divisions. The sub-divisions are in charge of Sub-Divisional Forest Officers. The divisions or sub-divisions as the case may be are further divided into small executive parts called ranges and each range is managed by Range Forest Officer under the control of Divisional Forest Officer or the Sub-Divisional Forest Officer as the case may be. The Range Forest Officer is a subordinate class III officer, who is usually trained at one of the Forest Colleges of India at Dehradun or Coimbatore. The range is further sub-divided into rounds. The round is managed by Round Officer. The round is further sub-divided into beats and each beat is managed by a beat-guard.

CHAPTER 13.

Other Departments.

FOREST.

Duties.

The Osmanabad district comes under the administrative control of Ahmadnagar Forest Division. The Divisional Forest Officer has seven Range Forest Officers under him. There are in all 21 Round Officers and 88 Beat-guards in this division.

The type of vegetation is mainly tropical thorn forests of Champion's classification. However, there are some vestiges of the dry deciduous forests.

The Revenue and Forest departments are closely inter-connected. Afforestation and disforestation are practically joint functions of Revenue and Forest departments.

Divisional Forest Officer.

The Divisional Forest Officer is directly responsible for the exploitation and regeneration of the forests according to sanctioned Working Plans and other orders. He conducts sales, enters into contracts, supplies material to departments and the public, realises revenue and controls expenditure under instructions from the Conservator of Forests. He deals finally with forest offence cases having power to compound the same. In short, he is responsible for forest administration and management in all matters relating to technical forest operation.

Sub-Divisional Forest Officer.

The duties of the Sub-Divisional Forest Officer in charge of an independent sub-division are exactly the same as those of the Divisional Forest Officer, while the Assistant Conservator or Sub-Divisional Forest Officer attached to a division assists the Divisional Forest Officer in the work of inspection and supervision of various kinds of silvicultural works requiring technical knowledge, besides attending to other duties entrusted by the Divisional Forest Officer.

Range Forest Officer.

The Range Forest Officer is in executive charge of his range. He is responsible for carrying out, with the help of the Round Officers and Beat-guards, and according to the orders of the Divisional Forest Officer or the Assistant Conservator of Forests or Sub-Divisional Forest Officer, all the works in his charge, such as marking, reservation, girdling and felling of trees, the transport of timber, fuel, etc. to the sale depots, sowing, planting, tending and other silvicultural operations, construction of roads, buildings and wells according to sanctioned plans and estimates, protection of forests and investigation of forest offences, supervision on removal of forest produce by purchasers and by holders of rights and privileges and issue of forest transit passes and permits.

Foresters.

The Forester's duties include protection of forests, detection and investigation of forest offences, issue of forest transit passes and permits, collection of revenue from permits and compensation in offences, preservation of standards, (*i.e.*, the number and kind of trees prescribed for preservation and the manner of cutting, etc.) in coupes given out to contractors for cutting, inspection and protection of forests, and guidance and supervision of forest guards.

Duties.

The Forest Guard's functions are to patrol and protect all forests in his beat, repair and maintain forest boundary marks, execute silvicultural works, *viz.*, sowing, planting and creeper-cutting and detect forest offences.

Forest Guards.
Classification.

Under the Indian Forest Act (XVI of 1927), forests are divided into two categories, *viz.*, reserved and protected forests. Before forests are classified they have to be subjected to regular settlement by a Forest Settlement Officer, who enquires into the existence of all public and private rights. In the case of abovementioned forest areas of Osmanabad district, these are the parampoke lands and the settlement is not yet effected. Such total unclassed land in charge of Forest department of Ahmadnagar Forest Division is 6.75 sq. miles.

Functions.

The main functions of the Forest department are exploitation, regeneration, and protection of forests according to the sanctioned Working Plans and other orders and the conduct of sales, entering into contracts and supply of material to Government departments and the public. In addition a number of schemes under the Second Five-Year Plan are executed by this department in this division. The salient aspects of the functions are described below:—

(1) *Regeneration and maintenance.*—As the area is cut and tree growth removed, it is regenerated with fresh crop. Great care and precautions are taken against damages by men, animals, insects, and other pests and against adverse climatic influences, and other inanimate agencies. Damage by man is caused by (1) lighting of fires, (2) encroachments, (3) faulty fire tracing and (4) misuse of forest rights and privileges. Though occasionally forest fires may originate from natural causes, in the vast majority of cases they are due to human action, either within or outside the forests. To prevent damage by fire, the wholehearted support and co-operation of the public is required. This co-operation is secured through the authority and influence of the village headman. Precautionary measures like fire-tracing and early burning are also taken by the department in good time. Clearing of shrubby growth along roads and paths is also done to avert any fire spreading in the forests. Rigid patrolling and vigilant watch against unauthorised felling and removal of forest produce by the villagers is resorted to. Offenders in respect of unauthorised grazing and other damage from cattle are dealt with under the Forest Act and other laws.

(2) *System of Management.*—The area under the management of the department in the district is worked under the various silvicultural systems, prescribed in the working plan. But the forests of Osmanabad district have not yet been covered under any systematic working plan. However, the regeneration work is mainly carried out by artificial methods. Usually every year areas are selected for direct sowing of seed as well as planting of stumps and seedlings and such areas are looked after for a

CHAPTER 13.

Other Departments.

FOREST.

Functions.

period of three years and are closed for grazing for a period of ten years under the various afforestation schemes. So far, an area of 3,805 acres has already been afforested successfully in the district and this area is also producing abundance of grass. There is no practice of agri-silvi cultivation in the district.

(3) *Exploitation*.—Forest products of the district are divided into two main classes *i.e.*, major and minor. The chief major forest products are timber, firewood and charcoal. The forests being of a very poor quality, no major forest products are produced and whatever are produced from forests are consumed locally. The chief minor forest products are grass and *apta-tembhurni* leaves.

The minor forest products are sold by auctions. Some minor forest produce is also sold on permits.

Forest Roads.

There are no forest roads in the Osmanabad district.

Relations with People.

The recognised forest rights, privileges and concessions are usually granted to the people.

Vana-Mahotsava.

The Government of India inaugurated in 1950 an important programme called *Vana Mahotsava* to be celebrated in the first week of July every year. However, the week for the celebration of *Vana Mahotsava* is different for each district and is fixed after taking into consideration the probable period of starting of the rains. The object of *Vana Mahotsava* is to encourage the planting of as many trees as possible in suitable localities. In choosing the trees, preference is given to quick-growing species of economic value such as eucalyptus, bamboo, fruit-trees, ornamental trees, fodder-trees etc. Free supply of seedlings is made to the public and to other departments for planting during annual *Vana Mahotsava* from the Ramling Nursery in Barshi Range which is adjoining the Osmanabad district.

Scheme for Afforestation and anti-erosion works in dry and eroded land.

Under the Scheme, clearing operations over 915 acres (every year) and fire tracing work of 3,805 acres have been done under the Second Five-Year Plan.

Agave Planting Scheme.

Planting of Agave in linear belt over 5 miles has been done in the year 1963-64 to serve as a fencing to old afforestation areas, as a fire protection measure and for supplying the raw material to cottage industry.

Exploitation of Grass.

The edible grass from the afforestation areas of the district are annually being exploited under the Fodder Bank Scheme at Ramling. In the year 1963-64 nearly 2 lakh lbs. of grass was cut departmentally, baled and transported to Ramling for supplying to scarcity areas and famine tracts.

FOREST.

Village Forest Panchayat Scheme.

Owing to the deterioration of forests and their mal-distribution the villagers are finding it difficult to get the facilities of grazing, fodder and fuel etc. It is, therefore, proposed to get the deteriorated treeless tracts improved by the efforts of the villagers. Villagers are being advised very often and more so at the time of the annual *Vana Mahotsava* to abstain from burning cowdung as fuel which is to be used for manuring agricultural fields. They are also asked to take more care about their cattle wealth which is the backbone of the agricultural industry in India. To achieve this, Maharashtra Government have included the improvement of grazing land and development of woodlands in the list of local development works and the schemes relating to the improvement of grazing lands and woodlands are included under the Community Development programme.

The Scheme has been introduced to meet the vital necessities of the villagers in respect of grazing, fodder and fuel as far as possible. The scheme is called development of pastures through the Gram Panchayats. This scheme is being executed by the Zilla Parishad, Osmanabad and funds are allotted each year by the Chief Conservator of Forests.

Directorate of Industries

INDUSTRIES.

Organisation.

The organisational set up of the Directorate of Industries can be divided into four parts as follows:—

(1) Head Office.

(2) Regional and District Offices.

(3) Institutions.

(4) Statutory Boards or Corporations with which the Directorate is concerned.

The Directorate of Industries formerly worked in an advisory and regulatory capacity. Now it plays a progressively positive role in the matter of industrialisation. Due to this change in the functional responsibilities of the department, its work has become both extensive in scope and diverse in character. The Directorate is headed by the Industries Commissioner. The division of work in the head office is functional and is territorial in the regions. The Deputy Commissioners are in charge at regional levels. The Industries Officers are the district officers of the Directorate. They are assisted by Industries Inspectors.

The Collector of the district is the *ex-officio* Deputy Commissioner for Industries. He is assisted by Industries Officer belonging to the class II cadre and Industries Inspectors, District Industries Officers are directly responsible to the Collector who is the Deputy Commissioner for Industries and indirectly to Regional Officers. There are three Deputy Directors of Industries with their headquarters at Bombay, Pune and Nagpur. Two Assistant Directors are stationed at Aurangabad. They

CHAPTER 13.

Other Departments.

INDUSTRIES.

Organisation.

provide technical assistance to the Deputy Industries Commissioners and are responsible for the technical co-ordination among the district officers under them. They are mainly concerned with the promotion and organisation of industries in the region.

Functions.

The main function of the Directorate is to foster the growth of industries in the State. These functions can be grouped in four broad categories *viz.*, those pertaining to large scale industries, small-scale industries, cottage and village industries and miscellaneous functions.

As far as the large-scale and small-scale industries are concerned the Directorate has to assist the parties in securing land, water, power, transport facilities, etc.; to develop suitable sites in the industrial estates so as to offer the small entrepreneurs ready built work-sheds with power and water arrangements with community facilities such as post office, canteen etc., on co-operative basis in suitable areas; to grant financial assistance by way of loans under the State-Aid to Industries Rules and subsidy on power-supply and sponsor grant of such assistance in institutions like the State Bank of India, the Maharashtra State Finance Corporation, National Small Industries Corporation and Maharashtra Small Scale Industries Development Corporation for hire and purchase of machinery; to assist the parties in securing raw materials imported and indigenous; to assist the parties in marketing products by registration with Central Stores Purchase Organisation, Director General of Supplies and Disposals, National Small Industries Corporation by persuading them to join the quality marking scheme and to collect quarterly statistics of production and labour.

So far as cottage and village industries are concerned the Directorate has to encourage the industries by following a policy of preferences to them in the State purchase programme. Organising training-*cum*-production centres and granting financial assistance to artisans and forming their industrial co-operatives is done by the Zilla Parishad.

In addition to the functions listed above the Directorate has to undertake central purchase of stores required by the Government departments and institutions and also the enforcement of Weights and Measures Act. The Industries Officer also acts as the Inspector of Weights and Measures. He is responsible for the proper implementaton of the Act as also for the supervision and control over the work of the Industries Inspectors. For all purposes, the office of the Industries Officer at the district level is a part and parcel of the Collector's office.

The Industries Officer with headquarters at Osmanabad is in charge of cottage, small-scale and large-scale industries in the district. He works directly under the Collector who is the Deputy Industries Commissioner and indirectly under the regional officer with headquarters at Aurangabad.

CHAPTER 13.

Other Departments.

INDUSTRIES.

Functions.

The Assistant Director of Industries, Aurangabad works directly under the Industries Commissioner, Maharashtra State so far as small-scale and cottage industries are concerned and under the Directorate of Industries, Maharashtra State, Bombay, so far as large-scale industries are concerned. His duties are mainly advisory and promotional. He also works as a co-ordinating link between the head office and the district offices as well as among different district offices. The work of actual implementation of different industrial assistance schemes and other regulatory functions is now transferred to the Collectors and Deputy Industries Commissioners and thereby to the District Industries Officers. He is also incharge of work connected with the administration of the Bombay Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958. His functions relate to the enforcement of the Weights and Measures Act, collection of revenue in the form of fees for verification and re-verification and stamping of weights and measures, etc. He is authorised to grant and/or renew licences under the Bombay Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958 to repairers of and/or dealers in weights and measures, weighing and/or measuring instruments etc., to applicants complying with the prescribed requirements under intimation to the Directorate of Industries. He is also designated as the Deputy Controller of Weights and Measures under the Bombay Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958. He is required to render all possible assistance to the occupiers of factories with a view to obtaining statistical returns complete in all respects in good time. He also collects industrial and commercial information on a voluntary basis as and when required either by the State or by the Union Government. He undertakes investigations in connection with cases of trade disputes with parties in the district referred to by Indian embassies abroad or Foreign embassies in India. Cases of breaches of the provisions of the Trade and Marks Act, 1958 or Emblems and Names (Prevention of Improper Use) Act, 1950 are also investigated by him. In addition he is empowered to sanction loans under the State-Aid to Industries Rules to the limit of Rs. 1,000 in each case, to applicants in his jurisdiction, subject to the condition that the total amount sanctioned by him does not exceed Rs. 5,000 in any one year. His miscellaneous duties extend to investigation of applications (for industrial purposes) from parties in his area for licence*under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, for requirements of power, water, land acquisition, erection of buildings: for essentiality certificate in connection with the imports and for raw materials and machinery, allotment of controlled materials such as iron and steel, cement, etc.

The Assistant Director of Industries, Aurangabad, is assisted in his work by other sub-ordinate staff stationed at Aurangabad. So far as Osmanabad district is concerned he is assisted by an Industries Officer stationed at Osmanabad and by three Junior Industries Inspectors and three Manual Assistants with their headquarters at Osmanabad, Udgir and Latur.

CHAPTER 13.

Other Departments.

INDUSTRIES.

Weights and Measures Acts.

The duties assigned to the former Inspectors of Weights and Measures under the Bombay Weights and Measures Act, 1932 and the Rules thereunder are now carried out by the Industries Inspectors who are also assigned duties under the Bombay Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act and Rules wherever this Act is in force. The main purpose of these Acts is to provide for the adoption and compulsory use of standard weights and measures in the State. No weight or measure or weighing or measuring instrument may be sold, delivered or used for trade, unless it has been verified or re-verified in the manner prescribed by the Rules made under these Acts and stamped by an Inspector with a stamp of verification. Fees are fixed for verification, stamping, etc. It is the duty of the Inspectors to carry out the verification and stamping and to collect the fees.

The Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1956 has established in India the standard weights and measures based on the Metric system. The change over to the Metric system was spread over 10 years. The Government of Maharashtra has enacted the complementary legislation, *viz*., the Bombay Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958 and the Rules thereunder.

It was decided by the State Government that the provisions of the Bombay Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958 in so far as they relate to weights or measures should be introduced in a phased programme in specified areas of the State. So far as Osmanabad district is concerned the exclusive use of metric weights and measures of capacity in metric units for all transactions in trade and commerce was made compulsory from April 1, 1964.

In 1963, four special Industries Officers for Weights and Measures Squad, were appointed in the four regions of the State. Their jurisdictions are limited to their respective regions and they work under the control of the Regional Deputy Assistant Director of Industries. They are provided with vehicles and other subordinate staff. Their main duty is to pay surprise visits and check the work of Inspectors, guide them in proper implementation of the Weights and Measures Act, 1958, and some times arrange special raids in weekly markets or important *mandis*, etc.

Collection of Statistics.

The Industries Inspectors have to carry out duties in connection with collection of statistics from scheduled industries coming under first schedule of the Industries (Development and Regulation Act, 1951) employing 10 to 49 workers. Government of India have delegated to them the powers for collecting quarterly production statistics from such units under the Industrial Undertakings (Collection of Information and Statistics) Rule, 1959. The units are required to submit quarterly statistical returns in the prescribed *pro forma*. The Inspectors have to ensure that the factories concerned maintain proper accounts and registers and have to render assistance in completing the returns. They have also to attend to the work connected with the conduct of *ad hoc*

surveys of various small-scale industries at the instance of the State Government and the Central Government. Besides, they have to carry out duties in connection with the registration of small-scale industrial undertakings in order to have a correct picture of various small-scale industries in the State.

Collection of Statistics.

Industries Inspectors.

The Industries Inspectors have to perform various duties in respect of large-scale industries, small-scale industries, collection of statistics etc.

In respect of large-scale industries they have to persuade entrepreneurs to establish new factories and to persuade existing factories to expand their activities, to advise the parties on the formalities to be completed and on routing procedural matters and to take follow-up action in cases where industrial licences are granted with a view to seeing that the factory is set up without delay.

As far as small-scale industries are concerned they have to attend to all inquiries regarding establishment of small-scale industries, to assist the parties in securing sheds in an industrial estate, or in securing Government land or in acquiring suitable private land, to expedite land cases by contacting Revenue Officers, to expedite the authorities concerned for supply of water, power, and transport facilities like roads or railway sidings, to process applications for allotment of indigenous raw materials like coal, cement, iron and steel etc., to arrange for grant of essentiality certificate for import of machinery and raw materials, for grant of cash loans for purchase of machinery, for grant of subsidy on power-supply etc., to obtain registration of small-scale units for stores purchase with Central Stores Purchase Organisation and to process applications for such registration, to advise parties towards taking the benefit of marketing assistance offered by the National Small Industries Corporation or the Railways, to get their products "Quality-marked", to acquaint the parties with the export promotion schemes and incentives offered by the Government of India, to see that the construction programme of an industrial estate is progressing according to schedule, to persuade entrepreneurs to start their units in industrial estates and form their co-operatives and to solve the difficulties encountered by them and to guide the parties who desire to have training and technical know-how to the National Small Industries Service Institute.

As regards statistics, they have to obtain registration of small-scale units with the Directorate and to collect quarterly statistics.

Besides, they have to perform various miscellaneous duties. They are to investigate applications for registration from manufacturers, dealers, repairers under the Weights and Measures Act, inspect shops, carry out propaganda for the metric system, collect revenue, prosecute defaulters and attend to seizure work. They have also to inspect the goods and expedite supply of stores to the indenting Government departments and to obtain "No objection certificate" from consignees.

CHAPTER 13.

Other Departments.

CO-OPERATION.

CO-OPERATION DEPARTMENT

The co-operative movement plays a vital role in a developing agro-industrial economy like that of India with a set goal of achieving socialistic pattern of society. Naturally, the lead in this behalf is given by the Co-operation department in the State sector as well as in the district sector. The co-operative movement touches a wide range of activities in the fields of rural finance, agricultural marketing, industrial co-operatives and money-lending business in the district. All these activities are governed under the Maharashtra Co-operative Societies Act, 1961.

Organisation.

With the formation of the Zilla Parishads in 1962, co-operation has come under the dual control of the State Government as also of the Zilla Parishad. The Co-operation and Industries department of the Zilla Parishad is responsible for registration, organisation, supervision and inspection of all types of co-operative societies in rural areas having authorised capital of Rs. 50 thousand or working capital of Rs. 5 lakhs. It has also to exercise control and supervision over all regulated markets and agricultural market committees. All other co-operative activities are supervised and controlled by the department in the State sector.

The department in the State sector is headed by the Commissioner for Co-operation and Registrar of Co-operative Societies who is the head of the department at the State level. At the divisional level there is a Divisional Joint Registrar assisted by the Divisional Deputy Registrar and Divisional Assistant Registrars. The audit section is headed by the Divisional Special Auditor.

The administrative charge of the Co-operation department in the district in the State sector lies with the District Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Osmanabad who is a Class I Officer in the State Co-operative Service. He is assisted by two Assistant Registrars, who belong to Class II cadre of the State service. The jurisdiction of one of the Assistant Registrars extends over the tahsils of Latur, Ahmadpur, Ausa, Udgir and Nilanga while the other Assistant Registrar looks after Kalam, Parenda, Bhum, Tuljapur, Osmanabad and Umarga tahsils. The jurisdiction of the Inspectors of Money-lenders extends over the whole of the district and they are placed under the Assistant Registrar.

Money-lending.

The Bombay Money Lenders Act, 1948 was extended to the district from February 1, 1960. Before the Act was extended to Marathwada area, the Money Lenders Act, 1349 *Fasli* and the Hyderabad Money Lenders Validity of Licences Act, 1950 were in operation in this area. The Personal Assistant to the Collector of the district used to work as the Registrar of Money-lenders and the Tahsildars were working as Assistant Registrars of Money-lenders. On the eve of the new set-up of the department the whole administration of the Act has been completely transferred to the Co-operation department. As per the new set-up of

CO-OPERATION.
Money-lending.

the department at the State level the Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies (Administration) is designated as the Registrar-General of Money-lenders, Maharashtra State, Pune. At the district level the administration of the Act has been entrusted to the District Deputy Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Osmanabad who is designated as the Registrar of Money-lenders and is assisted by the Assistant Registrars (I) and (II) who are designated as Assistant Registrars of Money-lenders. The jurisdiction of the Assistant Registrar of Money-lenders (I) extends over the tahsils of Ahmadpur, Udgir, Latur, Ausa and Nilanga while Assistant Registrar of Money-lenders (II) is in charge of Osmanabad, Tuljapur, Parenda, Bhum, Umarga and Kalam tahsils.

The Assistant Registrars are assisted in the work by the Co-operative Officer and four Assistant Co-operative Officers.

The main functions under Bombay Money Lenders Act, 1946 relate to licences of money-lenders, maintenance of accounts by money-lenders in the prescribed form and restrictions on rates of interest. The illicit money-lending cases are detected by the Assistant Registrar with the help of the Co-operative Officer and Assistant Co-operative Officers. The District Deputy Registrar, Co-operative Societies and the Registrar of Money-lenders, Osmanabad have been delegated powers to cancel the licences, compound cases and to launch prosecutions against the Money-lenders as per the provisions of the Bombay Money Lenders Act, 1946.

District Set-up.

The departmental set-up in the district sector is headed by the Industries and Co-operation Officer of the Zilla Parishad. He is directly responsible to the Chief Executive Officer of the Zilla Parishad. He is responsible for the registration of new societies and amendments to the bye-laws of certain types of societies coming under the purview of the Zilla Parishad. He works as the Secretary of the Co-operation Committee of the Zilla Parishad. He is assisted by the Co-operative Officers and the Extension Officers.

All the marketing work in respect of the district is entrusted to the Industries and Co-operation Officer of the Zilla Parishad. However, the advice of the District Deputy Registrar prevails in all technical matters. The regulated markets in the district are located at Osmanabad, Latur, Udgir, Ahmadpur, Nilanga, Kalam and Murum. Two cattle markets are located at Hundergulli and Deoni in Udgir tahsil.

Supervisory Staff and Supervising Unions.

The supervisory staff serves as a connecting link between the people and the Government machinery. Attached to the Tahsil Supervising Unions in the district are 34 supervisors located as follows:—

Osmanabad	..	3	Ausa	..	2
Ahmadpur	..	4	Tuljapur	..	3
Parenda	..	4	Bhum	..	2
Udgir	..	4	Kalam	..	3
Latur	..	3	Umarga	..	3
Nilanga	..	3			

CHAPTER 13. Other Departments. CO-OPERATION. Supervisory Staff and Supervising Unions.

One of them acts as the Secretary of the Supervising Union. Their main duty is confined to the supervision over the working of all types of agricultural credit societies. They are expected to inspect every society at least once or twice a year.

The above supervisors work under the control of the Tahsil Supervising Union. The committee of the Tahsil Supervising Unions consists of eight members of whom four members are from affiliated societies, two from individual members, one representative from financing agency *i.e.*, the Central Co-operative Bank, and one representative from Co-operation department.

In addition to above an *ad-hoc* committee is also formed which consists of four members composing of Chairman of the Tahsil Supervising Union who acts as a Chairman of the Committee, Sub-Auditor of Co-operation department of that area, Inspector of the Central Co-operative Bank and Extension Officer of the block.

The functions of the *ad-hoc* committee are to approve the tour diaries of group secretaries, allot work in view of the urgency, make transfers and allot societies to group secretaries, etc.

The main functions of the Tahsil Supervising Union which is established at every tahsil of the Osmanabad district are as follows: —

(*a*) to advise, guide, assist, rectify and control the constituent societies by regular inspection and supervision; and

(*b*) to provide means of assessing the credit of each of its constituent societies and make recommendation to the financing agency.

The sub-joined statement reveals the number of Tahsil Supervising Unions in this district together with total number of agricultural credit societies affiliated to them: —

Serial No. (1)	Name of the Supervising Union (2)	No. of societies affiliated (3)	No. of agricultural credit societies (4)
1	Ahmadpur Tahsil Supervising Union	129	108
2	Parenda Tahsil Supervising Union	67	56
3	Bhum Tahsil Supervising Union	86	72
4	Osmanabad Tahsil Supervising Union	82	78
5	Latur Tahsil Supervising Union	74	65
6	Kalam Tahsil Supervising Union	84	74
7	Udgir Tahsil Supervising Union	137	107
8	Ausa Tahsil Supervising Union	81	72
9	Umarga Tahsil Supervising Union	101	90
10	Nilanga Tahsil Supervising Union	109	100
11	Tuljapur Tahsil Supervising Union	137	103
	Total ..	1,087	925

District Co-operative Boards.

The Osmanabad District Co-operative Board comprises 22 members. The composition of the Board is as under:—

(1) One representative of each tahsil.

(2) One representative of individual members.

(3) Two representatives of societies whose working jurisdiction extends all over the district.

(4) One representative of the Land Development Bank.

(5) Two representatives of societies not affiliated to the Board.

(6) One nominee of the Maharashtra State Co-operative Union.

(7) One nominee of the Divisional Co-operative Board.

(8) One nominee of the financing agency.

(9) One nominee of Co-operation department.

(10) Training Inspector who works as the Secretary of the Board.

The District Co-operative Board • is recognised as the sole agency for imparting training in co-operation to officials as well as non-officials. The three training instructors appointed in the district by the Maharashtra Co-operative Union imparted training to 1,157 members from co-operative societies, 256 members from the market committees and 55 group secretaries. The expenditure on this behalf is borne by the Maharashtra State Co-operative Union.

Audit.

The Audit wing of the district consists of one Special Auditor who is class II Gazetted Officer. He has 5 auditors and 14 sub-auditors under him. The headquarter of the Special Auditor, Osmanabad is situated at Latur.

The Special Auditor is assisted by 2 sub-auditors and 2 clerks. Out of 5 auditors, one auditor is attached to the office of the Special Auditor and the rest are territorial officers with their headquarters at Latur, Umarga, and Osmanabad. For every tahsil there is at least one post of sub-auditor with headquarters at tahsil place. In view of the large number of societies in Latur, Ahmadpur and Udgir tahsils one additional post of sub-auditor is attached to these tahsils.

There were in all 1,542 societies in the district till June, 1964. The societies are divided between two broad classes *viz.*, majoı and key institutions. The major institutions like District Central Co-operative Bank, District Marketing Societies, Land Development Bank, Industrial Association, Bigger Housing Societies, Agriculture Produce Market Committees, etc. are placed in charge of the Special Auditor. All primary credit societies, large-scale multi-purpose societies, *seva* grain banks and other societies are entrusted to tahsil sub-auditors. The societies which are neither entrusted to Special Auditor nor to the sub-auditors are placed in the charge of auditors. Besides, six

CHAPTER 13. Other Departments. CO-OPERATION. Audit.

societies in the district have been entrusted to certified auditors for statutory audit*.

The entire audit staff is controlled by the Divisional Special Auditor, Co-operative Societies, Aurangabad who is class I officer of the department with jurisdiction extending over the districts of Aurangabad, Parbhani, Nanded and Bhir besides Osmanabad.

The Special Auditor with his jurisdiction confined to district has to supervise and control subordinate audit staff in the district. The consolidation of returns of audit section including audit fees, etc. is attended to by the office of Special Auditor.

About 25 audit units are entrusted to Special Auditor in a year and 55 to 65 units to the auditors. The sub-auditor is expected to audit 60 to 70 units in a year.

The Special Auditor has to assist the District Deputy Registrar so far as audit matters are concerned and the audit reports and special reports, if any, of all the societies are submitted to the District Deputy Registrar for taking appropriate action.

The scheme of six monthly audit of the District Central Co-operative Bank and its branches has been introduced recently. The societies are levied audit fees as per the scale of audit fees prescribed for co-operative societies and banks in Marathwada. The societies which are financially weak and which have sustained losses are exempted from payment of audit fees. Excepting the District Central Co-operative Bank no other institution has introduced any system of internal check audit.

Registrar's Nominee.

Under the provision of section 93 of the Maharashtra Co-operative Societies Act, 1960, the disputes arising between a member and the society or one society and another society and *vice-versa* are referred to the District Deputy Registrar, Co-operative Societies for decision either by himself or through his nominee who is called arbitrator. The list of arbitrators is prepared every year and published by the Divisional Joint Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Aurangabad. On receipt of a complaint, the District Deputy Registrar refers such disputes to his nominee according to his jurisdiction. In all, 16 arbitrators were nominated in Osmanabad district during the year 1964-65. Generally, the disputes concern election, cash transactions, breach of contract, payment of remuneration and cases involving legal complications.

The nominee is required to decide the cases referred to him within two months. In deserving cases a reasonable time-limit is granted to the nominee to give decision. If it is noticed that the arbitrator-nominee is delaying the cases, such cases are referred to another nominee with the intention to decide the disputes immediately and in a reasonable time.

*As per the provisions of Rule No. 69 of the Maharashtra Co-operative Societies Rules, 1961.

MAHARASHTRA STATE ROAD TRANSPORT CORPORATION

Other Departments.

STATE TRANSPORT.

Introduction.

The scheme of nationalisation of passenger transport services was started as early as 1932 by the Hyderabad State. The State Transport (Marathwada), Aurangabad came into existence as a result of the trifurcation of the erstwhile Hyderabad State, which was one of the pioneers in the field of public road transport, first in collaboration with the railways and then as a separate Government department. After the reorganisation of states in November, 1956, the operations in Marathwada were looked after by a separate department under the erstwhile Government of Bombay, called the "Transferred Road Transport Undertakings Department". With effect from July 1, 1961 the "Transferred Road Transport Undertakings Department" was abolished and the State Transport (Marathwada), Aurangabad, along with the State Transport Services in the Vidarbha region, was amalgamated with the Bombay State Road Transport Corporation and the re-organised Corporation was named as Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation.

Organisation.

The officer in charge of Aurangabad division is designated as the Divisional Controller and is a class I officer. He is immediately under the control of the General Manager who is the administrative head of the Corporation. The Divisional Controller is assisted by the following departments and branches, *viz.*, (1) Administration, (2) Traffic, (3) Mechanical Engineering, (4) Accounts and Audit, (5) Statistics, (6) Security, (7) Stores, (8) Civil Engineering, (9) Secretarial, (10) Legal, (11) Central Workshop and (12) Organisation and Methods.

The head of the division is responsible for the operations in Aurangabad division and is assisted by 13 class II officers who are charged with the following functional responsibilities:—

Administration and Traffic.—There are two officers under these heads of activity. The Divisional Traffic Officer is in charge of all matters relating to the traffic and operation and the Labour Officer who looks after all matters relating to labour relations with the administration. Matters relating to publicity in the division are also looked after by the Labour Officer.

Accounts and Statistics.—These branches are manned by three officers *viz.*, the Accounts Officer, the Divisional Auditor and the Divisional Statistician.

Technical.—The technical side of the division is looked after by the Divisional Mechanical Engineer with the assistance of the Divisional Works Superintendent. Besides, there are as many Depot Managers as there are depots. They are wholly responsible for the working of the respective depots in the division.

By the end of May 1964, the Osmanabad depot had 33 vehicles operating on 20 routes and the Latur depot had 41 vehicles operating on 28 routes. Details of the routes emanating from

CHAPTER 13. Other Departments. STATE TRANSPORT. Organisation.

the two depots as on 31st May 1964 are given in Chapter 7. The Aurangabad division of which Osmanabad district forms a part was holding 354 vehicles plying on 270 routes. The vehicles put on road have, on an average, a seating capacity of 44.81 excluding the seats for the driver and the conductor. The average daily mileage operated by these vehicles during May 1964 was 53,410 carrying, on an average, 97,570 passengers per day.

The light and heavy repairs of the buses are carried out at the divisional workshop, which is situated at Aurangabad. Further, after the operation of every 12,000 miles the vehicles are routed by the depots to the divisional workshop for preventive maintenance. In addition a number of depot workshops are situated at each of the following places for daily maintenance of vehicles, *viz.*, Aurangabad (67), Latur (41), Nanded (52), Bhir (39), Jalna (32), Jintoor (30), Osmanabad (33), and Parli (29)*. Regular daily and weekly servicing, weekly and 4,000 miles docking for maintenance are carried out in these depots.

For the convenience of the travelling public, the Corporation has provided the following amenities in the district so far. Temporary bus stations are provided at Osmanabad and Latur. The bus station at Osmanabad is also provided with a waiting room, a canteen, a fruit-stall and a pan shop. The bus station at Latur is provided with a fruit-stall and a pan shop. A number of pick-up stands are also provided at Latur, Ahmadpur, Kalam, Dholi, Murud and Sirur-Taj-Bund in Osmanabad district.

FISHERIES DEPARTMENT

FISHERIES.

Osmanabad district is not greatly endowed with natural resources of fluvial waters. It is traversed by only two rivulets, *viz.*, Manjra and Seena, which eventually join the river Godavari. To augment the irrigation in the district, several reservoirs, under the Five-Year Plans, have been built, which incidentally help in providing additional water resources for undertaking fisheries activities in the district.

With a view to undertaking fisheries development in the district, the Department of Fisheries has established an office at Osmanabad in charge of an Assistant Superintendent of Fisheries who works under the control and supervision of Superintendent of Fisheries, Aurangabad.

The department has undertaken various developmental activities for augmenting the fish-seed production in the district.

These activities have been described in Chapter 1.

*The number of vehicles attached to each of these depots is given in brackets.

CHAPTER 14—LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

CHAPTER 14.

Local Self-Government.

INTRODUCTION.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN THE DISTRICT is conducted by various statutory bodies such as the municipalities, the Zilla Parishad, the panchayat samitis and the village panchayats. These institutions have progressed in three directions. Firstly, from partially elected or nominated bodies, they have now become fully elective. Secondly, their franchise has also gone on widening from restricted franchise to the universal adult franchise. Thirdly, wider and wider powers have been gradually conferred on them.

The Divisional Commissioner exercises control and authority over all institutions of Local Self-Government* under the Bombay Village Sanitation Act (I of 1889), the Bombay District Vaccination Act, the Hyderabad District Municipalities Act, 1956; the Bombay Local Fund Audit Act, 1930; the Bombay Village Panchayats Act, 1958, the Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis Act, 1961, and various other Government orders.

The Divisional Commissioner co-ordinates the work of the heads of different departments of Government. The Chief Executive Officers of the Zilla Parishads are responsible to the respective Divisional Commissioners in matters of Zilla Parishad administration. The Divisional Commissioner plays a vital role not only in accelerating the tempo of development but also in guiding or even inducing the Zilla Parishads, and the Panchayat Samitis to take up new schemes or expand the scope of existing ones with a view to achieving the plan targets. The Divisional Commissioner exerts himself constantly with a view to promoting good relations between the elected representatives of the people and the officers of the Zilla Parishads and the Panchayat Samitis. He keeps careful vigilance and avoids development of unsavoury situations by timely and tactful intervention and guidance.

ZILLA PARISHAD

ZILLA PARISHAD.

Historical Background.

The prevalence of freedom and autonomy in governing the village institutions was the characteristic feature of administration in ancient India. Foreign invasions and depredations

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*However, with the passing of the Maharashtra Municipalities Act, 1965, the municipalities have been taken out of the controlling sphere of the Divisional Commissioner and placed in charge of the Director of Municipal Administration, Maharashtra State, Bombay.

CHAPTER 14.

Local Self-Government.

ZILLA PARISHAD.

Historical Background.

caused more power to be concentrated in the sovereign kings resulting into loss of village autonomy. However, some attempts towards the revival of local self-government institutions in India were made during the British administration with a view to regenerating confidence among masses inhabiting the rural areas. In Marathwada region of the State, of which Osmanabad district forms a part, the village panchayat functioned in every village with a population of 5,000 and above from 1941. After the reorganisation of the erstwhile Bombay State, the Village Panchayats Act was passed for the whole State. The Act envisaged the establishment of a Village Panchayat Mandal for every district. Besides Village Panchayats, Gata Nyaya Panchayats also came to be established for a group of five or more villages.

In course of time it was noticed that the rate of rural development was much below the expectations of the Government. The non-participation of the villagers in the implementation of developmental schemes was found to be the main hurdle in the way of rural development. To investigate into the causes behind such a state of affairs the Government of India appointed a committee under the chairmanship of Balwantrai Mehta. which later came to be known as the 'Balwantrai Mehta Committee'.

The Committee after thorough investigations came to the conclusion that the Government have failed in appealing and attracting the leadership of the masses in participating in the community and national development schemes. The institutions of Local Self-Government then in existence had not shown any keen interest or initiative in participating in such developmental works. The performance of the village panchayats in this sphere was also discouraging. The Government interference in the working of the local bodies was frequent. So the Committee came to the conclusion that democratic decentralisation of power and placing of the responsibility at the lower level was the only way to improve the state of affairs. The Committee therefore suggested that the responsibility for such regional and local development work should be assigned to local institutions at the district level with the Government accepting the role of guiding, supervising and planning from a higher plane making available the required finances. The 'Balwantrai Mehta Committee' recommended the formation of local committees on par with the block development committees to be named as Panchayat Samitis and at the district level a district committee to be called the Zilla Parishad instead of the local boards in order to secure integration with the various developmental activities. Thus the decentralisation of administration was achieved with the creation of three responsible functionaries *viz.*, the Gram Panchayats, the Panchayat Samitis and the Zilla Parishad. These institutions are entrusted with the implementation of developmental schemes.

ZILLA PARISHAD.

Historical Background.

The recommendations of the Committee were accepted by the Government and the Act known as the Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis Act, 1961, was passed with a view to assigning local Government functions to the Zilla Parishads. Under the Act they were entrusted with the execution of certain works and developmental schemes in the state five year plans. The achievements of the Acts were two-fold, *viz.*, the democratic decentralisation of governmental machinery with a view to promoting the development of democratic institutions and a great measure of participation by the people in the working of the plans and in local government affairs.

The Zilla Parishad has to make reasonable provision within the district in respect of all or any of the activities [subjects enumerated in the first schedule as amended from time to time under sub-section (2) of the Act] and has to maintain works or development schemes in the district. The Zilla Parishad has to undertake any other work or measure that would promote health, safety, education, social, economic or cultural well-being of the inhabitants of the district.

Among other things the Zilla Parishad has been empowered under the Act—

(1) to endeavour to undertake planned development of the district by utilising to the maximum extent local resources and for that purpose, prepare annual and long term plans, taking into view plans already prepared by the Panchayat Samitis ;

(2) to make provisions for any public reception ceremony or entertainment within the district or to contribute towards gathering sponsored by it in the district, subject to the rules made by the State Government in this behalf ;

(3) to carry out the directions given or orders issued from time to time by the State Government and to provide adequate funds for measures to be undertaken for the amelioration of the conditions of the scheduled castes, the scheduled tribes and any socially and educationally backward classes, and in particular, in the removal of untouchability ;

(4) to incur any expenditure outside the district on any matter in relation to any of the purposes of this Act, such matter being of interest to the residents of the district ;

(5) to make adequate arrangement and provisions for payment to its councillors, members of Panchayat Samitis, members of the Standing Committee, Subjects Committees and any other committees, all expenses incurred on travelling for the purpose of the business of the Zilla Parishad or as the case may be, of the Panchayat Samitis, in accordance with the rules made by the State Government in this behalf ;

(6) to contribute to any fund sponsored by the Government to meet any calamity affecting the public in any part of the country ;

CHAPTER 14. Local Self-Government. ZILLA PARISHAD. Historical Background.

(7) to exercise general supervision and control over the work of the Chief Executive Officer, subject to the provisions of the Act, and

(8) to pay compensation out of District Fund to any person sustaining any damage by reason of the exercise, in good faith, of any of the powers vested in it, in its committees or in Panchayat Samitis or in the Presiding authorities, officers and servants by or under the Act.

Where the State Government, during any year, have declared any area as famine stricken or an area of acute scarcity, and have granted suspension or remission of land revenue, according to the scale prescribed by the State Government in this behalf, under the relevant code or where distress is caused by floods or other natural calamities in any area, it shall be the duty of the Zilla Parishad having jurisdiction over the area, if so directed by the State Government. to undertake relief operations in such area either by grant of gratuitous relief in the form of cash doles or through expenditure on such public works or such preventive or remedial measures as may be specified by the State Government in this behalf (*vide* Rule 107 of the Act).

Organisation.

The Osmanabad Zilla Parishad started functioning from May 1, 1962 with the enforcement of the Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis Act, 1961. The Parishad has 52 directly elected councillors including 10 Chairmen of the Panchayat Samitis. Of these 52 seats, seven seats are reserved for scheduled castes. In addition, two women councillors have been co-opted by the elected councillors as no woman councillor was elected to the Zilla Parishad. There are five associate councillors who are the Chairmen of five federal co-operative societies conducting business in the district.

The Zilla Parishad is presided over by the President who is elected by the Parishad from amongst its councillors. The Vice-President is also elected by the Zilla Parishad. The Chief Executive Officer is the Chief Administrative Officer of the Zilla Parishad. The Zilla Parishad has six Subjects Committees besides the Standing Committee.

Powers and Functions.

The powers and functions of the non-official office-bearers of the Zilla Parishad are detailed below:—

President.

The President shall—

(*a*) convene, preside at and conduct meetings of the Zilla Parishad;

(*b*) have access to the records of the Zilla Parishad;

(*c*) discharge all duties imposed, and exercise all the powers conferred on him by or under the Act;

(*d*) watch over the financial and executive administration and submit to the Parishad all questions connected therewith which shall require its orders, and

Powers and Functions.

(*e*) exercise administrative supervision and control over the Chief Executive Officer for securing implementation of resolutions or decisions of the Zilla Parishad or of the Standing Committee, or of any Subjects Committee, or of any Panchayat Samiti.

President.

The President may, in cases of emergency, direct the execution or suspension or stoppage of any work or the doing of any act which requires the sanction of the Zilla Parishad or any authority thereof; and immediate execution or doing of which, in his opinion, is necessary for the service or the safety of the public, and may direct that the expenses of executing such work or doing such act shall be paid from the District Fund:

Provided that he shall report forthwith the action taken under this Section, and the full reasons thereof to the Zilla Parishad, the Standing Committee and the appropriate Subjects Committee at their next meetings and the Zilla Parishad or the Committee may amend or annul the orders given by the President.

The President of the Zilla Parishad receives an honorarium of Rs. 500 per month with rent-free accommodation.

Vice-President.

The Vice-President shall—

(*a*) in the absence of the President, preside at the meetings of the Zilla Parishad:

(*b*) exercise such of the powers, and perform such of the duties of the President as the President may from time to time, subject to the rules made by the State Government in this behalf, delegate to him by an order in writing; and

(*c*) pending the election of the President, or during the absence of the President, exercise the powers and perform the duties of the President.

The Vice-President gets an honorarium of Rs. 300 per month along with rent-free accommodation.

Chairman of Standing Committee or Subjects Committee.

Subject to the provisions of the Act and the rules made thereunder by the State Government, the Chairman of the Standing Committee or a Subjects Committee shall—

(*i*) convene, preside at and conduct meetings of the Committee, and

(*ii*) have access to the records of the Committee.

The Chairman of any such Committee may, in relation to the subjects allotted to the Committee—

(*i*) call for any information, return, statement, account or report from any officer employed by or holding office under the Zilla Parishad or any servant thereof, and

(*ii*) enter and inspect any immovable property occupied by the Zilla Parishad or any work or development scheme in progress undertaken by the Zilla Parishad or under its direction.

CHAPTER 14.

Local Self-Government.

ZILLA PARISHAD. Powers and Functions.

Provided that the Chairman of the Standing Committee may, in relation to any subject allotted to any Subjects Committee, also exercise powers under this clause.

Chairman of Standing Committee or Subjects Committee.

Save as otherwise provided by or under this Act, the powers to be exercised and the duties to be discharged by, and which subjects enumerated in the district list are to be allotted to the Standing Committee and each of the Subjects Committees, shall be such as may be prescribed by regulations, but all subjects in relation to social welfare enumerated in the district list are allotted to the Standing Committee.

The Vice-President is the Chairman of two Subjects Committees. The councillors have to elect from amongst elected councillors two persons to be Chairmen of the remaining Subjects Committees. They also get an honorarium of Rs. 300 each per month along with rent-free residential accommodation.

Administrative Structure.

A Chief Executive Officer, a Deputy Chief Executive Officer, Block Development Officers and heads of various departments of the Zilla Parishad are the executive officers of the Zilla Parishad They are all gazetted officers and are transferrable by the State Government to other districts. The Chief Executive Officer belongs to the cadre of Indian Administrative Service and his rank is equal to that of a Collector. The Deputy Chief Executive Officer is an officer of the rank of a Deputy Collector. The Block Development Officers are class II officers while the heads of departments are either class I or class II officers.

Powers and duties of Executive Officers.

Chief Executive Officer: The Chief Executive Officer—

(*i*) shall lay down the duties of all the officers and servants of or holding office under the Zilla Parishad in accordance with the rules made by the State Government;

(*ii*) shall be entitled to call for any information, return, statement, account or report from any officer or servant of, or holding office under the Zilla Parishad;

(*iii*) shall supervise and control the execution of all the activities of the Zilla Parishad;

(*iv*) shall have papers and documents connected with the proceedings of meetings of the Zilla Parishad and of its Committees[1] (excluding Panchayat Samitis);

(*v*) shall draw and disburse money out of District Fund;

(*vi*) shall exercise supervision and control over the acts of officers and servants holding office under the Zilla Parishad in matters of executive administration and those relating to accounts and records of the Zilla Parishad;

(*vii*) shall be entitled to attend the meetings of the Zilla Parishad or any of its Committees (including any Panchayat Samiti).

[1] Sections 95 to 99 of the Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis Act, 1961.

Powers and duties of Executive Officers.

(*viii*) shall assess and give his opinion confidentially every year on the work of the officers of class I service and class II service holding office under the Zilla Parishad, forward them to such authorities as may be prescribed by the State Government and lay down the procedure for writing such reports about the work of officers and servants of class III service and class IV service under the Zilla Parishad.

Any of the powers conferred or duties or functions imposed upon or vested in the Chief Executive Officer by or under the Act, may also be exercised, performed or discharged under the control of the Chief Executive Officer and subject to such conditions and limitations, if any, as he may think fit to lay down, by any officer or servant holding office under the Zilla Parishad to whom the Chief Executive Officer generally or specially empowers by order in writing. All such orders of the Chief Executive Officer shall, however, be laid before the President, the Standing Committee and the relevant Subjects Committees for information.

Deputy Chief Executive Officer.—The Deputy Chief Executive Officer shall be the Secretary, *ex-officio*, of the Zilla Parishad as well as of the Standing Committee[1].

Block Development Officer.—The Block Development Officer—

(*i*) shall have the custody of all papers and documents connected with the proceedings of meetings of the Panchayat Samitis ;

(*ii*) shall be the Secretary, *ex-officio*, of the Panchayat Samiti[2] .

(*iii*) shall, subject to general order of the Chief Executive Officer, grant leave of absence to an officer or servant of class III service or class IV service of the Zilla Parishad working under the Panchayat Samiti ;

(*iv*) shall call for any information, return, statement, account, report or explanation from any of the officers or servants working under the Panchayat Samiti ;

(*v*) shall draw and disburse money out of the grants or rents payable to the Panchayat Samiti under Sections 185 and 188 ; and

(*vi*) shall, in relation to works and development schemes to be undertaken from the block grants, exercise such powers of sanctioning acquisition of property, sale or transfer thereof, as may be specified by the State Government.

Heads of the departments.—(1) Every head of the department of the Zilla Parishad may, in respect of works and development schemes pertaining to his department, accord technical sanction thereto.

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[1] Sections 9 and 79 of the Act.

[2] Section 57 of the Act.

CHAPTER 14. Local Self-Government. ZILLA PARISHAD. Administrative Structure.

(2) He shall assess and give his opinion confidentially every year on the work of officers of class II service working in his department and shall forward them to the Chief Executive Officer.

(3) The head of the department specified in this behalf, shall be the secretary, *ex-officio*, of such Subjects Committees as the Zilla Parishad may direct.[1]

The Subjects Committees along with the department of the Zilla Parishad they control are as under :—

Subjects Committee		*Department Controlled*
Standing Committee	..	General Administration Department.
Finance Committee	..	Finance Department.
Education Committee	..	Education Department.
Co-operative Committee	..	Co-operation and Industries Department.
Agriculture Committee	..	Agriculture Department.
Works Committee	..	Works Department.
Health Committee	..	Health Department.

In what follows is given a short description of the working of the various departments of the Zilla Parishad.

General Administration Department.

The General Administration department of the Zilla Parishad is headed by the Deputy Chief Executive Officer who is also the Secretary of the Standing Committee of the Zilla Parishad that controls the department. The department deals with non-technical matters such as establishment, Parishad matters, revenue, panchayats, social welfare and planning. The Social Welfare section of the department is controlled by the District Social Welfare Officer, who is entrusted with the work of implementation of various schemes for the uplift and welfare of the backward classes such as the scheduled castes, the scheduled tribes and the nomadic tribes.

Finance Department.

The Finance department of the Zilla Parishad is headed by the Chief Accounts and Finance Officer who is also the Secretary to the Finance Committee of the Zilla Parishad. It is entrusted with fourfold duties, *viz.*, accounts, audit, custody of cash and custody and verification of stores. It has also to act as financial advisor to several departments of the Zilla Parishad. Preparation of budget is also a function of the department which is dealt with by an independent branch created for the purpose. The department co-ordinates the budgets of several departments before they are placed for approval. The accounts of the Zilla Parishad are audited by the officers of the Local Fund Audit Department.

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[1] Section 80 of the Act.

ZILLA PARISHAD.

Administrative Structure.

Agriculture Department.

The Parishad Agriculture Development Officer is in charge of the Agriculture department and has to act as the Secretary to the Agriculture Committee of the Zilla Parishad which exercises control over the department. The animal husbandry activities in the district are also under the control of the Agriculture Department. However, the actual control in these matters vests in the Animal Husbandry Officer of the Zilla Parishad. The Agriculture Development Officer is responsible to the Chief Executive Officer of the Zilla Parishad though in technical matters the advice of the Director of Agriculture prevails. He is assisted in his work by the District Agricultural Officer and the Campaign Officer.

The District Agricultural Officer has to undertake not only *kharif* and *rabi* campaigns, and paddy pilot schemes but has also to look after the subordinate staff incharge of various schemes. The Agriculture Development Officer is responsible for the development of agricultural activities aimed at increasing the agricultural production in the district. The soil conservation programme in the district is supervised by the Soil Conservation Officer.

Osmanabad district has bigger area than any of the other districts in Marathwada region. There are 11 Seed Multiplication Farms in the district. The seeds multiplied on these farms are distributed for further multiplication to the "registered seed growers". The seeds of all cereals and cash crops like cotton and groundnut are multiplied on these farms. The seeds grown on these farms are known as "foundation seeds". Fifty per cent of the total produce from these farms is procured by the Zilla Parishad and the rest is allowed for sale. These farms are under the control of the Soil Conservation Officer. They serve as demonstration centres for the surrounding villages.

The department makes attempts, with the help of the farmers' unions and the village panchayats, to bring maximum area under improved seeds. Production of fertilisers is also encouraged. The Parishad lays stress on programmes pertaining to intensive cultivation, horticulture and vegetable development and pest and disease control.

The District Animal Husbandry Officer is in charge of animal husbandry activities of the Zilla Parishad. The animal husbandry activities include treatment of sick animals, castration of scrub bulls, vaccination of animals and poultry against various diseases and breeding of animals. These are carried out by Veterinary Officers and stockmen attached to veterinary dispensaries and institutions in the district allotted to the Zilla Parishad.

There are eight veterinary dispensaries located at Udgir, Ahmadpur, Latur, Ausa, Nilanga, Osmanabad, Kalam, Bhum and three branch veterinary dispensaries at Hundergolli, Kingaon and Lamjana. In addition, there are 36 veterinary aid centres incharge of stockmen. The department has taken up numerous schemes such as milk recording, stud bulls, 25 Premium Bulls

CHAPTER 14. Local Self-Government. ZILLA PARISHAD. Administrative Structure.

Scheme, District Premium and Supplementary Cattle Breeding Scheme and Poultry Demonstration Centres for the improvement of the livestock and the poultry, so that it should provide a supplementary source of income to the cultivators.

Education Department.

Education department is one of the major and important departments of the Zilla Parishad. The Parishad Education Officer is the head of the Education department in the district. He acts as the Secretary to the Education Committee of the Zilla Parishad that exercises control over the department. He is assisted in his work by two Deputy Education Officers.

In 1966, there were 1,640 primary schools and 161 secondary schools in the district. Besides these, there were 112 basic schools out of which 52 imparted training in spinning and weaving, six in wood work and 54 in agriculture. Education accounts for 48.1 per cent of the total expenditure of the Zilla Parishad.

Co-operation and Industries Department.

The Co-operation and Industries Officer who is the Secretary to the Co-operative Committee of the Zilla Parishad heads the Co-operation and Industries department. He is assisted by one Co-operative Officer and one Assistant Co-operative Officer besides other ministerial staff.

The department is entrusted with promotional and developmental activities with certain reservations in respect of municipal areas. The regulatory functions are still vested in the department in the State sector. Besides, the department in the district sector also exercises general supervision and control over the agricultural produce market committees in the district. The statutory powers under the Co-operative Societies Act, 1960 regarding registration of co-operative societies and amendment of byelaws and hearing appeals for non-admission of membership by co-operative societies are delegated to the Co-operation and Industries Officer.

During 1964-65, the department disbursed Rs. 38,800 as financial assistance to the industrial co-operatives including co-operatives of handicraft workers. Under the scheme of loans to individual artisans for small-scale and cottage industries, the Zilla Parishad disbursed Rs. 1,47,000 to 439 individuals during the years 1963-64 and 1964-65. In addition, Rs. 1,49,800 were sanctioned to goldsmiths affected by the Gold Control Order during the same period. The department conducts training schools in tanning, fibre and wool-weaving. 15 students are admitted to each vocation and are paid stipend for one year.

Works Department.

The Works department of the Zilla Parishad is under the control of the Works Committee and is headed by the Parishad Executive Engineer who also acts as the Secretary to the Works Committee. The Parishad Executive Engineer is solely responsible for execution of works pertaining to buildings, roads and irrigation under the Zilla Parishad. The execution of these works is vested mainly in the Deputy Engineers in charge of the sub-divisions under Parishad Executive Engineer.

CHAPTER 14.

Local Self-Government.

ZILLA PARISHAD.

Administrative Structure.

Health Department.

During the 3rd Five Year Plan, the department undertook construction of 12 major district roads and one other district road having a total length of 243.60 miles.

Under the Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis Act, 1961, all responsibilities as regards public health and medical aid in rural areas have been transferred to the Zilla Parishad. As such the public health staff and medical staff (except that of Civil hospital and Cottage hospitals) formerly working under the Public Health department and Medical department have been transferred to the Zilla Parishad, Osmanabad, from May 1, 1962.

The health matters in the district are under dual control. The primary health centres, maternity and child health centres alongwith other institutions in the district health organisation are looked after entirely by the Zilla Parishad while the leprosy survey, education and treatment units and family planning centres are looked after by the Zilla Parishad on agency basis.

The Public Health Officer who works as the Secretary to the Health Committee of the Zilla Parishad that guides the functioning of the department is the head of the Health department. He is assisted by one Epidemic Medical Officer and other necessary staff. He is responsible for the medical and public health activities in the district. He sees that the measures are taken to control the epidemics and that the sanitation of the district is maintained.

The Zilla Parishad has under its control 14 allopathic dispensaries, 15 primary health centres, 27 subsidised medical practitioner's centres, three maternity homes, two medical and health units, 12 ayurvedic dispensaries, three unani dispensaries and five grant-in-aid ayurvedic dispensaries. There are, in addition, 11 sanitary squads in the district.

PANCHAYAT SAMITIS.

There are eleven Panchayat Samitis in the district. Table No. 1 gives all the details about them.

TABLE No. 1

PANCHAYAT SAMITIS IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT

Panchayat Samiti (1)	Headquarters (2)	Area in sq. miles (3)	Number of inhabited villages (4)	Population in 1961 (5)	Percentage by area (6)	Percentage by population (7)
1. Ahmadpur Panchayat Samiti	Ahmadpur	599·5	189	157,162	11·2	11·9
2. Parenda Panchayat Samiti	Parenda	393·8	109	81,594	7·4	6·2
3. Bhum Panchayat Samiti	Bhum	323·4	79	67,361	6·0	5·1
4. Osmanabad Panchayat Samiti	Osmanabad	420·4	106	121,190	7·9	9·2
5. Latur Panchayat Samiti	Latur	408·5	115	102,094	7·6	7·7
6. Tuljapur Panchayat Samiti	Tuljapur	586·7	105	107 093	11·0	8·1
7. Kalam Panchayat Samiti	Kalam	466·3	107	119 542	8·7	9·1
8. Udgir Panchayat Samiti	Udgir	624·4	174	153,785	11·7	11·6
9. Ausa Panchayat Samiti	Ausa	452·9	112	112,809	8·5	8·5
10. Umarga Panchayat Samiti	Umarga	542·6	112	144,871	10·1	11·0
11. Nilanga Panchayat Samiti	Nilanga	527·0	180	153,889	9·9	11·6

PANCHAYAT SAMITIS.

A Panchayat Samiti is provided for every Block under the Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis Act, 1961. Every Panchayat Samiti consists of all elected and co-opted councillors from the area of the Block and a chairman of a co-operative society conducting the business of purchase and sale of agricultural produce in the area of the Block as an associate member and a chairman of a co-operative society conducting the business in agriculture in the area of the Block as a co-opted member. Sarpanchas elected by members of Village Panchayats are also elected members of the Panchayat Samiti. The number of Sarpanchas elected is at the rate of two for each electoral division in the area of the Block.

The Chairman and the Deputy Chairman are elected from amongst its elected members by the Panchayat Samiti. They get an honorarium of Rs. 300 and Rs. 150 per month, respectively. The Block Development Officer acts as an *ex-officio* Secretary of the Panchayat Samiti and is its principal executive officer.

MUNICIPALITIES

MUNICIPALITIES.

In Osmanabad district the municipal committees have been established at Umarga, Latur, Ahmadpur, Parenda, Bhum, Kalam, Tuljapur, Udgir, Ausa, Murum, Osmanabad, Naldurg and Nilanga. Of these, the municipalities at Osmanabad, Latur and Udgir are considered as city municipalities. They are all governed under the Hyderabad District Municipalities Act of 1956.* Every municipal committee has a term of three years. The municipalities at Osmanabad, Latur and Udgir were established as early as 1935. The remaining municipalities were established during the last thirty years.

The following statement[1] gives the year of establishment, the total number of elected councillors and the number of seats reserved for scheduled castes and women for each municipality in the district.

Name of the Municipality	Year of Establishment	1961 population	Total No. of Municipal Councillors	Seats reserved for	
				Scheduled castes	Women
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Umarga ..	1947	7,505	11	1	1
Latur ..	1935	40,913	23	3	2
Ahmadpur ..	1946	7,976	14	2	1
Parenda ..	1946	6,723	11	1	7
Bhum ..	1947	5,475	10	2	1
Kalam ..	1946	7,297	11	1	1
Tuljapur ..	1940	8,935	15	2	2
Udgir ..	1935	18,814	17	2	2
Ausa ..	1940	10,007	15	2	2
Murum ..	1940	10,029	15	2	2
Osmanabad ..	1935	18,868	17	2	1
Nilanga ..	1945	8,918	14	3	1
Naldurg ..	1946	4,806	10	2	1

[1] District Census Handbook, Osmanabad, 1961.

*The municipalities in the district are now governed under the Maharashtra Municipalities Act of 1965 which has replaced the old Act.

CHAPTER 14.

Local Self-Government.

MUNICIPALITIES.

The three city municipalities (Osmanabad, Latur and Udgir) in the district cover a population of 78,595 as against a population of 77,671 covered by the town municipalities. The following statement shows the income and expenditure of all the municipalities in the district during 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64.

Year (1)	Income (2)	Expenditure (3)
	Rs.	Rs.
1961-62	11,24,942	11,38,599
1962-63	13,02,346	13,61,668
1963-64	20,09,956	19,89,810

The State Government have powers to prescribe the number and the extent of the wards to be constituted in each municipal area and the number of councillors to be elected by each ward. The term of office of a municipality is for three years but it can be extended to four years by an order of the Commissioner under the Hyderabad District Municipalities Act, 1956. Under the Act, every municipality is to be presided over by a President elected from amongst the councillors. There is a Vice-President for every municipality elected by the members.

The administration of a municipal district vests in the municipality. The President is the head of the municipality. His duties are—

(*a*) to preside over the meetings of the municipality ;

(*b*) to watch over its financial and executive administration and place before the Municipal Committee all questions which require its approval ; and

(*c*) to exercise supervision and control over the acts and proceedings of all officers and servants of the municipality as required under section 41 of the Hyderabad District Municipalities Act, 1956.

A provision for the constitution of Sub-Committees for exercising such powers and functions as the Municipal Committee may think fit is made.

The Act divides municipal functions into obligatory and optional. The former include all matters essential to health, safety, convenience and well-being of the population while the latter cover those which despite being legitimate objects of local expenditure, are not considered absolutely essential.

The following are among the obligatory duties laid on all municipalities under section 86 of the Hydérabad District Municipalities Act, 1956:—

(*a*) lighting public streets and places;

(*b*) watering public streets and places;

(*c*) cleaning public streets and places and sewers; removing noxious vegetations and abating all public nuisances;

(*d*) disposing of nightsoil and rubbish and preparation of compost manure from them;

(*e*) protecting life and property from fire;

(*f*) regulating or abating offensive or dangerous trades or practices;

(*g*) maintaining swimming pools and public parks and removing obstructions and projections in public streets or places;

(*h*) securing or removing dangerous buildings and places and reclaiming unhealthy localities;

(*i*) acquiring and maintaining or changing and regulating of places for the disposal of the dead;

(*j*) constructing, altering and maintaining public streets, culverts, boundary marks, slaughter-houses, latrines, privies, urinals, drains, sewers, drainage works, sewage works, baths, washing places, drinking fountains, tanks, wells, dams and the like;

(*k*) obtaining supply of proper and sufficient water for preventing danger to the health of the inhabitants and their domestic animals from the insufficiency or unwholesomeness of the existing supply when such supply can be obtained at a reasonable cost;

(*l*) naming streets and numbering houses;

(*m*) registering births and deaths;

(*n*) public vaccination;

(*o*) providing suitable accommodation for calves, cows or buffaloes required within the municipal district for the supply of animal lymph;

(*p*) printing and publishing annual reports on the administration of the municipality;

(*q*) taking such measures as may be required to prevent the outbreak, spread or recurrence of infectious diseases;

(*r*) undertaking construction, management and maintenance of cattle-pounds, including all the functions of a First Class Magistrate, District Magistrate, Sessions Judge, High Court and the Government (under Sections 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 16, 24) sub-sections (1), (2) and (4) of Section 26 and the rules made under section 27 of the Hyderabad Cattle Trespass Act, 1337 F. (V of 1337) and;

(*s*) the management of such public ferries as may be entrusted to its charge.

The municipalities may at their discretion provide out of their own funds for the following among others (measures described under Section 87 of the Hyderabad District Municipalities Act. 1956) :

(*a*) establishing and maintaining public hospitals and dispensaries and providing public medical relief :

(*b*) laying out, whether in areas previously built upon or not, new public streets and localities and acquiring land for the purpose including plots of land for building on such streets ;

(*c*) constructing, establishing or maintaining recreation grounds, gardens, town halls and other public buildings, camping grounds, rest-houses and vehicle stands ;

(*d*) furthering educational objects ;

(*e*) planting and maintaining road-side and other trees ;

(*f*) encouraging development of co-operative societies and taking other measures to remove indebtedness and poverty :

(*g*) reviving or promoting cottage industries :

(*h*) improving cattle and other live-stock ;

(*i*) providing facilities for anti-rabic treatment and meeting expenses of indigent persons undergoing such treatment within or without the municipality ;

(*j*) providing special medical aid and accommodation for the sick at the time of the outbreak of infectious diseases ;

(*k*) undertaking destruction of vermins, birds or animals and stray dogs causing danger or nuisance ;

(*l*) giving relief and establishing and maintaining relief works in time of scarcity ;

(*m*) establishing and maintaining maternity homes and child welfare centres and taking other measures for the care of mothers and children ;

(*n*) constructing houses for persons belonging to lower income group and the housing of any class of servants employed by the municipal committees ;

(*o*) constructing, establishing or maintaining houses for orphans, beggars, cripples, destitutes and aged persons ;

(*p*) holding exhibitions, athletics or games :

(*q*) regulating lodging houses, camping grounds and rest-houses ;

(*r*) organising, maintaining or managing transport facilities for the conveyance of the public or goods ;

(s) establishing and maintaining or giving aid to libraries. museums, lunatic asylums and art galleries, botanical or zoological collections and the purchase or construction of buildings there at;

(t) contributing towards any public fund raised for the relief of human sufferings within or without the limits of the municipality;

(u) granting rewards for information which may tend to secure the correct registration of vital statistics;

(v) establishing and maintaining a farm or a factory for the disposal of sewage;

(w) surveying of buildings or lands;

(x) making of a contribution towards any public ceremony or entertainment within the limits of the municipality;

(y) constructing, establishing or maintaining theatres to promote art and culture; and

(z) taking such other measures not stated herebefore specifically which are likely to promote the health, safety, comfort and convenience of the public.

Municipal taxation may embrace the following items:—

(1) taxes on lands and buildings,

(2) octroi;

(3) tax on vehicles;

(4) tax on animals and boats;

(5) taxes on professions, trades, callings;

(6) tax on advertisements other than advertisements published in the newspapers;

(7) tax on transfer of immoveable property;

(8) a toll on animals and vehicles; and

(9) a pilgrim's tax.

A municipality may impose any other tax with the previous sanction of the State Government.

Many of these taxes are levied by the municipalities but the rates at which they are levied do not enable them to meet all their expenditure. Their incomes require to be supplemented by numerous grants made by Government, both recurring and non-recurring. For instance, grants are made by Government to municipalities towards the maintenance of water-supply and

CHAPTER 14. Local Self-Government. MUNICIPALITIES.

drainage schemes, expenditure on epidemics, payment of dearness allowances to staff, maintenance of roads, grant as compensation for motor vehicles tax and entertainment tax. These grants add substantially to the municipal income.

Control over the municipalities is exercised by the Collector, the Commissioner and the State Government. Since the passing of the Maharashtra Municipalities Act, 1965, control over the municipalities is vested in the Director of Municipal Administration*, Maharashtra State, Bombay. The Collector has powers of entry and inspection in regards to any immoveable property occupied by a municipality or any work in progress under it. He may also call for extracts from the proceedings of a municipality or for any books or documents in its possession or under its control. He may also require a municipality to take into consideration any objection he has, to any of its acts or information which he is able to furnish necessitating any action on its part.

The Collector has powers to order a municipality to suspend or prohibit, pending the orders of the State Government, the execution of any of its order or resolution if in his opinion, it is likely to cause injury or annoyance to the public or to lead to a breach of peace or is unlawful. In cases of emergency, the Commissioner may provide for the execution of any work or the doing of any act which a municipality is empowered to execute or do and the immediate execution or doing of which is necessary for the health or safety of the public and may direct that the expenses be forthwith paid by the municipality. Subject to appeal to the State Government, the Commissioner is also empowered to require a municipality to reduce the number of persons employed by it and to remove any councillor guilty of misconduct in the discharge of his duties on the recommendation of a municipality.

When satisfied that a municipality has made a default in performing any statutory duty imposed on it, the State Government may direct the Commissioner to fix a period for the performance of that duty, and if it is not performed within the period stipulated, the Commissioner may appoint some person to perform it and direct that the expenses be forthwith paid by the municipality. If the State Government is of the view that any municipality is not competent to perform or persistently makes default in the performance of its duties or exceeds or abuses its powers, it may either dissolve the municipality or supersede it for a specific period.

VILLAGE PANCHAYATS

VILLAGE PANCHAYATS.

A village panchayat functions as a local unit of administration for a village under the Bombay Village Panchayats Act, 1958 (III of 1959) as amended in January 1963. The following

*The administrative functions of the Collector and Commissioner in respect of municipalities are now executed by Director of Municipal Administration.

statement[1] shows the number of independent village panchayats and the number of villages covered by group village panchayats[2] in the district.

Tahsil	No. of inhabited villages	No. of independent village panchayats	No. of group village panchayats	No. of villages covered by group village panchayats
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Ahmadpur	189	68	52	122
Parenda	109	43	26	68
Bhum	79	28	21	51
Osmanabad	106	75	12	31
Latur	115	68	21	47
Tuljapur	105	60	18	46
Kalam	107	66	19	41
Udgir	174	49	58	124
Ausa	112	50	32	68
Umarga	112	77	17	35
Nilanga	180	75	45	118
District Total ..	1,388	659	321	751

The village panchayats in the district have covered almost the whole rural population of the district. By the end of 1963-64 there were 980 village panchayats in the district.

The maximum number of members for a panchayat is fifteen and the minimum seven. The members are to be elected by adult franchise. The State Government is empowered to reserve seats (in joint elections) for the representation of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. In every panchayat two seats are reserved for women. However, no seats may be reserved for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes unless Government are of the opinion that reservation is necessary having regard to the population in the villages, of such castes or tribes. The term of office of a panchayat is for four years which could be extended up to five years by the Collector, when necessary. After the members are elected for a panchayat, every panchayat elects a Sarpanch and an Upa-Sarpanch from among its members. The Sarpanch

[1] Taken from District Census Hand-book, Osmanabad, 1961.

[2] Figures in column (5) perhaps include hamlets and hence the total of columns (3) and (5) does not tally with figures in column (2).

presides over the panchayat and is also its executive head. There has to be a Secretary for a panchayat appointed by the Chief Executive Officer of the Zilla Parishad. Every year the State Government makes a grant to every panchayat equivalent to 30 per cent of the ordinary land revenue realised in the previous year within the limits of a village. As per Section 132-A of the Bombay Village Panchayats Act every panchayat is entitled to receive an equalisation grant at Re. 1 per capita.

Under Section 46 of the Bombay Village Panchayats Act it is the duty of a panchayat, so far as the village fund at its disposal will allow, to make reasonable provision within the village in regard to all or any of the matters as mentioned in clauses and sub-clauses of sub-section (1) of Section 45.

As per sub-section (2) of Section 45, a panchayat has to make provision with the previous sanction of the Zilla Parishad, for carrying out, outside the village, any work of the nature specified in sub-section (1).

Under Section 45 (4) a panchayat has also to make provision for any public reception, ceremony, or entertainment within the village by a resolution passed at its meeting supported by two-thirds of its total strength. The panchayat has to obtain the previous sanction of the Chairman of the Panchayat Samiti and the President of the Zilla Parishad if the panchayat has to spend more than Rs. 50 on such occasions.

Under Section 48 of the Bombay Village Panchayats Act, panchayats may, subject to such conditions as the State Government may impose with the consent of the panchayat concerned, perform such other administrative duties including the distribution of irrigation water after consultation with the Panchayat Samiti which will be assigned to it by the State Government by notification in the official Gazette.

Under Sections 49 and 50 of the Bombay Village Panchayats Act, a panchayat may form committees from among its members for the work to be undertaken by the panchayat and delegate any of the powers or withdraw such powers from such committees.

Under Section 61 of the Bombay Village Panchayats Act, a panchayat can appoint servants for the discharge of any of its duties and in emergency employ more temporary servants.

Under Section 62 of the Bombay Village Panchayats Act, a panchayat submits its annual budget estimates to the Panchayat Samiti which passes it.

Under Section 124 of the Bombay Village Panchayats Act, a panchayat is competent to levy all or any of the taxes mentioned in the Section, at such rates as may be decided by it, but subject to the maximum and minimum rates prescribed by Government in this behalf.

Under Section 127 of the Act, a panchayat is entitled to get a minimum cess of 20 paise per rupee imposed by the Government by notification in the official Gazette. A panchayat has the right to increase the rate of such a cess by its resolution and forward the same to Government with such restrictions as laid down in proviso to Section 127.

Under Section 135 of the Bombay Village Panchayats Act, 1958 the Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samitis have powers for the purpose of encouraging the establishment and fostering the development of a panchayat and for the supervision and control of the administration. In addition, the Standing Committee of the Zilla Parishad has powers under Section 142 of the Act of suspension and prohibition in respect of the execution of any order or resolution of a village panchayat which in its opinion, is likely to cause injury or annoyance to the public or to lead to a breach of the peace.

The audit of the accounts of a village panchayat is carried out by Government in the prescribed manner and a copy of the audit note is forwarded to that panchayat, and the Panchayat Samiti concerned within a month.

State Government have also powers after consultation with the Zilla Parishad to dissolve or supersede a village panchayat if, in its opinion, that village panchayat had exceeded or abused its powers or made persistent default in the performance of its obligatory duties.

The following extract taken from the 1961 District Census Hand-book, Osmanabad, throws light upon the financial position of village panchayats in the district.

The break-up of the total annual income of all the village panchayats in the district for the year 1961-62 was as follows:—

Item	Amount (in '000)	Percentage of total income
(1)	(2)	(3)
Grants	1,081	55·24
Taxes on houses and properties ..	112	5·72
Octroi	4	0·20
Other taxes	108	5·52
Total taxes	224	11·44
Income from other sources	652	33·32
Total Income	1,957	100·00

CHAPTER 14.

Local Self-Government.

VILLAGE PANCHAYATS.

The first item includes the Government grant of 30 per cent of land revenue collected in the village or one rupee per head of population whichever is more.

The village panchayats also get the entire local fund cess collected in the village. At present it is collected at 20 paise per rupee of land revenue. The village panchayats can increase it with the Government approval up to 100 paise per rupee of land revenue. The number of village panchayats levying taxes on houses and properties is 980.

The break-up of the total annual expenditure of all the village panchayats in the district for the year 1961-62 was as follows:—

Item	Amount (in '000 Rs.)	Percentage of total expenditure
(1)	(2)	(3)
Administration	426	29·50
Health and Sanitation	122	8·45
Public Lighting	224	15·51
Other Items	672	46·54
Total Expenditure	1,444	100·00

Other items include improvement of village roads, construction of new drinking water wells or repairs to old wells and construction of panchayat *ghars*, schools and such other buildings.

Functions of the Talathi (Patwari), Village Panchayat Secretary and Assistant Gram Sevak are now combined in one official who now works under the village panchayat.

NYAYA PANCHAYAT.

According to Section 63 of the Act, there is to be a Nyaya Panchayat for the administration of civil and criminal justice in a group of contiguous villages not being less than five in number. The Nyaya Panchayat, constituted under Section 64 of the Bombay Village Panchayats Act, 1958, may exercise all or any of the powers mentioned in sub-sections (1) and (2) of Section 73 as the Government may by general or special orders specify. Government may also direct a Nyaya Panchayat to exercise all or any of the judicial powers mentioned in sub-section (3) of Section 78 and Section 79 of the Act.

Pleaders, Vakils, etc., are not permitted to appear on behalf of any party to any suit or case. Appeals are allowed to the District Court in civil suits and to the Sessions Court in criminal cases.

A Nyaya Panchayat consists of one member elected by such a panchayat which has to elect, out of the members of the *gram sabha* of that village, one person for the purpose of constituting

NYAYA PANCHAYAT.

the Nyaya Panchayat. Thus the minimum number of members of a Nyaya Panchayat will be five. Any member of *gram sabha* except the Sarpanch and the Upa-Sarpanch has the right to contest the Nyaya Panchayat elections. The voters are the members of the panchayat. The term of a Nyaya Panchayat is coterminous with that of a village panchayat. The State Government have powers to remove any member of a Nyaya Panchayat for reasons of misconduct in the discharge of his duties, or any disgraceful conduct, or for neglect or for incapacity in regard to the performance of his duties.

TOWN PLANNING AND VALUATION DEPARTMENT.

TOWN PLANNING AND VALUATION.

The Maharashtra State has an independent "Town Planning and Valuation Department" under the administrative control of the Urban Development and Public Health Department. This department came into existence in the year 1914 with the Consulting Surveyor to Government (now designated as "Director of Town Planning") as its head. The department as its name indicates, principally deals with two important subjects of 'Town Planning' and 'Valuation of Real Property'. The duties and functions of this department as stipulated by Government are as under:—

I. *Town Planning*:

(1) educating the municipalities regarding the advantages of town planning and preparation of development plans and town planning schemes under the Bombay Town Planning Act, 1954;

(2) advising the municipalities in the selection of suitable areas for planning schemes;

(3) giving the required assistance to the municipalities in the preparation of development plans and town planning schemes in the shape of advice as well as loan of the services of technical assistants for the preparation of development plans, draft town planning schemes, etc.;

(4) performing the duties of the Town Planning Officers when so appointed by Government, scrutinising building permission cases, tendering advice to the Board of Appeal and drawing up the final schemes;

(5) issuing Certificates of Tenure and Title to the owners of lands included in the town planning schemes;

(6) advising Government on all matters regarding town and country planning including legislation;

(7) advising and preparing town development, improvement, extension and slum clearance schemes under the Municipal Acts;

(8) preparing development schemes or layouts of land, belonging to Government and belonging to co-operative housing societies and private bodies with the sanction of Government;

CHAPTER 14.

Local Self-Government.

TOWN PLANNING AND VALUATION.

(9) advising officers concerned in respect of the village planning and undertaking the preparation of layouts for model villages, etc.;

(10) advising Government on housing slum clearance, regional planning and prevention of Ribbon Development including legislation;

(11) preparing type designs for the housing of the middle and poorer classes including *harijans*, and

(12) scrutinising miscellaneous building permission cases and layouts received from the Collectors and recommending suitable building regulations for adoption in the areas concerned.

II. *Valuation*.—The Director of Town Planning, is the chief expert adviser of Government on this subject and his duties under this heading include:—

(1) valuation of agricultural and non-agricultural lands and properties in towns and villages belonging to Government and intended for the purpose of sale or lease;

(2) valuation of Government properties for purpose of rating under the Municipal Acts;

(3) valuation for miscellaneous purposes such as cantonment leases, probate or stamp duty, etc.;

(4) valuation for the purposes of fixing standard rates of non-agricultural assessment and prescribing zones of values in all villages and rising localities in the vicinity of important and growing towns;

(5) valuation for the purposes of fixing standard table of ground rents and land values in respect of lands in cantonments;

(6) scrutiny of awards of compensation (if and when received from Government);

(7) making available trained technical assistants to do duty as Special Land Acquisition Officers in important towns where the land acquisition work is of a very important and responsible nature;

(8) giving expert evidence when called upon to do so in the District Courts and the High Court when appeals are lodged against awards of compensation under the Land Acquisition Act; and

(9) undertaking valuation work on behalf of Railways and other departments of the Central Government and private bodies with the sanction of Government on payment of fees, etc.

Other Miscellaneous Duties:—

(1) Advising the various heads of departments of Government in the selection of sites required for public purpose.

(2) Seeing that all town planning schemes or layout schemes sanctioned by Government are properly executed within a reasonable period or periods fixed in the schemes.

(3) Advising Government as regards interpretation, amendment or addition to the Bombay Town Planning Act or Rules thereunder.

The department as stated above was started in 1914 with the Consulting Surveyor to Government (now designated as "Director of Town Planning") as its head who was later on assisted by one Assistant Consulting Surveyor to Government (now designated Deputy Director of Town Planning), one Deputy Assistant Consulting Surveyor to Government (now designated as Assistant Director of Town Planning), and two Senior Assistants (now designated as "Town Planner"), with the requisite staff. As the activities of this department expanded these Assistants had to be posted at prominent places in the State to attend to the work of town and country planning very essentially required in and around these towns and cities. There has been tremendous increase in the activities of this department in recent years with the consequential increase in the number of branch offices in the State. The head office of the department is at Pune and the other Branch Offices at present are located at Bombay, Kolhapur. Nagpur, Amravati, Aurangabad, Jalgaon, Kalyan, Sholapur and Satara. Some of the officers have been appointed to function as the Land Acquisition Officers and there are thus three full time Special Land Acquisition Officers at Pune and one full time Land Acquisition Officer at Bombay in addition to two part-time Land Acquisition Officers at Bombay and Pune.

The statutory powers regarding planning were embodied under Bombay Town Planning Act, 1915 which was in force so far in the State. This Act has been replaced by the Bombay Town Planning Act 1954 which is in force from 1st April 1957. The new Act generally incorporates the provisions of the Bombay Town Planning Act, 1915 and in addition makes obligatory on every local authority (barring village panchayats) to prepare a development plan for the entire area within its jurisdiction. The development plan aims at the improvement of existing congested *gaothan* portion of the town and contains proposals in respect of the outlying open areas so as to guid the development on planned basis. The proposals of the development plan can be implemented by the preparation of statutory town planning scheme. In preparing town planning schemes, the planner can ignore to a great extent the existing plot boundaries. In designing this layout the existing holding can be reconstituted and made subservient to the plan and building plots of good shape and frontage can be allotted to the owners of lands ill-shaped for building purposes and without access. The cost of a scheme can be recovered from the owners benefited to the extent of 50 per cent of the increase in the value of the land estimated to accrue by the carrying out of the works contemplated in the scheme. When a draft town planning scheme prepared by a local authority in consultation with the owners is sanctioned, a Town Planning Officer is appointed. His duties are to hear each owner

CHAPTER 14. Local Self-Government. TOWN PLANNING AND VALUATION.

individually, consider his objections or suggestions and make suitable adjustments or amendments in the draft scheme proposals, if found necessary.

Most of the local authorities have no technical staff of their own to prepare the development plans. It was therefore decided that this department should prepare the development plans on behalf of local authorities under the provisions of the Bombay Town Planning Act, 1954. Accordingly, a scheme for the preparation of development plans has been provided in the Five Year Plans and the additional staff has been sanctioned for this purpose.

There is at present no branch office of this department in the Osmanabad district. During the period from August 15, 1947 to October 30, 1956 the Chief Town Planner of the ex-Hyderabad State looked after the town planning activities in the towns in Osmanabad district. Consequent upon the reorganisation of the States a new branch office of this department came into existence at Aurangabad for the five districts in the Marathwada region of the State. The Assistant Director of Town Planning is the head of the branch office. A new branch office of this department has been created from October 26, 1964 at Nanded to look after the work of Town Planning, etc., in Osmanabad district along with that in Nanded district.

There are in all 13 municipalities in Osmanabad district of which three are 'City Municipalities' while the rest are 'Town Municipalities' within the meaning of the Hyderabad District Municipal Act, 1956. Previously provisions of Sanitary Power Act, 1352 *Fasli* (1943 A.D.) were applicable to Osmanabad district. Subsequently, Hyderabad District Municipalities Act, 1956, was made applicable to this area repealing the former one whereunder a separate chapter on Town Planning has been provided. With effect from May 1, 1965, the Bombay Town Planning (Extension and Amendment) Act, 1964, has come into force in the Marathwada region of the State.

During the period of State reorganisation two Master Plans for the towns of Osmanabad and Latur were prepared. Master Plan for Latur only was sanctioned by the Government in the year 1947. Town extension schemes were prepared for the towns of Udgir, Ahmadpur, Kalam and village extension schemes were prepared for Wasi and Killari. These were prepared under the provisions of Hyderabad Sanitary Power Act of 1352 *Fasli*. In 1963 the work of preparation of a Master Plan for Tuljapur was taken up by the Aurangabad office of the department and the same is under progress. The work of a Master Plan for Osmanabad was also started.

In addition to the above a number of layouts for housing societies, market yards, industrial estates, village rehabilitation etc., were prepared for many places in Osmanabad district.

CHAPTER 15—EDUCATION AND CULTURE

CHAPTER 15.

Education and Culture.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.

BEFORE 1948, OSMANABAD DISTRICT WAS AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE STATE OF HYDERABAD. Urdu, the official language of that State, was the medium of instruction. Persian and Arabic were the only other languages which were encouraged. English was taught as a second language. No provision was made for universal primary education. All secondary and primary schools were run by Government and private enterprise was discouraged. The Osmania University was established with a view to imparting knowledge through Urdu. Islamic culture was predominant under the Nizam's rule.

MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION.

After the integration of Hyderabad State with the Indian Union in 1948, in place of Urdu, the mother tongue of the people became the medium of instruction. Opening of voluntary schools was encouraged. Marathi being the mother-tongue of the majority of the pupils of the district, instructions are imparted through that language in almost all the schools. At the same time the principle of enabling children to learn at the primary stage through their mother-tongue has been followed scrupulously with regard to the students having languages other than Marathi as their mother-tongue. This is done by establishing schools imparting education through Urdu and English languages serving as mediums.

LITERACY AND EDUCATIONAL STANDARDS.

Marathwada in general and Osmanabad district which forms its part in particular is an undeveloped part of Maharashtra State where the percentage of illiteracy is much larger. Marathwada area as a whole remained undeveloped for a pretty long time. However, with the implementation of various schemes recently, the conditions have changed considerably. The gradual increase in the number of literates from 87,022 in 1951 to 252,014 in 1961 is sufficient testimony to the fact that in the recent past conscious efforts were made by the State Government and some voluntary organisations for the spread of literacy and education. The percentage of literates to total population came to 17.05 in 1961 as compared to 10.06 in 1951. Although literacy in the district has improved, the position is still striking.

CHAPTER 15.

Education and Culture.

LITERACY AND EDUCATIONAL STANDARDS.

The following table would show the growth of literacy in the district from 1901 to 1961.

Year (1)	Total (2)	Males (3)	Females (4)
1901	3·09	6·99	0·12
1911	2·62	4·95	0·19
1921	2·53	4·77	0·11
1931	2·44	4·23	0·51
1941	7·82	11·58	3·81
1951	10·06	18·61	2·96
1961	17·05	27·52	6·02

The literacy percentage has increased seven times during the last thirty years. Male literacy also rose from 18.61 in 1951 to 27.52 in 1961.

The following chart shows the extent of literacy by educational standards prevailing in the district according to 1951 census:—

	Total	Males	Females
Literates	80,378	69,704	10,674
Middle School	4,784	4,510	274
Matriculate or S. L. C. Higher Secondary ..	1,177	1,140	37
Intermediate in Arts or Science	112	108	4
Graduate in Arts or Science	79	78	1
Post-graduate in Arts or Science	12	12	..
Teaching	119	108	11
Engineering	23	23	..
Agriculture	2	2	..
Veterinary	1	1	..
Commerce	11	11	..
Legal	119	119	..
Medical	60	58	2
Others	145	129	16
Total ..	87,022	76,003	11,019

The following chart gives the level of literacy prevailing in the district according to 1961 census.

	Total	Males	Females
Osmanabad Urban			
1. Literates (without educational level) ..	29,185	19,571	9,614
2. Primary or Junior Basic	21,405	16,925	4,480
3. Matriculation or Higher Secondary	3,779	3,418	361
4. Technical diploma not-equal to degree ..	73	72	1
5. Non-technical diploma not-equal to degree ..	72	68	4
6. University degree or post-Graduate degree other than technical degree.	472	455	17
7. Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree—			
(a) Engineering	9	9	..
(b) Medicine	40	36	4
(c) Agriculture	21	21	..
(d) Veterinary and Dairying	10	10	..
(e) Technology	..	..	..
(f) Teaching	117	102	15
(g) Others	85	84	1
Osmanabad Rural			
1. Literates (without educational level)	145,177	120,943	24,234
2. Primary or Junior Basic	47,607	43,117	4,490
3. Matriculation and above	3,962	3,854	108

The Census of 1961 has analysed the position of literacy in the following words—

"By the number of schools per thousand dwellings in the districts of Aurangabad Division (which includes Osmanabad district) have much lower ratios, *viz.* between 4.3 and 6 against the average of 7.4 for the state. The percentage of full time students to total population is also considerably lower for those districts. It is between 6.7 and 8 against the average of 11.9 for the state. For rural areas, the four districts with the lowest range of schools are Aurangabad, Parbhani, Bhir and Osmanabad." *

The *Gram Shikshan Mohim* launched by the State has to a great extent helped in liquidating illiteracy among villagers in the age group of 14—50. As a result of willing Co-operation of

* Census of India 1961 Vol. X Maharashtra State, Part IV, Report on Housing and Establishments, P. 41.

CHAPTER 15.

Education and culture.

the social workers and village leaders at all levels, the *Mohim* has achieved cent per cent literacy in 401 villages. The number of neo-literates has also increased to 150,656. 350 more villages have been taken under this scheme with a target of 2 lakhs neo-literates.

GENERAL EDUCATION.

Organisation.

Primary and secondary education in the district is under the control of the Education Officer of the Zilla Parishad. He is responsible for the supervision of primary and secondary education, the administrative control of all Government and non-Government primary schools, secondary schools and training institutions of primary teachers and such special schools as are placed under the control of the Education department. He also exercises control over and inspects all secondary schools including multipurpose high schools excepting those in municipal areas.

As regards, the girls' schools and institutions for women, the Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Aurangabad, performs the functions and duties in respect of (*i*) the inspection of girl's secondary schools and special schools in the district; and (*ii*) visiting girls' primary schools and making suggestions for improvement.

The Parishad Education Officer is assisted in his work by two Deputy Education Officers, one dealing with primary education and the other assisting the Education Officer in the inspection of secondary schools. As the district head for education, the Parishad Education Officer has powers to supervise, control and guide the work of his subordinates. He has also powers to release grants to the primary and secondary schools in the district. Being the Secretary of the Education Committee of the Zilla Parishad, he has to guide the committee on educational matters.

There are inspectors at the State level for visual education, drawing and craft work and commercial and technical schools. They are responsible for the organisation and inspection in their respective spheres. The jurisdiction of these inspectors extends over the district in regard to their respective subjects directly under the control of the Deputy Director of Education, with headquarters at Aurangabad. The technical institutions in the district are controlled by the Director of Technical Education, Maharashtra State, Bombay.

Primary Education.

The Osmanabad district has made tremendous progress during the last five years in the field of primary education. The Hyderabad Compulsory Primary Education Act of 1952, was applied moderately to this district for the age-group of 6—11 years. There has been rapid growth in the number of primary schools which was about 500 in 1950-51. It increased to 1,640 in December 1966. The Nizam's Government in pre-1947 days had imposed severe restrictions on the opening of schools and as a result very few private institutions could work in the district

Primary Education.

Out of these 1,640 primary schools, 43 were aided schools and 112 were basic schools which imparted training in spinning and weaving, wood work and agriculture. During the same period there were in all 174,588 pupils in the primary stage of whom 114,034 were boys and 60,554 were girls. These schools employed 4,511 teachers of whom 4,130 were males and 381 females. Of the 4,511 teachers, 2,640 were trained.

Of the 1,640 primary schools, 232 were held in premises owned by the Zilla Parishad, and the rest were accommodated in rented premises. Only 20 schools had play-ground facilities.

There are five Primary Basic Training Colleges in the district of which three colleges functioning at Osmanabad, Murud and Udgir are managed by the Government while the remaining two, one at Naldurg and the other at Tuljapur are managed by a private institution.

Basic Education.

A new ideology has been influencing the educational activities of the state from 1956-57. It has been recognised that education must centre round some form of manual productive work. This could be achieved by the opening up of numerous basic schools which combine both theoritical and practical training. In 1963-64 there were 112 basic schools in the district of which 52 had spinning and weaving, 54 had agriculture and six had wood work as crafts.

Secondary Education.

Secondary education is under the direct control of the Zilla Parishad except in the municipal areas. The expenditure incurred on the salaries of the teachers employed in secondary schools and class IV servants is met by the Zilla Parishad and the contingent charges are borne by the Government. At the end of the high school course an examination is conducted by the Secondary School Certificate Examination Board. The examination provides optional courses for pupils with varied interest and aptitudes. Each university, however, lays down the subjects which the candidates have to take for entrance to its courses.

In 1966-67, there were 161 secondary schools in the district of which 82 were managed by private institutions. The total number of students attending these schools stood at 58,426. During the same period these schools employed 1,671 teachers of whom 1,652 were trained. In order to promote secondary education in the district, the Zilla Parishad has introduced various schemes such as free studentship and *Riyayati* scholarships to the pupils of economically backward classes. The Zilla Parishad also grants scholarships to the children of freedom fighters and has so far incurred an expenditure of Rs. 20,000 towards this item.

Education accounts for 48.1 per cent of the total expenditure of the Zilla Parishad.

CHAPTER 15. Education and Culture. GENERAL EDUCATION. Collegiate Education.

At the end of the year 1963-64, there were six colleges in the district consisting of one Technical College, four Arts, Science and Commerce Colleges and one College of Education. These Colleges had in all 1,393 students on its roll of which 115 were girls. The teaching staff consisting of professors, lecturers and demonstraters stood at 99.

Physical Education.

Physical education is controlled by the department at the State level. Under the National Discipline Scheme, instructors are provided in some schools. In 1964-65, 100 cadets were trained in two camps.

TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

All technical and industrial institutions and industrial training institutes and courses leading up to Diploma standard (non-university grade) excluding the courses controlled by the University are controlled by the Director of Technical Education, Bombay. The Government have set up two different councils for the purpose. The State Council of Technical Education gives advice and makes recommendations in respect of technical and industrial institutes and courses leading up to Diploma standard while the State Council for Training in Vocational Trades carries out the policy of the National Council with regard to the award of National Trade Certificates in Engineering, Building and Leather trade and any other similar trades as may be brought under its scope by the Central or the State Government.

The Director of Technical Education conducts the annual examination in the courses approved by the State Council of Technical Education and awards certificates or diplomas to the successful candidates.

All Government technical high school centres, industrial institutes and various courses organised by the State Council for Technical Education in Vidarbha and Marathwada regions are under the control of the Deputy Director of Technical Education, Nagpur.

The following institutions provide facilities of technical education in Osmanabad district:—

(1) Government Polytechnic, Latur.—This institution was started by a private body and subsequently was handed over to the Government in 1962. It provides for diploma course in Civil Engineering. The course is of three years duration and the minimum qualification required for admission to the course is matriculation or its equivalent. The institute can admit 60 students at a time.

(2) Industrial Training Institute, Latur.—This institute is run on the pattern laid down by the Director General of Employment and Training, New Delhi. The institute runs courses of 18 months duration in various trades under the Craftsman Training Scheme followed by six months practical training. After completion of the courses from the institute,

TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

National Trade Certificates are awarded by the Director General of Employment and Training, Government of India. Deserving students are given scholarship at a rate of Rs. 25 per month during the training period. Scholarships are limited to 33.3 per cent of the sanctioned strength. Training is imparted free at the institute. The Industrial Training Institute conducts courses in following Trades—

(i) electrician, (ii) fitter, (iii) turner, (iv) welder and (v) machinist.

(3) Government Technical High School Centre, Latur.— Technical subjects such as electrical, mechanical and engineering and workshop trades such as carpentry, smithy, fitting, foundry, etc. and Technical Drawings are taught in this school. All academic subjects are taught by the participating schools. Students in this school are allowed to offer technical subjects for S. S. C. Examination.

DIRECTORATE OF PUBLICITY.

District Publicity Officer.

The Directorate of Publicity, Government of Maharashtra, Bombay has a District Publicity Office situated at Osmanabad incharge of the District Publicity Officer. He gives wide publicity to the developmental activities and schemes undertaken by the State Government.

The media of documentary films, newspapers, booklets, periodicals and other visual aids is used for the purpose of educating the people. The District Publicity Officer issues news items and feature articles to the local newspapers of the district. He keeps close contacts with officials as well as the social workers, the press and the main currents in the public life of the district and acts as a liaison between the people of the district and the Government.

The District Publicity Officer arranges sale and distribution of the publications issued by the Directorate of Publicity as well as by the Government of India. He maintains libraries of documentary information films produced or released by the Directorate of Publicity. These films are loaned to the Block Development Officers, colleges, high schools and social institutions having cine-projectors, for exhibition.

Besides this, the Directorate of Publicity conducts Information Centre under the supervision of the District Publicity Officer. The centre fully equipped with various information charts, maps, models, exhibits, etc., serves as a useful medium for explaining to the people of the district, the progress of various schemes and projects under the Five Year Plans. The Centre provides for a free reading room where newspapers, magazines, maps and charts giving information about the district, booklets on the Government activities in the district and books of general interest and other reports are kept for ready reference. The Information Centre has also radio-sets which provide to the listeners daily news, the useful and important programmes, etc. The District Publicity Officer organises cultural programmes, films shows and *Kavi Sammelans* in the Information Centre.

CHAPTER 15.

Education and Culture.

DIRECTORATE OF PUBLICITY.

The Office of the District Publicity Officer at Osmanabad is under the supervision of the Regional Publicity Officer, Aurangabad.

Rural Broadcasting.

Under the Contributory Scheme of Community Listening, 347 villages in the district have been provided with radio receiving sets. Under this scheme, a village desirous of having a radio set is required to pay Rs. 175 as installation contribution and annual maintenance contribution of Rs. 60.

The community radio receivers installed in the villages are specially designed for the purpose and are regularly maintained. The radio sets are installed in public places such as the Village Panchayat Office, the village *chawdi* and the village library.

CHAPTER 16—MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

CHAPTER 16.

Medical and Public Health Services.

EARLY TIMES.

THE AYURVEDIC SYSTEM OF MEDICINE REGARDED AS AN INTEGRAL PART OF INDIAN CULTURE AND SANSKRIT LITERATURE was predominant in India throughout ages. Voluminous treatises such as *Sushruta, Madhava Nidana* and *Vagbhata* explored the theory and practice of the ayurvedic system of medicine based on the medicinal properties of herbs. The development of minerals being used as *ras* or *bhasma* bears a clear testimony to the thorough knowledge of chemistry on the part of the compilers of these treatises.

However, the Muslim rulers in India were rather averse to the ayurvedic system of medicine and had their clear preference for the system of medicine known as unani having its origin in Arabia and practised in the neighbouring Muslim countries. With the decline of Moghal power, the *hakims* practising in the unani system of medicine who came to India with the establishment of Moghal power in the country lost their patronage at Delhi. However, they migrated to the Deccan where a new Muslim power that of the Nizam was gaining in ascendancy.

The advent of English doctors on Indian soil was first witnessed in the Moghal court during the early period of 17th century and subsequently. There are references to the Italian traveller Manucci practising medicine and treating many of the Muslim nobles. After the capture of Sambhaji, Santaji attacked a Moghal contingent. The officer of the contingent was treated by a foreign doctor. This can be treated as the beginning of a system of medicine unknown at that time but akin to the allopathic system of medicine. With the growth of British power in India and the beginning of Western education it prevailed over the indigenous systems of medicine in the country.

Whether modernised systems of medicine were followed or not in the district, the people themselves were not conscious to the problems of health. The disease without being considered as a physical disorder, was generally ascribed to some evil influence and instead of finding cure for physical disorder people tried to propitiate the outside influence by performing some sacrifice. Added to such psychological approach by the people were the higher costs of medicine which deprived the people of the

CHAPTER 16. Medical and Public Health Services. EARLY TIMES.

advantage of modern medical science. It forced people to go to *vaidus* who had a very good knowledge of the rare herbs with rich medicinal properties but no proper system of diagnosis and whose medicines were prescribed solely on the symptoms of diseases and ailments described to them. Sometimes *vaidus* had their diagnosis by *nadi pariksha*. They also used to treat livestock in the absence of specialized veterinary practitioners.

MODERN TRENDS.

The importance of the ayurvedic and unani systems of medicine has dwindled in recent years to such an extent that the Government were forced to take steps for their revival. It is now common among the practitioners in these systems of medicine to combine allopathy with the one followed by them.

The allopathic system of medicine has made great strides since last century or so. The great progress made in the science of preventive inoculations and injections had saved many a human lives which otherwise would have succumbed to epidemic diseases of the worst type like plague, cholera and such others.

Due to conservatism and the impact of religious influences on the minds of the people, formerly, deliveries usually used to take place at house. To make matters worse another factor was responsible and that was the lack of maternity aid. The practical personal experience of the elderly ladies in the joint families proved highly useful to young expectant mothers and pre-natal post-natal care was taken in traditional manner. Minor fevers and sundry ailments in the family were generally treated with the help of household medicines, the collection of which was usually to be found with the old ladies and was known as *ajibaicha batva*. With the progress made in gynaecology and obstetrics coupled with loss of faith in superstitious beliefs brought in with the advent of Western education, maternity cases, at least in the urban areas are generally taken to the maternity hospitals under the guidance of trained doctors, nurses and midwives.

The following extract from the Hyderabad Gazetteer gives an idea about the medical and public health services then in existence in the State of Hyderabad and the district of Osmanabad:—

"Medical: The first medical institution opened in the State was the Hyderabad Medical School, founded in 1846, which has done much useful work in training medical officers and subordinates for the Hyderabad medical service, and hospital assistants for Berar. At first instruction was imparted in Urdu, but since 1884 English has been the medium. Till 1885 a board of medical officers from Secunderabad conducted the examinations; but since that year the written part has been supervised by a board of examiners of the Madras Medical College or the Grant Medical College at Bombay, the oral examination being conducted by a medical board from Secunderabad. The course is approximately the same as the L. M. and S. of the Madras University.

Present Organisation: At present the State Medical department is under a Director, who is also the Residency Surgeon, assisted by a competent staff of surgeons at headquarters. The District staff consists of from 3 to 5 surgeons, 1 to 5 hospital assistants, 4 to 7 compounders, and from 5 to 11 vaccinators, according to the extent and requirements of each District. Most of the surgeons are passed students of the Hyderabad Medical School. There are two lady doctors at Aurangabad, while Gulbarga, Raichur, and Warangal Districts each have one. At Hyderabad a large staff of medical men is maintained, there being 15 surgeons, 7 hospital assistants, 24 compounders, and 11 vaccinators besides a number of nurses with diplomas who tend the sick in the hospitals. The total strength for the State is 74 surgeons, 12 lady doctors, 31 hospital assistants, 104 compounders, and 116 vaccinators.

Hospitals and dispensaries: Statistics are only available from 1884-85. In that year there were 6 hospitals in the city and suburbs and 48 dispensaries in the districts. By 1891 the number of dispensaries had increased to 67, and in 1901 it rose to 84. The total number of out-patients treated in all institutions in 1884-85, 1891, and 1901 was 292,515, 384,660 and 636,044, respectively. The 'major' operations performed in the same years were 393, 3,313, and 4,628, while 'minor' operations numbered 3,377, 16,795, and 15,007. In the *zanana* department for *parda* females attached to the Afzal Ganj Hospital at Hyderabad city, the number of cases treated in 1901 was about 3,000 and the operations performed 2,000. The whole cost of the department is met from State funds, and the expenditure in 1901 was 5.4 lakhs.

Lunatic asylums: No separate lunatic asylum is maintained, though there is some accommodation for lunatics in the Hyderabad Central Jail. In 1891 this contained 7 criminal and 29 other lunatics, while in 1901 their numbers were 21 and 109, respectively. The whole of the expenditure is borne by the State, the cost in 1891 and 1901 being Rs. 2,411 and Rs. 9,600, respectively. The principal cause of insanity is said to be the use of narcotic drugs and spirits.

Vaccination: Vaccination was commenced in 1884-85, when 48 vaccinators were employed, and the number of successful operations was 44,062, the cost per case being Rs. 1—3. In 1891 there were 76,880 successful cases, while in 1901 the number was only 37,880. The increase in 1891 was due to the larger number of vaccinators employed by the local boards, while in 1901 a large number of vaccinators were deputed on famine and plague duty. The cost of the department in 1891 and 1901 was Rs. 49,160 and Rs. 57,302, respectively; the average per successful case for these years being Re. 0-10-3 and Rs. 1-3-0. Operations are carried out exclusively with calf lymph, which is prepared at the vaccination depot in the State. Vaccination is performed according to the European method, and inoculation does not seem to be practised."

CHAPTER 16.

Medical and Public Health Services.

MODERN TRENDS.

"The District has one hospital and three dispensaries, with accommodation for 40 in-patients. In 1901, 23,900 cases were treated, of whom 104 were in-patients; and 391 operations were performed. The expenditure was Rs. 10,800, of which Rs. 9,400 was paid by the State, and the balance by the local boards.

In 1901 the number of persons successfully vaccinated was 1,516, or 3 per 1,000 of the population. Vaccination is gaining favour with the people, though slowly".

VITAL STATISTICS.

Deaths due to Common diseases.

The following statement[1] gives the number of deaths in Osmanabad district due to important causes during the years 1961, 1962 and 1963.

	1961	1962	1963
Cholera	252	85	34
Small-Pox	12	32	24
Fevers	4,790	3,134	2,253
Dysentery and Diarrhoea	413	998	316
Respiratory Diseases	1,270	282	904
Other causes	6,109	6,628	7,953
Total Deaths ..	12,846	11,159	11,484

Infant Mortality.

In the rural areas of Osmanabad district were recorded in 1957, 37 still births (28 males and 9 females) giving a percentage ratio of 0.3 to live births.

The following statement gives the infant[2] mortality in the district in 1957:—

	Males	Females	Total
Within 24 hours	17	8	25
Above 24 hours to the end of first week	100	105	205
Above one week to the end of first month ..	133	98	231
Between one month and three months	106	87	193
Between three months and six months	72	50	122
Between six months and a year	194	151	345

The number of infant deaths is on the increase in the district. The number of infant deaths increased from 1,548 in 1961 to 1,592 in 1962 and 1,775 in 1963.

[1] Source: Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Government of Maharashtra,

[2] Infant is taken to be a child up to 1 year of age.

CHAPTER 16.

Medical and Public Health Services.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Birth Rate.

Comparison between the number of births in the district during 1961-63 and the estimates of population along with the birth rate is given below:

Year	Births occurred	Estimated Population (1000)	Birth Rate (per 1000)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1961	28,342	1,499	18·9
1962	30,688	1,526	20·1
1963	28,912	1,553	18·6

The decrease in births and birth rate in 1963 over that of 1962 is attributed to the strides made under various family planning schemes.

DISEASES COMMON TO THE DISTRICT.

Cholera, small-pox and Influenza were the important epidemic diseases common to the district during 1961-64. The above table shows that deaths due to cholera were highest in 1961. To contain cholera epidemic the isolation hospitals were opened at Killari, Thair, Samudrawani, Horti, Makni, Chincholi-Kajali, Dadki, Aurad, Jangaon, Kokalgaon, Holi and Borsuri in the district in 1962. Mass anti-cholera inoculations were also carried out in the areas affected. Disinfection of drinking water wells and houses was also carried out. In 1963-64 the cholera epidemic occurred, though in small degree in Kalam from where were reported 25 to 36 attacks and 6 to 7 deaths.

Some parts of the district comprising the tahsils of Parenda, Bhum and Tuljapur were affected by small-pox during 1961—1963. The steps such as disinfection and vaccination were immediately taken to bring the epidemic under control. In all 1,72,595 primary vaccinations and 5,70,620 revaccinations were performed. During 1963-64 the epidemic prevailed in Tuljapur, Udgir and Parenda tahsils. During that year also primary vaccinations to the extent of 39,536 and revaccinations to the extent of 1.50,729 were performed.

The district is not free from Malaria which is common in the State and even in the country. Under the national malaria eradication programme, a unit was established at Latur in August 1958.

The malaria eradication programme is roughly divided into three phases viz.: attack, consolidation and maintenance. During 1958—1961 D.D.T. spraying operations were performed in every house during the transmission season and from June to October every year. Spraying operations were subsequently withdrawn and surveillance operations were commenced in 1960 when the disease ceased to be a matter of public health importance.

CHAPTER 16. Medical and Public Health Services. DISEASES COMMON TO THE DISTRICT

The following statement shows the progress made under the surveillance scheme under the malaria eradication programme:—

Surveillance Programme under the malaria eradication scheme.

Item	Type of Surveillance			
	Active	Passive	Mass contact	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Number of fever cases detected ..	1,33,937	32,719	71	1,66,727
Number of blood smears collected ..	1,31,384	12,843	6,406	1,50,633
Number of persons given presumptive treatment.	1,32,554	12,341	903	1,45,898
Total number of positives	3	..	1	4

Leprosy Control.

The number of persons afflicted by Leprosy in the district is very large. To bring it under control leprosy sub-centres have been established wherever the incidence appears to be very high By the end of 1963 there were 2 leprosy control units in the district. There were 19 survey, education and treatment units by the end of 1963 in the district. The leprosy colony in the district is functioning since 1964 where patients needing hospitalisation were admitted and treated. During the years 1962—64 the colony was provided with 16 beds. During the same period the registered number of patients for leprosy treatment was 12,148. By the end of 1963 there were 19 leprosy technicians working in the district.

One social service organisation at Lohara is engaged in anti-leprosy work since 1962. The organisation provides treatment through its social workers to patients registered for treatment.

ORGANISATION.

The health activities in the district are looked after by the medical organisation and the public health organisation. The medical organisation is essentially a hospital organisation designed to render curative medical relief to the general population with ancillary specialist section providing medical relief, medical teaching, training of nurses and midwives, X-Ray and laboratory technicians and research etc.

Table No. 1 gives the tahsilwise information regarding the number of hospitals, dispensaries, doctors, nurses, beds, indoor and out-door patients treated.

TABLE No. 1.

MEDICAL FACILITIES AVAILABLE IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1961-62 TO 1963-64.

Item	Year	Ahmed-pur	Parenda	Bhum	Osmana-bad	Latur	Tulja-pur	Kalam	Udgir	Ausa	Umarga	Nilanga	District Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1. No. of hospitals and dispensaries—													
(1) No. of hospitals	1961-62	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	1962-63	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	1963-64	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
(2) No. of dispensaries.	1961-62	1	1	1	1	..	3	1	1	1	3	1	14
	1962-63	2	2	2	2	1	5	3	4	3	5	3	32
	1963-64	2	2	2	2	1	5	3	4	3	5	3	32
2. No. of primary health centres.	1961-62	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	8
	1962-63	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	8
	1963-64	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	15
3. No. of Maternity Homes.	1961-62	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	5
	1962-63	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	4
	1963-64	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	4
4. No. of Doctors ..	1961-62	1	1	1	7	3	3	1	1	1	3	1	23
	1962-63	2	2	2	9	4	5	3	5	3	3	3	41
	1963-64	2	2	2	10	6	5	3	5	3	5	3	46
5. No. of Nurses (including Midwives).	1961-62	..	..	..	6	4	1	..	1	1	..	..	13
	1962-63	1	1	1	8	4	1	1	1	1	3	1	23
	1963-64	1	1	1	14	6	1	1	1	1	3	1	31

TABLE No. 1—*contd.*

MEDICAL FACILITIES AVAILABLE IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT, 1961 62 TO 1963-64.

Item	Year	Ahmedpur	Parenda	Bhum	Osmanabad	Latur	Tuljapur	Kalam	Udgir	Ausa	Umarga	Nilanga	District Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
6. No. of Beds—													
(1) Males	1961-62	4	4	2	15	8	5	4	6	6	8	4	66
	1962-63	4	4	2	15	14	5	4	6	6	7	4	71
	1963-64	4	4	2	24	14	5	4	6	6	7	4	80
(2) Females ..	1961-62	4	4	2	9	30	6	4	6	6	9	4	95
	1962	4	4	2	9	36	11	4	6	17	7	4	104
	1963	4	4	2	28	36	11	4	6	17	7	4	123
(3) Children ..	1961	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
	1962	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
	1963	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
7. Indoor patients treated													
(1) Males	1961	164	86	6	671	478	68	68	125	170	179	120	2,135
	1962	136	71	8	598	536	69	66	112	162	168	216	2,142
	1963	101	69	25	528	393	92	50	84	83	169	160	1;754
(2) Females ..	1961	87	39	6	986	1,110	231	57	155	383	224	93	3,371
	1962	87	37	2	854	1,392	243	61	100	384	212	175	3,547
	1963	62	55	5	785	1,482	220	63	124	368	253	119	3,536
(3) Children ..	1961	29	7	1	508	238	43	12	59	72	60	69	1,098
	1962	2	15	..	626	177	18	16	122	73	59	82	1,190
	1963	16	19	2	539	173	19	16	16	36	66	53	955

8. Outdoor patients treated													
(1) Males	1961	11,216	8,857	4,449	26,408	18,736	19,615	6,091	12,754	14,312	28,456	21,548	172,442
	1962	10,261	9,769	5,189	32,153	28,718	20,292	9,583	14,030	13,671	26,399	28,857	198,922
	1963	9,243	7,695	4,780	34,324	20,404	22,513	9,237	15,095	10,619	27,058	24,641	185,609
(2) Females ..	1961	7,880	4,830	1,913	28,994	15,071	12,253	3,928	10,985	12,017	17,694	9,859	125,424
	1962	9,917	6,395	2,953	23,886	25,649	14,599	7,693	13,391	10,302	14,837	12,709	142,351
	1963	7,780	5,761	3,033	29,888	18,591	14,179	7,755	14,349	8,525	14,852	13,402	138,115
(3) Children ..	1961	11,015	7,938	2,987	20,037	19,278	22,987	6,983	16,601	16,156	28,047	21,112	173,141
	1962	8,219	7,447	3,788	39,517	11,082	26,647	10,766	17,545	16,797	32,991	17,981	192,730
	1963	10,997	7,167	6,083	27,373	7,710	28,041	12,870	15,371	13,744	31,175	16,820	177,351

Source: Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Government of Maharashtra.

CHAPTER 16.

Medical and Public Health Services.

ORGANISATION.

The General Hospital, Osmanabad, is the main Government hospital at the headquarters and is staffed, financed and controlled by the Government. The Civil Hospital, Latur and the T.B. chest clinic, Latur, are the other two medical institutions controlled by the Government. The ayurvedic dispensaries, the unani dispensaries and 14 other medical institutions are controlled by the Zilla Parishad. Latur Municipality conducts a maternity home in the town.

The Civil Surgeon, Osmanabad, is the administrative head of the medical organisation in the district and is directly subordinate to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Maharashtra with headquarters at Bombay. He exercises complete control over the medical officers in the district and is responsible for the proper management of the General Hospital, Osmanabad. He has to provide technical guidance to all the medical institutions in the district. As regards sanitary arrangements and public health matters he has to provide guidance to the public health authorities in the district. He has also to undertake the medico legal work in the district.

The General Hospital, Osmanabad, is equipped with a pathological laboratory and radiology unit and has an accommodation for 60 beds. There is also a maternity ward with 15 beds. There are separate arrangements for lunatics and tetanus patients as also for patients suffering from infectious diseases.

The T.B. Clinic is situated at Latur. The total number of indoor patients treated in the clinic in 1963 was 1,836 and the number of outdoor patients was 59,153 with a daily average of 60.66 and 428.28, respectively. The expenditure incurred on the same in 1963 was Rs. 2,32,625.

Though the management of the General Hospital, Osmanabad, is the sole responsibility of the Civil Surgeon, he is assisted in this respect by a committee under his chairmanship with eight other members. Besides, he is assisted by the Resident Medical Officer and a lady doctor. The nursing staff consists of 12 members including a Matron. There is one Midwife and one T.B. health sister. A family planning centre is attached to the hospital.

The 14 allopathic dispensaries in the district are located as follows:—

Tahsil	Name of village/town having the dispensary
Osmanabad	Thair village.
Umarga	Lohara village, Murum town, Umarga town.
Tuljapur	Tuljapur town, Naldurg town, Mangrul village.
Nilanga	Nilanga town.
Udgir	Udgir town.
Ahmadpur	Ahmadpur town.
Kalam	Kalam town.
Bhum	Bhum town.
Parenda	Parenda town.
Ausa	Ausa town.

The fifteen ayurvedic dispensaries in the district are located at Matora, Killari, It, Jalkot, Wadhona, Pimpalkheda, Andora, Gunjoti, Jewali, Sakal, Ramling, Mudgal, Andhori, Donja, Daliphal and Padoli.

The three unani dispensaries are located at Yermala, Osmanabad and Nalgir.

Besides these dispensaries, there are 27 subsidised medical practitioner centres in the district. They are located at the places given below:—

(1) Lamjana	.. *T. Ausa.	(2) Bori ..	.. T. Latur.
(3) Kond ..	.. T. Osmanabad.	(4) Patoda ..	.. T. Osmanabad.
(5) Nandgaon	.. T. Tuljapur.	(6) Katgaon	.. T. Tuljapur.
(7) Makani ..	.. T. Umarga.	(8) Nai-chakur	.. T. Umarga.
(9) Mankeshwar	.. T. Parenda.	(10) Sonari ..	.. T. Parenda.
(11) Chincholi-ballalnath	.. T. Latur.	(12) Sawargaon	.. T. Latur.
(13) Lodga ..	.. T. Ausa .	(14) Ujani ..	.. T. Ausa.
(15) Moha ..	.. T. Kalam.	(16) Para ..	.. T. Kalam.
(17) Pathrud	.. T. Bhum.	(18) Pargaon	.. T. Bhum.
(19) Her ..	.. T. Udgir.	(20) Valandi	.. T. Udgir.
(21) Devarjan	.. T. Udgir.	(22) Sugaon	.. T. Ahmadpur.
(23) Hadolti ..	.. T. Ahmadpur.	(24) Nalegaon	.. T. Ahmadpur.
(25) Madansuri	.. T. Nilanga.	(26) Ambulga	.. T. Nilanga.
(27) Sirur-anantpal	.. T. Nilanga.		

There are 15 primary health centres in the district under the Parishad Health Officer, Osmanabad Zilla Parishad. These health centres are located at Hundergulli, Kingaon, Chakur, Washi, Aurad-Shahajani, Anala, Murum, Deoni, Shiradhone, Belkund, Murud, Bembli, Dhoki, Sawargaon and Kasarshirsi. The primary health centre at Murum has received medical equipment besides a jeep from the UNICEF.

The public health organisation in the district is headed by the District Health Officer who works directly under the control of the Chief Executive Officer, Osmanabad Zilla Parishad. However, in technical matters the advice of the Director of Public Health with headquarters at Poona prevails.

The District Health Officer is assisted by one Epidemic Medical Officer and the necessary staff. The department has under its jurisdiction 14 dispensaries, 15 primary health centres, 27 subsidised medical practitioner centres, 3 maternity homes, 2 medical and health units, one school health clinic, 12 ayurvedic dispensaries, 3 unani dispensaries and 5 grant in aid ayurvedic dispensaries. The District Health Officer is primarily responsible

*T : Tahsil.

CHAPTER 16.

Medical and Public Health Services.

FAMILY PLANNING.

for checking of statistics, family-planning, eradication of epidemic diseases, leprosy control, eradication of small pox, etc. He is also responsible for the sanitary arrangements in the district in general and at the places where fairs are held in particular. For this purpose there are 11 sanitary squads in the district.

The Government of Maharashtra have undertaken vigorously the implementation of the family-planning programme, considering the seriousness of the problem of over-population. The actual work in this respect is, however, done by the department under the Zilla Parishad on agency basis and the District Health Officer, Zilla Parishad is mainly responsible for the progress under the scheme.

Five family-planning centres were established in Osmanabad district in 1960 with only one female field worker to distribute contraceptives and propagate sterilisations. In the year 1962-63, 859 sterilisations were performed in the district as against 1,500 in 1961-62. During 1963-64, 2,237 sterilisations were performed.

The particulars of the family-planning programme in the district are given below:—

—	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
1. No. of cases brought under contraceptives.	802	1,712	9,203
2. Value of contraceptives distributed (in Rs.).	8,997·47	12,708·37	18,207·07
3 No. of sterilisation operation camps organised.	43	62	60
4. No. of persons who underwent vasectomy and tubectomy.	859	2,237	2,911
5. No. of orientation training camps organised.	2	4	8
6. No. of delegates trained	80	160	320
7. No. of extension educators trained ..	..	1	50
8. No. of male field worker trained ..	..	..	..
9. No. of female field workers trained ..	3	..	4

The decrease in birth rate in 1963 over 1,962 is attributed to the successful family-planning programme in the district.

CHAPTER 17—OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

LABOUR DEPARTMENT

CHAPTER 17.

Other Social Services.

LABOUR.

Organisation.

ALL THE OFFICES DEALING WITH LABOUR MATTERS fall within the administrative control of the Industries and Labour Department of the Government of Maharashtra. The Commissioner of Labour is the head of all such offices. The Commissioner of Labour has under him (*i*) Deputy Commissioners of Labour at Bombay, Nagpur and Poona, (*ii*) Assistant Commissioners of Labour at Bombay, Nagpur, Poona and Aurangabad ; (*iii*) Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay, with subordinate inspectorates at important centres of the State ; (*iv*) Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers and Smoke Nuisances, Bombay, with subordinate inspectorates and (*v*) Chief Government Labour Officer, Bombay, with Government Labour Officers at each important centre. The Commissioner of Labour performs the statutory functions entrusted to him under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 ; the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926 ; The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 ; the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 ; the Working Journalists (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955 and the Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961 which are central Acts and the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946 ; the Central Provinces and Berar Industrial Disputes Settlement Act, 1947 and the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948 which are State Acts. The Commissioner of Labour also supervises and co-ordinates the working of the various offices under his control. In addition, the office of the Commissioner of Labour has to compile and publish the consumer price index numbers for working class for Bombay, Sholapur, Jalgaon, Nagpur, Aurangabad and Nanded, conduct socio-economic enquiries into the conditions of labour, compile and disseminate information on labour matters generally and statistics regarding industrial disputes, agricultural wages, absenteeism, cotton mill production, trade unions, etc., particularly, publish two monthlies, *viz*., the Labour Gazette and the Industrial Court Reporter, supervise the working of the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948, where it is administered by local authorities and provide personnel management advisory service.

CHAPTER 17. Other Social Services. LABOUR. Organisation.

The Deputy Commissioner of Labour at Nagpur has been declared as regional head for all the offices under the Commissioner of Labour in the Vidarbha and Marathwada regions. Osmanabad district is, however, under the direct administration of the Assistant Commissioner of Labour with headquarters at Aurangabad. Under the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Aurangabad, there are two Government Labour Officers, one each at Aurangabad and Nanded. There are also Shop Inspectors stationed at Parbhani, Bhir and Hingoli.

The Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Aurangabad, exercises over-all control and supervision over the administration of labour legislation and other matters in Marathwada region. He is also the conciliation officer for all the five districts of the Marathwada region of the State. He also functions as the Deputy Registrar of Trade Unions for this region.

The Government Labour Officers are entrusted with settlement of individual and collective complaints (except conciliation cases), enforcement of Shops Act, Minimum Wages Act, Motor Transport Workers Act, Working Journalists Act and other labour legislation.

The shop inspectors administer the Shops Act in specified localities. Besides, they also function as Minimum Wages Inspectors in the respective areas under their jurisdiction. There are about 23 factories (seasonal and non-seasonal) employing about 1,300 workers in the district. Local authorities employ about 300 workers. There is no separate Labour Officer for this district. It falls under the jurisdiction of the Government Labour Officer, Nanded.

Trade Unions.

One of the Deputy Commissioners of Labour at Bombay has been notified as the Registrar of Trade Unions for the State of Maharashtra under Section 3 of the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926 in addition to his duties as the Deputy Commissioner of Labour. Recently the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Aurangabad has been notified as the Deputy Registrar of Trade Unions for Aurangabad division.

The work in connection with the administration of this act includes the registration of trade unions under the Act, registration of amendments to the constitutions of the unions, registration of the dissolution, amalgamation and cancellation of registration of trade unions under Section 10 (a) of the Indian Trade Unions Act, and preparation of the annual report on the working of the Act in the state based on the information contained in the annual returns submitted by the registered trade unions under Section 28 of the Act.

There were four unions registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926 as on December 2, 1964. All of these unions were from "Services" group.

CHAPTER 17.

Other Social Services.

LABOUR. Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

Minimum Wages Act was applicable to the district and the minimum rates of wages were fixed in respect of the following scheduled employments in the Marathwada region under the former Hyderabad State before November 1, 1956:—

Employment in—

(1) rice, flour, and dal mills;

(2) oil mills;

(3) construction and maintenance of roads and building operations;

(4) stone-breaking and stone crushing;

(5) employment in tobacco manufactory;

(6) employment in bidi making;

(7) tanneries and leather manufactory;

(8) agriculture (not applicable to Osmanabad district).

After the merger of Marathwada region with this State, minimum rates of wages have been fixed for the first time in respect of the following scheduled employments in 1959:—

(1) Local authority;

(2) Public motor transport.

Similarly after merger, the minimum rates of wages for bidi workers have been revised from August 1, 1959. Recently this rate has been revised again from May 1, 1964.

The Government recently appointed several advisory committees for revision of minimum rates of wages and consequently minimum rates of wages have been revised in respect of oil mills including *tel ghanis*; tobacco (including bidi making); tanneries and leather manufactories; public motor transport, and rice, flour and dal mills.

Similarly, minimum wage rates have been fixed for the first time for cotton ginning and cotton pressing factories, potteries, glass, rubber and printing presses.

Besides these employments where minimum wage rates have been fixed or revised recently, the advisory committees appointed by Government are considering the question of revision of minimum rates of wages in local authorities, stone breaking and stone crushing industry and construction and maintenance of roads and building operations.

The Shop Inspector, Bhir. functions as the Minimum Wages Inspector for Osmanabad district. The jurisdiction of the Government Labour Officer, Nanded, extends over this district under the Minimum Wages Act.

Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948.

Before the merger of Marathwada region in the State, the Hyderabad Shops and Establishments Act was applicable to two centres, viz. Latur and Udgir. Apart from this the Weekly Holidays Act was applicable to Osmanabad, Nilanga, Ahmadpur, Ausa, Parenda, Tuljapur, Naldurg, Kalam and Umarga.

CHAPTER 17. — Other Social Services. LABOUR. Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948.

From October 1, 1961 the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act has been extended to only such places as were covered before by the Hyderabad Shops and Establishments Act repealing the latter Act. The Weekly Holidays Act is in force at the same places.

The enforcement of the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act is entrusted to the local authority for Latur centre while for Udgir centre the Act is being implemented by the Government Inspector stationed at Bhir. The Government Labour Officer, Nanded, supervises the administration of the Shops Act at Latur. There are about 1,300 shops and establishments at Latur and Udgir centres employing about 2,000 employees.

Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948.

The Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, and the scheme thereunder is not extended to Osmanabad district.

Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952.

The Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952, is applicable to Osmanabad district.

Industrial Arbitration.

The Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946, is not applicable to the industries in the Marathwada region of the State. The industrial disputes concerning the industries situated in the Osmanabad district are governed under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. There are four industrial tribunals constituted under the said Act with headquarters at Bombay, having jurisdiction over Osmanabad district. The disputes from that region can be referred to these tribunals for adjudication as provided for in the Industrial Disputes Act.

Labour Courts.

There are three labour courts constituted under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, and the jurisdiction of the labour court at Poona extends over Osmanabad district.

Factory Department.

The Factory department is under the administrative control of the Commissioner of Labour, but the Chief Inspector of Factories has complete control over the technical side of the work of the department throughout the State. The department is responsible mainly for the administration of the Factories Act (LXIII of 1948). However, the administration of the Payment of Wages Act (IV of 1936), the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act (XII of 1925), (Section 9, regarding approval of plans of new ginning factories); the Employment of Children Act (XXXVI of 1938); the Bombay Maternity Benefit Act (VII of 1929); the Minimum Wages Act, (XI of 1948); and the Bombay Labour Welfare Fund Act (XL of 1953) is also assigned to it.

The department has a sub-office at Nagpur in charge of the Deputy Chief Inspector of factories, an officer belonging to the general State service. The jurisdiction of this office extends over the districts of Nagpur, Bhandara, Chanda, Wardha, Yeotmal,

LABOUR. Factory Department.

Amravati, Akola, Buldana, Aurangabad, Parbhani, Bhir, Nanded and Osmanabad. The department; has a sub-office at Aurangabad in charge of a Junior Inspector of Factories whose jurisdiction extends over the district of Osmanabad. The main function of the Inspector is to ensure that provisions of the Factories Act are observed by the managements of factories to which the Act is applicable. He is also responsible for the enforcement of other enactments with the administration of which the Factories department is entrusted. He also promotes activities for securing labour welfare, amenities such as education, recreation and sports, co-operative societies and housing. Under Section 8 (4) of the Factories Act, the District Magistrate of Osmanabad is also the Inspector for the district. In addition, all Sub-Divisional Magistrates, Tahsildars, Naib-Tahsildars and the officers of the Public Health department have been appointed as Additional Inspectors for implementing certain provisions of the Act. Under rules made in accordance with Section 9, the full time Inspector (but not an Additional Inspector) has the power to prosecute, conduct or defend before a court any complaint or other proceedings arising under the Act or in discharge of his duties as Inspector.

Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.

Under the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act (VIII of 1923), the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation, Bombay, has been given exclusive jurisdiction over Bombay and Bombay Suburban District. The said Commissioner has also exclusive jurisdiction to try all cases relating to the Western and Central Railways and the Hydro-electric Companies under the management of Messers Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Ltd., arising in the State irrespective of the district in which they occur besides the general jurisdiction over the whole State of Maharashtra.

The Civil Judge, Senior Division, Osmanabad is *ex-officio* Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation for the district.

The principal reason for giving the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation, Bombay jurisdiction over the whole State is to enable him to settle the cases with insurance companies and other firms which have their head offices in Bombay city. But as this arrangement necessarily entails a certain amount of overlapping, Government have issued instructions under Section 20 (2) of the Act for distribution of work between the Commissioner and the *ex-officio* Commissioners. Under these instructions, the Commissioner at Bombay is authorised—

(*a*) to receive deposits for distribution of compensation under sub-sections (1) and (2) of Section 8;

(*b*) to issue notices to, and to receive applications from dependents in cases of deposits under these sub-sections; and

(*c*) to receive agreements for registration under Section 28 wherever the accident may have taken place.

CHAPTER 17.

Other Social Services.

LABOUR. Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.

Where a deposit is received or an agreement is tendered for registration, the Commissioner notifies the *ex-officio* Commissioner concerned. Application for orders to deposit compensation when no deposit under Section 8 (1) had been received, and other applications provided for in Section 22 of the Act should be made to the *ex-officio* Commissioner within whose jurisdiction the accident occurs. Notices to employers under Section 10-A requiring statements regarding fatal accidents in the districts are issued by the *ex-officio* Commissioners and reports of fatal accidents made under Section 10-B are also received by them. After notice has been issued by the *ex-officio* Commissioner under Section 10-A, the employer deposits the money with the Commissioner at Bombay and the latter notifies the receipt of the deposit to the *ex-officio* Commissioner concerned. Applications for review or commutation of half-monthly payments have to be made to the Commissioner who passed the original orders.

As regards the cases arising out of accidents on the Southern Railway, they are dealt with by the *ex-officio* Commissioners concerned.

Authority under Payment of Wages Act.

In Osmanabad district, the Civil Judge, Senior Division, Osmanabad has been appointed as the authority under the Payment of Wages Act for the area within his jurisdiction.

Authority under Minimum Wages Act.

The Civil Judges, who have been appointed as authorities under the Payment of Wages Act have also been appointed as authorities under the Minimum Wages Act to hear and decide claims arising out of payment of less than the minimum rates of wages to employees employed or paid in their respective jurisdictions.

Steam Boilers and Smoke Nuisances Department.

The function of Steam Boilers and Smoke Nuisances Department is to carry out the administration of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923, throughout the State of Maharashtra and that of the Bombay Smoke Nuisances Act, 1912, and the Rules thereunder within Greater Bombay limits and in the cities of Sholapur and Nagpur.

Accordingly about 14 steam boilers located in the district of Osmanabad are annually inspected by the Inspector of Steam Boilers and Smoke Nuisances appointed under the provisions of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923, for renewal of their certificates. The headquarters of this Inspector is at Sholapur with head office in Bombay.

Under the said Act and the Rules thereunder the boilers are also required to be attended to by qualified and competent persons, and before they are certified to be so qualified and competent, they have to put in the prescribed period of service on working boilers and appear for the examinations held in Bombay. The persons desiring to work as qualified and competent persons on boilers located in this district have, therefore, to appear for the prescribed examinations held in Bombay.

PROHIBITION AND EXCISE. Organisation.

Prohibition and Excise Department

The Director of Prohibition and Excise, who is the head of the Prohibition and Excise department is responsible for the administration of the excise and prohibition laws in the whole State.

The Prohibition and Excise department administers the Bombay Prohibition Act, 1949; the Bombay Opium Smoking Act, 1936; the Bombay Drugs (Control) Act, 1959; the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955; the Spirituous Preparations (Inter-State Trade and Commerce) Control Act, 1955 and the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930.

The Bombay Prohibition Act, 1949 prohibits the production, manufacture, possession, exportation, importation, transportation, purchase, sale, consumption and use of all intoxicants. However, these operations are lawful if they are permitted by any rules, regulations or orders. The Act also regulates the possession, sale, etc., of *mhowra* flowers and molasses.

The Bombay Opium Smoking Act, 1936 prohibits the smoking of opium.

The Bombay Drugs (Control) Act, 1959, regulates the possession and sale of certain drugs which are used in a manner injurious to health and which are specified by government in the Maharashtra Government Gazette as 'notified drugs'.

The Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise) Duties Act, 1955, provides for the levy and collection of excise duties on medicinal and toilet preparations containing alcohol, opium, Indian hemp or other narcotic drugs or narcotics.

The Spirituous Preparations (Inter-State Trade and Commerce) Control Act, 1955 makes provision for imposition, in the public interest, of certain restrictions on inter-state trade and commerce in spirituous medicinal and other preparations and to provide for matters connected therewith.

The Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 prohibits the manufacture, exportation, importation, sale, possession and transportation of manufactured drugs like cocaine, morphine, heroin, pethidine, etc., except in accordance with the rules made in that behalf.

The prohibition policy of the Government aims at moral, ethical and economic uplift of the common man and achieving peaceful living conditions in the society. With this in view, the government have prohibited the production, possession, export, import, transport, sale, consumption and use of all intoxicants except as permitted by any rules or orders.

The enforcement of prohibition, i.e., detection, investigation, etc., of offences under the above Acts is entrusted to the Police department. Besides the administration of the Acts mentioned

CHAPTER 17.

Other Social Services.

PROHIBITION AND EXCISE.

Organisation.

above, the department attends to the work of prohibition propaganda and education. Social workers of repute are appointed at the divisional level as Divisional Honorary Prohibition Organisers and they attend to the work of prohibition propaganda by addressing meetings and impressing upon the masses the evil effects of intoxicants. They also work for enlisting the co-operation of social workers and institutions for prohibition propaganda. At the district level prohibition propaganda officers carry out an intensive prohibition propaganda.

The control in all excise matters is vested in the Director of Prohibition and Excise. He is also responsible for the general supervision of the prohibition propaganda work carried on by the departmental officers. The collectors have certain functions under the aforesaid Acts such as issue of licences and permits, and they are, in respect of such functions, subordinate to the Director of Prohibition and Excise.

For Osmanabad district there is the District Inspector of Prohibition and Excise with headquarters at Osmanabad who assists the Collector in all excise and prohibition matters. Under the District Inspector, there is one Sub-Inspector of Prohibition and Excise for executive work. The Sub-Inspector of Prohibition and Excise has also been vested with certain powers under the Prohibition Act, the Dangerous Drugs Act and the Bombay Opium Smoking Act. There is also a Prohibition Propaganda Officer in the district who carries out prohibition propaganda throughout the district under the guidance of the District Inspector of Prohibition and Excise, and the Divisional Honorary Prohibition Organiser, Aurangabad.

Functions.

The main functions of this department are confined to licensing, inspection of licences and the enforcement of various controls enacted under the Acts referred to above, particularly under the Bombay Prohibition Act. The officers of the department have also to do propaganda on total prohibition and the various advantages derived therefrom amongst the people in the State and to supervise and organise recreation centres in their charges and to co-operate with the Police department in their duties of prevention and detection of prohibition offences. The excise staff is responsible for the supervision of bonded manufactories, warehouses, *neera* centres and management of Government liquor and drugs sale depots and inspection of various excise licences. They are also required to associate themselves in increasing measure with the ameliorative and social side of the prohibition campaign, and to tighten the loopholes, wherever they exist. Briefly, they are responsible for control, propaganda and ameliorative work. Though, officers of the Prohibition and Excise department of and above the rank of Sub-Inspector have been vested with powers to investigate offences, these officers generally pass on the information of the commission of offences and hand over the cases, if any, detected by them to the police for investigation. The Home Guards organisation also assists the police in this work. Under

PROHIBITION AND EXCISE. Functions.

Section 134 of the Prohibition Act, village officers, village servants useful to Government and officers and servants of local authorities are bound to give information to the police of breaches of the provisions of the Act which may come to their knowledge and also to prevent the commission of breaches of the provisions of the Act about which they may have knowledge. Under Section 133, officers and servants of local authorities are also bound to assist any police officer or person authorised to carry out provisions of the Act. Under Section 135, occupiers of lands and buildings, landlords of estates, owners of vehicles, etc., are bound to give notice of any illicit tapping of trees or manufacture of liquor or intoxicating drugs to a magistrate, a prohibition officer or a police officer as soon as it comes to their knowledge.

All revenue officers of and above the rank of Mamlatdar, all Magistrates and all officers of the Prohibition and Excise department of and above the rank of Sub-Inspector have been authorised under Section 123 of the Prohibition Act, within the limits of their respective jurisdictions, to arrest without a warrant any person whom they have reason to believe to be guilty of an offence under the Act, and to seize and detain any article of contraband. The officer so authorised, when he arrests any person or seizes and detains any articles, has to forward such person or articles without unnecessary delay to the officer in charge of the nearest police station.

Permits.

Various permits are granted for possession, use etc., of foreign liquor. They are—

(1) *Emergency permit.*—An emergency permit is granted for the use or consumption of brandy, rum or champagne to any person for his own use or consumption or to any head of a household for the use of his household for medicinal use on emergent occasions. A permit is not granted to more than one member of a household at any one time or to a minor. The term 'household' is defined as a group of persons residing and messing jointly as the members of one domestic unit.

(2) *Health permit.*—The health permit is granted for the use or consumption of foreign liquor to any person who requires such liquor for the preservation or maintenance of his health. Persons over 40 years of age are granted health permit for the quantity as recommended by a registered medical practitioner but not exceeding 4 units per month for two years. Persons below the age group of 30 and 40 years are granted three units per month for one year and persons below 30 years are granted 2 units per month for one year on recommendation of the Area Medical Board or the State Medical Board or the registered medical practitioner as the case may be.

(3) *Temporary resident's permit.*—A temporary resident's permit is issued to persons born and brought up or domiciled in a country outside India where liquor is usually consumed.

CHAPTER 17.

Other Social Services.

PROHIBITION AND EXCISE Permits.

(4) *Visitor's permit.*—Any person visiting the State of Maharashtra for a period of not more than a week and desiring to possess, use and consume foreign liquor is granted this permit.

(5) *Special permit for privileged personages.*—This permit is granted to consular officers and the members of the staff appointed by or serving under them, provided that such members are nationals of a foreign State. It is also granted to the consorts and relatives of the above persons.

(6) *Interim permits.*—Any person who is eligible for a temporary resident's permit, health permit or special permit for privileged personages and desires to possess, use or consume foreign liquor pending grant of any of the regular permits mentioned above is granted an interim permit.

(7) *Tourists permit.*—A foreign tourist holding a tourist's introduction card or tourist visa visiting the State of Maharashtra is granted free of charge a tourist's permit for the period of his stay in the State but for a period not exceeding one month.

Toddy.

The possession, use, etc., of toddy is now permitted under relaxed prohibition rules.

Denatured Spirit.

The possession and use of denatured spirit is prohibited, except under a permit or a licence. A permit for possession and use of denatured spirit for domestic purposes is granted for a quantity not exceeding one quart bottle per month.

Provided that the officer granting the permit may for any special reason grant the permit for any quantity not exceeding three quart bottles per month.

Provided further that with the previous sanction of the Collector a permit may be granted for a quantity exceeding three quart bottles per month.

The possession and use of denatured spirit for medicinal, scientific and educational purposes, and for purposes of art, industry or profession is regulated by the system of licences prescribed in this behalf. Methylated industrial denatured spirit required for use in any industry, etc., is allowed to be possessed on licences issued under the Bombay Denatured Spirit Rules, 1959.

Country Liquor and Wine.

Authorisations for the use of country liquor and wine for sacramental purposes only are granted to priests of certain communities *viz.* Parsees, Jews and Christians. The possession, use, etc., of country liquor except for sacramental purposes is prohibited.

Ganja, Bhang and Opium.

A permit for personal consumption of opium, *ganja* and *bhang* is granted only on production of a medical certificate from the Medical Board constituted by government or medical officer appointed for the purpose.

CHAPTER 17.

Other Social Services.

PROHIBITION AND EXCISE.

Neera and Palm Products Scheme.

Neera sale licences as well as licences for manufacturing gur from *neera* are granted only to (1) the co-operative societies organised by constructive social workers, (2) other similarly organised institutions such as the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, (3) *ashrams,* (4) organisations in charge of intensive area schemes, (5) Sarvodaya Centres, etc., on the recommendations of the Khadi and Village Industries Board for the State of Maharashtra. No *neera* licences are granted to individuals.

Sanskar Kendras.

In order to provide facilities for recreation and counter-attraction for the purpose of weaning the addicts from the drink and drug habit, "*sanskar kendras*" or cultural centres are established in labour areas or areas notorious for prohibition offences and they are run either departmentally or by the efforts of the local social workers or social institutions interested in prohibition work. Newspapers, magazines and facilities for indoor and out-door games are provided at the *sanskar kendras* where programmes like *bhajans, kirtans,* music, folk songs, dramas, film shows, etc., in which the people of the locality are interested are arranged. Government grants subsidy to the *sanskar kendras* run by social workers and institutions. In Osmanabad district, there are three departmental *sanskar kendras.* They are located at Osmanabad, Latur and Tuljapur.

SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

SOCIAL WELFARE.

Organisation.

The Social Welfare department was first established in the erstwhile Hyderabad State from January 1, 1947 on the recommendations made by Dr. C. Van Furer Hamindraf, the then advisor to the Government on tribes and backward classes.

At the ministerial level, the department of social welfare was constituted on November 1, 1956 immediately after the reorganisation of the States. It took shape at the directorate level on September 15, 1957[1]. The backward class welfare work done previously by the Backward Class department is now done by the backward class wing of the Social Welfare department. The Director of Social Welfare is the head of the directorate and has his headquarters at Poona. As the duties performed formerly by the Chief Inspector of Certified Schools and Institutions are also performed by this directorate, that post has been redesignated as the Deputy Director of Social Welfare (correctional wing). He assists the Director of Social Welfare in matters relating to the correctional wing. Another Deputy Director looks after the work relating to planning, research and statistics pertaining to both backward class welfare and correctional administration. The backward class wing of the directorate aims at ameliorating the conditions of backward classes so that they attain the standard of other privileged sections of the society as early as possible.

Besides the Director and the Deputy Directors there is one Officer on Special Duty (class I) for implementing the recommendations of the Barve Committee.

[1]. Vide Government Resolution, Labour and Social Welfare Department, No. BOE-2857-D, dated the 23rd September 1957.

CHAPTER 17. Other Social Services. SOCIAL WELFARE. Organisation.

There are Divisional Officers for each revenue division of the State. They are class I officers of the State service. At the district level, the department has district officers termed as Social Welfare Officers who are of the status of class II officers. They execute the schemes implemented by the directorate and co-ordinate the work of backward class welfare in the district in respect of backward class welfare schemes implemented by the various departments of the State. Since the formation of the Zilla Parishad, their services have been transferred to the Zilla Parishad and they work under the Deputy Chief Executive Officer of the Zilla Parishad. The Area Organisers are in charge of tribal welfare work and they are placed in charge of certain zones. They are class II officers of the State service of the status equal to that of the Social Welfare Officers. Besides, there are two Nomadic Tribes Welfare Officers with headquarters at Poona and Aurangabad who look after the welfare of Nomadic Tribes within Poona and Aurangabad divisions. Since 1964-65 two *Vimukta Jati* welfare officers have been appointed with headquarters at Bombay and Nagpur to look after the welfare of *Vimukta Jatis*. A tribal research unit has been established at Poona, in 1961-62 with the object of carrying research into traits and characteristics of the tribals and their problems so that the tribal welfare programme could be fashioned to serve their needs.

Under the Maharashtra Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samitis Act, 1961, the standing committee of the Zilla Parishad has been entrusted with the work of looking after the welfare of the backward classes. Of the total population of 14.77,656 of the district as per the 1961 Census 1,97,892 belong to scheduled castes, 393 to scheduled tribes and 91,986 are navabuddhists. The population of *Vimukta Jatis* and nomadic tribes is estimated to be 39,100 and 5,000, respectively.

Backward Classes.

The backward classes are classified into three main categories, *viz*. the scheduled castes (*harijans*), the scheduled tribes (*adivasis*) and the other backward classes who are backward socially and educationally. The communities coming under the first two categories are notified by the Government of India under the orders of the President. The communities coming under other backward classes include:

(*a*) Nav-Buddhas *i.e.* scheduled castes converted to Buddhism.

(*b*) Tribals residing outside the Scheduled and specified areas of Vidarbha.

(*c*) Nomadic tribes and

(*d*) *Vimukta Jatis i.e.* denotified communities.

A number of privileges have been granted to backward classes by the Constitution of India and special grants are also being paid every year by the Government of India, under article 275 (i) for the amelioration of backward classes. Besides normal concessions made available to backward classes from time to time, special schemes have been framed for backward classes by the

State government under the Five-Year Plans which are implemented vigorously.

The disabilities of backward classes are three-fold: educational, economic and social. The Government have, therefore, launched a three pronged drive with the object of eliminating these disabilities within the shortest possible period.

Education.

This is encouraged by instituting a large number of scholarships, universal concessions of free studentships and payment of examination fees. Provision for hostel facilities, special *ashram* Schools for scheduled tribes, *vimochit jatis* and nomadic tribes and *sanskar kendras* and *balwadis* for scheduled castes, *vimochit jatis* and nomadic tribes has been made with a view to spreading education amongst the backward classes.

In educational sphere the social welfare officers distribute scholarships, tuition and examination fees to backward class students through the respective institutions. Grant-in-aid to *balwadis*, *sanskar kendras* and hostels is sanctioned by the Chief Executive Officer. The expenditure during the years 1962-63 and 1963-64 on major educational schemes covering all backward classes is given below:—

	Expenditure during 1962-63	Expenditure during 1963-64
(1)	(2)	(3)
	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Scholarships, tuition and examination fees . .	50,080	98,208
(2) Aided backward class hostels	1,85,413	1,53,588
(3) Building grant to hostels	14,062	3,750

The following is the list of hostels in Osmanabad District:—

Hostels in Osmanabad District—1964-65

Name of the Hostel	Location	Tahsil	Sanctioned strength	Present No. on roll
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Scheduled Castes Hostels—				
Zilla Parishad Vasati-gruha.	Osmanabad . .	Osmanabad . .	110	. .
Shri Marutirao Desai Boarding.	Upale . .	Do. . .	30	30
Janata Boarding . .	Umarga . .	Umarga . .	62	60
Shri Shanteswar Boarding	Sastur. . .	Do. . .	30	30

CHAPTER 17. Other Social Services. SOCIAL WELFARE. Measures for the uplift of Backward Classes. *Education.*

Hostels in Osmanabad District 1964-65—cont.

Name of the Hostel	Location	Tahsil	Sanctioned strength	Present No. on roll
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Scheduled Castes Hostels—cont.				
Buddhasharam Anath Vasatigruha.	Nilanga	Nilanga	64	57
Samaj Sewa Mandal Vasatigruha.	Udgir	Udgir	25	25
Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan Chhatralaya.	Do.	Do.	20	20
Dalit Jati Vidyarthi Vasatigruha.	Hadolti	Ahmedpur	20	20
Mahesh Vidyalaya Hostel.	Shirur (Tajband).	Do.	100	60
Shivaji Boarding	Latur	Latur	72	30
Nehru Chhatralaya	Do.	Do.	20	20
Kasturba Chhatralaya	Do.	Do.	40	24
Mahatma Gandhi Boarding.	Murud	Do.	65	65
Dnyanodyoga Vidyalaya	Yermala	Kalam	90	63
		Total	748	504
Cosmopolitan Hostels—				
Vidyarthi Vasatigruha	Osmanabad	Osmanabad	..	18
Vidyarthi Vasatigruha	Apsinga	Tuljapur	..	75
Kancheswar Vidyarthi Vasatigruha.	Mangrul	Do.	..	70
Basaweshwar Vidyarthi Vasatigruha.	Andora	Do.	..	28
Shanti Niketan Hostel	Mulki	Ahmedpur	..	52
Mishra Jati Vidyarthi Vasatigruha.	Sonkhed (Mankhed).	Do.	..	99
Dayanand Vidyarthi Vasatigruha.	Babulgaon	Latur	..	52
Lokmanya Vidyarthi Vasatigruha.	Mushirabad	Do.	..	5
Somishra Chhatralaya	Shirala	Do.	..	44
Vidya Bhuvan Hostel	Kalam	Kalam	..	56
Lokmanya Vasatigruha	Para	Do.	..	34
		Total	..	470
		Grand Total	748	974

SOCIAL WELFARE.

Measures for the uplift of Backward Classes.

Economic Rehabilitation.

This is mainly effected by (*i*) grant of cultivable waste lands and assistance for development of land, bunding, supply of plough, bullocks, implements, seeds, etc. for rehabilitating backward classes in agriculture, (*ii*) establishing training centres for imparting training in hereditary crafts and providing financial help for their rehabilitation in various cottage industries, (*iii*) imbibing co-operative spirit among them and (*iv*) reserving certain percentage of vacancies for backward classes in services under State Government and local bodies and under semi-Government organisations.

For the improvement of economic condition of the backward classes in Osmanabad district the Government have introduced number of schemes. They are—(1) propagation of improved agricultural implements, (2) cottage industries and professions and (3) purchase of milch cattle. Under these schemes loan-*cum*-subsidy is granted to the people belonging to backward classes. The expenditure on these schemes was as under:—

	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Subsidy	1,500	2,875	7,337	11,762
Loan	4,650	7,725	20,292	32,587

Besides the above schemes, the following schemes are also implemented on subsidy basis for *vimukta jatis* only. The expenditure incurred on all these schemes is given below:—

	1962-63	1963-64
	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Supply of plough bullocks .. .. .. (2) Supply of seeds .. .. (3) Supply of implements .. .. (4) Vocational Aid	5,928	1,100

Social Welfare.

The activity under this head is designed to remove the stigma of untouchability in respect of scheduled castes, bringing the scheduled castes to the level of the general population without destroying their hereditary traits and rehabilitation of *ex*-criminal and nomadic tribes in gainful and stable avocations. Legislation as well as propaganda through the medium of voluntary agencies are the means used to achieve this objective. The Untouchability Offences Act, 1955, passed by the Government of India prohibits observance of untouchability in any form. The following are the schemes implemented in the district in this regard.

The drinking water problem in rural area is very acute. Government therefore spends large amounts every year taking into consideration the specific needs of the backward classes on construction of drinking water wells.

CHAPTER 17. Other Social Services. SOCIAL WELFARE. Measures for the uplift of Backward Classes. *Social Welfare.*

The persons belonging to scheduled caste, are granted medical aid to purchase medicines which are not available in civil or municipal hospitals and for the purchase of spectacles, dentures, artificial limbs, etc., which they cannot afford to do under normal circumstances.

Under the scheme, housing aid of Rs. 100 is given in kind or cash to backward classes for carrying out repairs to their houses. The expenditure incurred on this scheme during 1962-63 was Rs. 10,616 and was Rs. 17,357 during 1963-64. The following statement gives the information about the colonies constructed for the scheduled castes and *vimukta jatis*:—

Category	Place and Tahsil	Number of houses
Scheduled Castes	Bori, Osmanabad	100
Scheduled Castes	Dhobi, Osmanabad	20
Scheduled Castes	Bhomgiri, Bhum	21
Scheduled Castes	Murud, Latur	56
Scheduled Castes	Osmanabad	40

Community halls are constructed for social and cultural gatherings, night schools and libraries of scheduled castes at the cost of Rs. 4,000 per hall. During 1962-63 two halls at Ambi (Parenda tahsil), and Ambelga (Nilanga tahsil), were constructed, during 1963-64 one hall at Madansari (Nilanga tahsil) was constructed and during 1964-65 two more community halls at Daswadi (Ahmadpur tahsil) and at Talmood (Umarga tahsil) were constructed.

CHARITY COMMISSIONER

CHARITY COMMISSIONER. Bombay Public Trusts Act.

PRIOR TO 1950 THE RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE TRUSTS in the State were governed under various enactments, central as well as provincial, based on religion. In 1950, a composite legislation called the Bombay Public Trusts Act (XXIX of 1950) was passed, which can be made applicable to all public trusts without distinction of religion. This act defines "public trust" as "an express or constructive trust for either a public, religious or charitable purpose or both, and includes a temple, a *math*, a *wakf*, a *dharmada* or any religious or charitable endowment and a society formed either for a religious or charitable purpose or for both and registered under the Societies Registration Act (XXI of 1860)".

The State Government is empowered to apply this act to any public trust or class of public trusts and on such application the provisions of previous Acts cease to apply to such trust or class of trusts. The Act has been made applicable to the following classes of public trusts in the old Bombay State with effect from 21st January 1952 and in the Marathwada and Vidarbha regions with effect from 1st February 1961.

(1) temples; (2) *maths*; (3) *wakfs*; (4) public trusts other than (1), (2) and (3) above created or existing solely for the benefit of any community or communities or any section or sections thereof;

CHARITY COMMISSIONER.
Bombay Public Trusts Act.

(5) societies formed either for religious or charitable purposes or for both registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860; (6) *dharmadas, i.e.* any amounts which, according to the custom or usage of any business or trade or agreement between the parties relating to any transaction, are charged to any party to the transaction or collected under whatever name as being intended to be used for a charitable or religious purpose, and (7) all other trusts, express or constructive, for either a public religious or charitable purpose or for both.

The Act has not been made applicable to the charitable endowments vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments under provisions of the Charitable Endowments Act (VI of 1890).

The Charity Commissioner with headquarters at Bombay administers the Act. The first Charity Commissioner was appointed on August 14, 1950. An Assistant Charity Commissioner has been appointed for Aurangabad region, comprising the districts of Aurangabad, Parbhani, Nanded, Bhir and Osmanabad. The Assistant Charity Commissioner is directly responsible to the Charity Commissioner.

Duties of Trustees.

The Act imposed a duty on the trustee of a public trust to which the Act has been applied to make an application for the registration of the trust within three months of the application of the Act or its creation, giving particulars specified in the Act, which include (*a*) the approximate value of moveable and immoveable property owned by the trust, (*b*) the gross average annual income of the trust property and, (*c*) the amount of average annual expenditure of the trust. No registration is, however, necessary in the case of *dharmadas* which are governed under special provisions of the Act in certain respects. Trusts registered under any of the previous Acts are deemed to be registered under this Act.

A registration fee ranging from Rs. 3 to Rs. 25 is levied depending upon the value of the property of the public trust. An annual contribution at the rate of 2 per cent of the gross annual income is also recovered which is credited to the public trusts administration fund created under the Act. The contribution does not form part of the general revenues of the State. Public trusts exclusively for the purpose of advancement and propagation of secular education or medical relief and veterinary treatment and public trusts having gross annual income of Rs. 1,000 or less are exempted from the payment of contribution. Deductions from the gross annual income for computing contribution are allowed in respect of amounts spent on the advancement and propagation of secular education, medical relief, veterinary treatment, grants received from Government or local authorities, interest on depreciation or sinking fund, taxes to be paid to Government or local authority, etc. The contribution is levied on the net annual profits in the case of public trusts conducting a business or trade.

CHAPTER 17.

Other Social Services.

CHARITY COMMISSIONER.

Duties of Trustees.

Every trustee has to keep regular accounts of the trust which have to be audited annually by chartered accountants or persons authorised under the Act. A chartered accountant can audit accounts of any public trust but the persons authorised under the Act are permitted to audit accounts only of public trusts having gross annual income of Rs. 3,000 or less. The auditor has to submit a report to the Deputy or the Assistant Charity Commissioner of his region on a number of points such as whether accounts are maintained according to law and regularly, whether an inventory has been maintained of the moveables of the public trust, whether any property or funds of the trust have been applied to an object or purpose not authorised by the trust, whether the funds of the trust have been invested or immoveable property alienated contrary to the provisions of the act, etc.

If on a consideration of the report of the auditor or of a report, if any, made by an officer authorised under section 37, the accounts and explanation, if any, furnished by the trust, or any other persons concerned, the Deputy or the Assistant Charity Commissioner is satisfied that the trustee or any other person has been guilty of gross negligence, breach of trust or misapplication or misconduct resulting in a loss to the trust, he has to report to the Charity Commissioner who after the inquiry, determines the loss if any, caused to the trust, and surcharges the amount on the person found responsible for it. No sale, mortgage, exchange or gift of any immoveable property and no lease for a period exceeding ten years in the case of agricultural land and three years in the case of non-agricultural land or building belonging to the public trust is valid without the previous sanction of the Charity Commissioner. The trustee of a public trust is bound to invest the surplus funds of the trust in public securities or first mortgage of immoveable property on certain conditions. For making an investment in any other forms the permission of the Charity Commissioner must be obtained.

Application of funds by Cypres.

If the original object of a public trust fails wholly or partially, if there is surplus income or balance not likely to be utilised, or in the case of a public trust, other than a trust for religious purpose, if it is not in the public interest, expedient, practicable, desirable, necessary or proper to carry out, wholly or partially, the original intention of the author of the public trust or the object for which the public trust was created, an application can be made to the District Court or City Civil Court, Bombay as the case may be for application *cypres* of the property or income of the public trust or any of its portion.

Suits for Reliefs.

If there is a breach of trust or a declaration is necessary that a particular property is the property of a public trust, or a direction is required to recover the possession of such property or a direction is required for the administration of any public trust two or more persons having an interest in the trust or the Charity Commissioner can file a suit in the district court or city civil court, Bombay, as the case may be to obtain reliefs mentioned in the

Act. If the Charity Commissioner refused consent, an appeal lies to the Bombay Revenue Tribunal constituted under the Bombay Revenue Tribunal Act (XII of 1939). The Charity Commissioner can also file such a suit on his own action.

Services. CHARITY COMMISSIONER.

Charity Commissioner to be sole trustee if appointed as Trustee.

The Charity Commissioner may with his consent be appointed as a trustee of a public trust by a court or by the author of the trust provided his appointment is made as a sole trustee. The court is, however, not empowered to appoint the Charity Commissioner as a trustee of a religious public trust. In case the Charity Commissioner is appointed as a trustee he may levy administrative charges on these trusts as prescribed in the rules framed under the Act.

Inquiries by Assessors.

Inquiries regarding the registration of a public trust or regarding the loss caused to a public trust or public trusts registered under the previous Acts in consequence of the act or conduct of a trustee or any other person have to be conducted with the aid of assessors not less than three and not more than five in number. The assessors have to be selected as far as possible from the religious denomination of the public trust to which the inquiry relates. The presence of assessors can, however, be dispensed with in inquiries where there is no contest. A list of assessors has to be prepared and published in the official gazette every three years.

Charity Commissioner and the Charitable Endowments.

The charity commissioner is deemed to be and to have always been the treasurer of charitable endowments for the State of Maharashtra, appointed under the provisions of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890. In the case of religious and charitable institutions and endowments which vest in or the management of which vests in the State Government, they are to be transferred and vested in the Committees of Management to be appointed by the State Government for each district and the endowment within the meaning and for the purpose of the Act. The Charity Commissioner is invested with power to inquire into the duties of these committees to be performed and to direct expenses in respect thereof to be paid from the funds belonging to the endowments.

Punishment.

Contraventions of the Act amount to offences and are punishable with maximum fine ranging from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 depending on the nature of contravention. The Charity Commissioner is the sole authority for instituting prosecutions in the case of such contraventions.

Administration of Managed Estates.

MANAGED ESTATES.

The Hyderabad Court of Wards Act (XII of 1350 *Fasli*) is the only legislation in operation in Osmanabad district entitling the Government for the administration of estates of minors, lunatics and persons incapable of managing their own property. The administration of the estates of the minors and lunatics is undertaken with a view to securing proper care and management of the

CHAPTER 17.

Other Social Services.

MANAGED ESTATES.

estates concerned. In the case of persons incapable of managing their own property, assumption of superintendence of the estate is undertaken only when the estate is encumbered with debt or is mismanaged or there is no one capable of taking proper care of it, and the Government is of the opinion that it is expedient in the public interest to preserve the property of the person for the benefit of his family, and the property is of such value that economical management by the Government agency is practicable.

Under the Hyderabad Court of Wards Act, the Collector of Osmanabad district is the Court of Wards for the limits of his district. The Collector can appoint any of his subordinates as supervisors for property taken for management under the Court of Wards Act.

In Osmanabad district there is only one estate under the management of the Collector as Court of Wards. It is located in two tahsils of Kalam and Parenda and it comprises a house and a landed property admeasuring 159,171 hectares.

CHAPTER 18—PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS.

CHAPTER 18.

Public Life and Voluntary Social Service Organisations.

INTRODUCTION.

THE VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS PLAY AN IMPORTANT ROLE in the development of community life. The voluntary social service by its very nature is an activity of a self-governing body of people working together for the betterment of society and community life as a whole. As a result the voluntary social service organisations have become the sheet-anchor of the present society.

In the present days of freedom and equality the State is speedily marching towards the concept of a welfare state. These circumstances have paved a way for the voluntary organisations to play their significant role.

Formerly the state was entrusted with the administration in a restricted sense. Most of its energy was exhausted in the collection of revenue as well as in maintenance of law and order through the administrative control in the society. As a result the basic and bare necessaries of the individual were fulfilled at the hands of the State whereas the spiritual and cultural sides of the individual life were totally neglected. But the recent economic developments have extended the scope of State activities in relation to the individual.

The needs of the common man are increasing faster and are keeping pace with the modern developments in the various fields of the life. Day by day every individual is relying more upon the State. The State has to step in into several problems covering the life of an individual. The activities of the State have thus extended far beyond the capacities of the State.

Though it is desirable to have State attendance in every walk of life of an individual, it has become impossible for the State owing to the burden of administration to fulfil its responsibilities.

Where State is unable to look into the demands of an individual the voluntary social service organisations step in. Such organisations are getting enormous scope in these days of busy life. It is, therefore, essential to have social organisations of the people promoting their common interest.

CHAPTER 18.

Public Life and Voluntary Social Service Organisations.

INTRODUCTION.

The activities of the State involve some element of compulsion. In the case of voluntary institutions they are voluntary in nature and offer easy scope for an individual to develop. It is one of the reasons why the individual feels more familiar and homely as a member of these institutions.

These institutions work hand in hand with Government and their nature is complementary to it. So far they have proved very helpful and co-operative and not competitive with the State in the field. With the co-operation of the State many problems are solved which have acted as an obstacle in the way of progress.

Many a time these organisations act as the agencies of the State whereas sometimes they discharge the duties of the State.

As voluntary social organisations are formed by the people, they can grasp the needs of the people in the area and offer proper solutions to their problems.

Such institutions can afford to make experiments. The voluntary actions involved on the part of the individual in the institution are always flexible and progressive and that is one of the reasons for the pioneering work done by organisations in Osmanabad district.

The voluntary social service organisations are also useful, act as they do as a preventive measure against the maladjustment in the society.

In Osmanabad district there are many such organisations working in various fields such as, Education, Health, Art and Recreation.

The voluntary social service organisations, though helped by the Government, have inadequate finance. Many a time they have to rely upon their own funds and donations collected from the public.

To the society if not of foremost importance, at least of prime importance, is the fourth estate as it is popularly called, *viz.*, newspapers.

It helps to educate public opinion and enriches public life.

Though the activities of voluntary social service organisations help in creating healthy social atmosphere, yet the press is the powerful weapon in revealing public opinion.

In fact, the press takes initiative in creating political consciousness and expresses freely and sympathetically the grievances of the common man.

No daily newspaper is published in the district. However, the following weekly newspapers are published at the places shown against them.

(1) *Panati* ... Gunjoti.
(2) *Maratha Samachar* ... Osmanabad.

INTRODUCTION.

The circulation of these newspapers is, however, limited and restricted to the district.

Almost all Marathi and English newspapers published in Bombay and Poona find their way in the district on a large scale. *Loksatta, Sanchar, Maratha, Tarun Bharat* and some Hindi newspapers also have some circulation in the district.

MAHILA MANDAL, LATUR.

The Mahila Mandal, which is managed by the Social Welfare Board, is situated in the Labour Colony, Latur. It conducts handicrafts, stitching and milk distribution centres for the benefit of children and women of the colony.

Periodically, the Mahila Mandal holds *rangoli,* handicrafts and other exhibitions. Every year elocution competitions are also held. On Independence and Republic days special cultural programmes are arranged for the benefit of members staying in the colony. Among other programmes of social interests arranged are community lunch, *Harijan saptah,* etc. The expenditure of the Mandal is met from the grants of the Social Welfare Board, Maharashtra State.

MAHILA MANDAL, OSMANABAD.

The Mahila Mandal, Osmanabad, was established in 1959, with a view to bringing about intellectual and social development among women irrespective of caste, creed and economic status. The affairs of the Mahila Mandal are managed by a committee headed by a President. He is assisted by a secretary and other members. The income and expenditure of the Mandal for the year 1962-63 was Rs. 227.75. Following are some of the activities of the Mandal:—

(*i*) Conducting adult education as well as stitching and handicrafts classes for women ;

(*ii*) arranging exhibitions in *rangoli,* handicrafts and paintings and providing facilities for games such as badminton and carrom.

Besides these activities lectures of eminent persons on birth and death anniversaries of Mahatma Gandhi and Lokmanya Tilak are arranged and are well attended. In *Ganeshotsav,* religious discourses and lectures on topics of general and social interests are arranged. Seminars on different subjects and essay and elocution competitions are also held. The staging of cultural programmes on Independence and Republic days is one of the leading activities of the Mandal.

MAHILA GEETA MANDAL, TULJAPUR.

The Mahila Geeta Mandal, Tuljapur, was established in 1952 with a view to arranging discourses on the *Bhagwat Geeta.* The Mandal celebrates *Geetajayanti* Week with great enthusiasm, when programmes such as *Geeta parayan, pravachan, bhajan* and other types of religious discourses take place for the benefit of the women. In February *Ramajanmotsava* is celebrated with much splendour. The Mandal owns a harmonium, a *tabla* set and some books on religion. It receives an annual grant of Rs. 150

CHAPTER 18. — Public Life and Voluntary Social Service Organisations.

from the Block Development Officer, Tuljapur. The activities of the Mandal are managed by the President, the Secretary and the Treasurer.

NAGARIK SUDHARAK MANDAL, TULJAPUR.

The Nagarik Sudharak Mandal was established in August, 1947, with a view to creating political, social and economic consciousness among the people. *Bhajan* is a regular feature of the Mandal. The Mandal also maintains a library which has a number of books, magazines, newspapers, etc.

MAHARASHTRA EDUCATION SOCIETY, UDGIR.

The Maharashtra Education Society, Udgir, was established in 1962, with the object of spreading education in the rural and urban areas of Udgir tahsil. This was to be realised by—

(i) Establishing schools, colleges and other educational institutions for management and control,

(ii) taking over schools, colleges and other educational institutions for management and control,

(iii) spreading general education and imparting instructions in any other branch of knowledge wherever and whenever feasible, and

(iv) trying to fulfil different educational targets set down in different plans and making available different educational facilities in rural areas.

The Board of Management comprises persons from different walks of life and has 21 members of whom four belong to the farming community. The executive management is vested in the general body, the managing committee and the local governing bodies.

The General Body elects the managing committee for a period of three years.

The society owns 40 acres of land. The society does not receive any grant from Government. However, it received grant from the municipality to the extent of Rs. 75,000.

The society started its first Arts and Science College in June, 1962 when only the Arts wing was inaugurated. In 1962-63 the college had 125 students, a teaching staff of 7 and other clerical staff. In 1963-64 the college started its Science wing and in that year it had 250 students on the roll. In 1964, the college had a teaching staff of 20 and 400 students. The Government made a grant of Rs. 8,000. The grant of the society amounted to Rs. 23,000 for the establishment of the college.

The income and expenditure of the college in the year 1963-64 was Rs. 1,15,862 and Rs. 99,700, respectively.

MAHARASHTRA KAMGAR KALYAN KENDRA, OSMANABAD.

The Maharashtra Kamgar Kalyan Kendra was established in 1961, with a view to creating discipline, unity and collective life among the workers. In 1963-64 the Kendra had a membership of 1,590 including women and children. The Kendra conducts sports competitions every year. In addition the Kendra runs a

music class. Seminars are held on subjects like prohibition. family planning, etc. Drama Competitions and competitions in outdoor games are also held regularly. In 1964, 1,956 members took part in sports competitions.

MAHARASHTRA KAMGAR KALYAN KENDRA, OSMANABAD.

The Kendra conducts an adult education centre which was attended by 150 workers in 1964. It runs a study circle, maintains a library and arranges lectures about hygiene, avoidance of incidence of T.B., etc. every week. The Kendra also runs a milk distribution centre where free milk is supplied to children. The Kendra receives grant equal to the annual expenditure from Social Welfare Board, Maharashtra State.

SANMITRA SAMAJ KALOPASAK MANDAL, OSMANABAD.

The Sanmitra Samaj was established in 1961. It is affiliated to the Marathi Natya Parishad, Bombay. It has a library containing rare books on music, dance and dramatics which are donated by the Marathwada Sanskritik Mandal, Aurangabad.

The Kendra has started the Sane Guruji Kathamala for the benefit of children. The Kendra takes active interest to make children healthy and discipline-conscious. In 1964. 35 students from the Kendra appeared for different Sangeet Examinations conducted by Gandharva Mahavidyalaya. The Panchayat Samiti has donated Rs. 3,000 to Sanmitra Samaj. Among other donations the Samaj has received Rs. 1,712 from Akhil Bharatiya Gandharva Mahavidyalaya and Marathwada Sanskritik Mandal, Aurangabad.

DAYANAND BALWADI, BAHHALGAON.

The Balwadi was established on 26th January 1962 to provide backward class people with educational facilities and bring them on par with boys and girls of other classes.

So far it has received donations to the tune of Rs. 1,770 and an annual Government grant of Rs. 282. The Balwadi arranges various programmes for the children who are looked after by a trained teacher. Occasions such as Independence day and Republic day are celebrated.

MAHILA MANDAL, UMARGA.

The Mahila Mandal, Umarga, was established on 15th August 1960 with a view to educating women in rural areas in domestic and social affairs. The Mandal owns a plot of land but does not have its own building. It has 35 members and arranges *tilgul* and *halad kunku* ceremonies. It has musical instruments such as harmonium and *tabla* set. It also owns a sewing machine. Every week *bhajan* is arranged by the Mandal for the benefit of women. The Mandal has an ambitious plan to build a temple. The Mandal is managed by a committee headed by the president and assisted by secretary and a treasurer. The income and expenditure of the Mandal for 1963-64 was Rs. 20 and Rs. 25. respectively. The Mandal had 35 members in the same year.

SOCIAL WELFARE SOCIETY, JEWALI.

The Social Welfare Society, Jewali, established in June 1958, aims to extend the social welfare activities to rural areas, to look after the welfare of women and children, and to extend help to disabled persons by giving them vocational guidance and by

CHAPTER 18. Public Life and Voluntary Social Service Organisations. SOCIAL WELFARE SOCIETY, JEWALI.

enabling them to lead a better life. The society owns property worth Rs. 3,000. The society runs six institutes, four of which are located at Jewali and two at Murum.

The society has three types of members *viz.* donors, patrons and life members. All these members constitute the general body. The general body elects the president, the vice-president and the joint secretary. The Board of Management consists of 15 members and its terms is for 5 years. It manages the day to day administration of the society. Its income for 1963-64 was Rs. 5,000 and expenditure was Rs. 4,875.

JYOTIBA PHULE SAMAJ SUDHARAK MANDAL.

The Mandal was established on 14th October 1961. It aims at spreading literacy, educating people in family planning, removing untouchability, developing the spirit of selfhelp and benevolence. and fostering the qualities of team-spirit, sportsmanship, etc helping the needy and imparting agricultural knowledge tc the peasants.

The managing committee which conducts the day to day affairs of the Mandal consists of seven members and its term of office is for three years.

The Mandal runs a *balak* mandir, a housing society, hostels for backward class boys, night schools and adult education classes.

SIDDARTH MANDAL, MURUM.

The Siddharth Mandal was established on 21st July 1955. It aims to make people politically and socially conscious of their rights and duties. In 1963-64 the Mandal had 180 members.

The Mandal maintains a library known as Dr. Ambedkar Vachanalaya. The office-bearers are the president, the librarian and the treasurer. The executive committee has nine members The library is situated in a modern building and is well maintained. In 1963-64 the income and expenditure of the Mandal was Rs. 1,414. The Government has given a grant of Rs. 500 to the library. The library has 500 books on various subjects.

KALOPASAK MANDAL, LATUR.

The Kalopasak Mandal, Latur, was established on *Makar Sankrant* day in 1956 and was registered in 1958. It aims at cultivating a taste for music, dance and other arts among the people.

The beginning of the Kalopasak Mandal was marked by staging a Marathi drama. Since then the authorities of the Mandal stage one Marathi drama every year. In 1959, the Mandal participated in Mumbai Rajya Marathi Natya Mahotsava and secured the first prize for Marathwada region. Again in 1960, it secured the third prize for Marathwada region. In 1962 many variety entertainment programmes were staged which were very popular. The Mandal held Rajya Natya Mahotsav competitions in Osmanabad. The Mandal has 425 members. It owns stagery and other property worth Rs. 3,000. In 1963 its income of Rs. 2,494 was squared up by its expenditure.

BHARAT SHIKSHAN SANSTHA, UMARGA.

Bharat Shikshan Sanstha was established in 1941. The main aim of this institution is to educate masses in rural areas. Under its management are five schools and an Arts and Science College. Of the schools one is a multipurpose high school. What follows is a brief account of its schools and a college.

Bharat Vidyalaya, Umarga.

The School imparts education up to 10th standard. Most of the students come from rural areas. In 1962-63 there were 1,062 boys and girls as against 780 in 1961-62 and 784 in 1960-61. There were thirty teachers in the school of whom four were trained graduates, four were graduates and the rest were S.S.L.C. trained. The school awards a number of scholarships for the benefit of its students. The school has a library of its own and has 1,703 books in it. The library keeps daily newspapers, bi-weeklies, weeklies, magazines and other periodicals. The school has a boys' hostel. In 1961-62 there were 260 boys in the hostel. The hostel accommodates students from Shri Chhatrapati College and Bharat Vidyalaya as well. Among 1062 boys and girls, there were 62 Harijan students and six other backward class students who had availed of the facilities offered by Social Welfare Board in 1962-63. In 1961-62 the school had a balanced budget of Rs. 67,154.

Multipurpose High School.

The school was started in 1959. It gives instructions up to 11th standard and had 193 students in 1960-61. The school is located on a plot of land admeasuring 15 acres. In 1960-61 the school received a donation of Rs. 25,000 from local merchants for the purchase of furniture and scientific equipment. So far the Government have given Rs. 16,000 for equipment and Rs. 32,000 towards the construction of its new building. In 1960-61 the budget of the school stood balanced at Rs. 2,14,159.

Shri Chhatrapati Shivaji College, Umarga.

The college was started on 20th June 1959. The Department of Education, Government of Maharashtra gave a grant of Rs. 80,000 to the college. In addition the Government gave a plot of land admeasuring 31 acres at a very nominal rate. The society has collected about Rs. 1,75,000 from the business community. The society proposes to construct a building which may cost about Rs. 6 lakhs.

In 1961-62 the strength of the college was 225 including 8 girls. The income as well as expenditure for the two years 1961 and 1962 stood at Rs. 4,53,970.

DR. AMBEDKAR VACHANALAYA, MURUM.

This library was established by the Siddharth Mandal in 1955 with a view to creating a sense of enlightened citizenship among people. In 1963-64 it had 180 members. Its income and expenditure stood at Rs. 1,413 for the same year. In 1963-64 Government gave a grant of Rs. 500 to the library.

The affairs of the Mandal are managed by a committee of nine members elected by the general body of members.

CHAPTER 18

Public Life and Voluntary Social Service Organisations.

JANATA VACHANALAYA, UMARGA.

The library has a building of its own constructed at a cost of Rs. 10,000. The library has about 600 books, besides newspapers, magazines, journals and weeklies etc.

The library was established on 26th January 1958. A large number of people avail of the reading room. The library has a home-lending section and about 200 books are lend for home-reading. The library possesses books, journals, magazines giving current political, social and scientific events and varied literature for children.

GOSEWA MANDAL, GHATPIMPRI.

The Gosewa Mandal established on 26th January 1949, aims at protection of cows. The Gosewa Mandal rears cows. Its annual expenditure which comes to Rs. 1,042 is squared up from its income.

SOMNATHPUR TARUN MANDAL, SOMNATHPUR.

For the all-round development of the village with special reference to religious, cultural and educational aspects, the Tarun Mandal was founded in 1962 at Somnathpur.

Since its inception the mandal had constructed village roads. The village temple has been repaired and improved upon. The mandal had also started an adult education class where over 65 per cent of the villagers are made literate.

The mandal had a membership of 25. The mandal does not receive any Governmental or non-Governmental aid.

In 1964-65 the income and expenditure of the mandal amounted to Rs. 75.

CHAPTER 19—PLACES

CHAPTER 19.

Places.

AHMADPUR.

AHMADPUR, WITH A POPULATION OF 7,976 ACCORDING TO THE 1961 Census, is the headquarters of the *tahsil* of the same name producing *kharif* jowar, groundnut and cotton. It is situated at the point where the road from Āmbejogāī meets the main road from Lātūr to Nāndeḍ. River Vākī, on which a water-supply scheme is proposed to be constructed, flows a little over half a kilometre to the west of the town.

Municipality.

Constitution: The municipality here was established in 1954. Its jurisdiction extends over an area of 25.39 km² (9.8 sq. miles). The municipal committee headed by the president looks after its administrative business.

Finance: In 1963-64 the total municipal income derived from sources like municipal rates and taxes, miscellaneous, and grants and contributions and the like but excluding that received under extraordinary and debt heads amounted to Rs. 21,286.36. During the same year expenditure incurred on various heads like administrative and collection charges, public health, safety, convenience and instruction, and miscellaneous amounted to Rs. 31,870. This sum also excludes expenditure due to extra-ordinary and debt heads.

Health, Sanitation and Water-Supply: A civil dispensary maintained by the government and a maternity home recently started by the municipality are the only institutions affording medical relief to the public. The Zillā Pariṣad maintains a veterinary dispensary. However, prompt steps are taken in co-operation with the government agency to effectively check any outbreak of epidemics. The town has only *kucchā* drains to regulate the sullage. Well water would soon be replaced by tap water drawn from the river Vākī.

Education: Primary education is compulsory and is managed by the Zillā Pariṣad. There are four primary schools and two high schools of which one is conducted by the government and the other by a private body. The only library of the town, having a collection of over 1,200 books, is maintained by the municipality.

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CHAPTER 19.

Places.

AHMADPUR.

Municipality.

The communities concerned use and maintain the cremation and burial grounds.

Ahmadpūr has also the offices of the *tahsildār*, the *pañcāyat samiti*, the sub-registrar and a civil and a criminal court and a police station. It has post and telegraph and telephone facilities.

Objects.

The only object of interest in the town is the *samādhi* of the *Guru* of Akkalkoṭ Svāmī. It is a simple structure with a *maṭh* known as Nagendra Bhāratī *Maṭh*. There are temples dedicated to Bālājī, Mahādev, Devī of Māhur and Dattātreya but none of these claim any architectural importance. There is also a *dargāh* of Nusratullāh Śāh Kādrī.

ANDORA.

Andorā, with 4,608 inhabitants as per the 1961 Census, is largely an agricultural village in Tuljāpūr *tahsil* known for its ancient shrine of Khaṇḍobā. Legend tells that Śaṅkar descended on earth in Khaṇḍobā incarnation to destroy two demons, Paṇī and Pallā, who were harassing the innocent inhabitants. As he killed the demons with a *khaḍga* (sword) the deity came to be called as Khaḍgobā which later became Khaṇḍobā. The original seat of this deity is at Mailār, also a village in Osmānābād, but later, yielding to the devout prayers of its worshipper Damayantī, it appeared at Naldurg and from thence to Andorā. At each of these places there are *hemāḍpantī* temples built in honour of Khaṇḍobā. The one at Andorā has two solid entrances on the northern and western sides, respectively, with cloisters on the northern side. In front of the vestibule there is the *sabhāmaṇḍap* with a *nandī* image installed in its centre. The temple held *inām* lands from Chatrapatī Śāhū, the Marāṭhā king. The deity is held deeply in reverence by the village folk and on Sundays, many devotees pay visits to the temple. All the major Hindu festivals are celebrated at the temple. Many people also use the temple premises to solemnise marriages and perform such other ceremonies. Andorā has a post office, educational facilities up to matriculation and a medical practitioner. Monday is the weekly bazar day.

AUSA.

Ausā, with 10,007 inhabitants in 1961, is the headquarters of the *tahsil* of the same name, situated 20 kilometres to the south-west of Lātūr, near the head of a small tributary of the Tāvarjā. It is a municipal town.

Municipality.

Though the town had a municipality even prior to 1953, the elected municipal council started functioning since that year only. It is composed of 15 councillors with a president as the head. The municipality has an area of 38.60 km^2 (14.9 sq. miles) under its jurisdiction.

Finance: In 1965-66 the total municipal income derived from various sources amounted to Rs. 42,259 and expenditure to Rs. 61,304 in the same year.

Health, Sanitation and Water Supply: Two dispensaries, one civil and the other veterinary, are conducted by the Zillā Pariṣad. For the construction of the building of the veterinary dispensary, the municipality contributed Rs. 4,000. For the present the town has only *kucchā* drains. It is, however, proposed to construct *puccā* B type drains for which a loan amounting to Rs. 29,805 has been obtained from the government. The town populace depends on wells for its water supply. A scheme for the supply of tap water, estimated to cost Rs. 10 lakhs approximately, has been submitted to the government for approval

Education: Primary education is compulsory. It is looked after by the Zillā Pariṣad. The town has two pre-primary schools one each conducted by Zilla Pariṣad and a private body, respectively, one primary and one middle school and two high schools. Ausā has only one privately managed library.

Cremation and burial places are used and maintained by the respective communities.

Objects.
The Fort.

The centre of attraction is a huge historical fort covering a little over five hectares (13 acres) in area and lying 3.21 km (2 miles) due south of the inhabited locality. In the decrepit old buildings of the fort are at present housed the offices of *māmlatdār*, the municipality and the sub-registry. These will, however, be removed to the new buildings which is being constructed at the northern end of the town. The fort featured prominently in the conflicts between the Deccan Sultanates in the post Bahamanī period. In later days it was captured by Malik Ambar in 1014 *Hijri* and was renamed by him as Ambarāpūr which was later changed to Amrāpūr. Exactly how and at what period of time the name was changed to Ausā again is not known. The settlement which came to grow around it also came to be called after the name of the fort. The fort is situated in a depression surrounded by high ground on all the sides so that from its highest point one can have a view of the approaching armies even at a great distance while the main parts of the fort remain hidden from the latter. Almost square in shape, the fort has a moat or *khandak* (ditch) around, nearly 36.58 metres (120 ft) in width, now nearly dry, some parts of it being used for washing and bathing, and some for growing crops. As in the case of Kandhār fort in Nānded district, it has a glacis, a retaining wall, a covered way, a double rampart fortified further with massive bastions, which are mostly semi-circular mounted with huge cannon. Some of these guns bear the names of Turkish engineers in service under Ādil Śāhī and Nizām Śāhī kings. At present there are no buildings of any note except for a recent *Bāradarī* constructed by Colonel Meadows Taylor on a circular bastion of the fortification adjoining the first inner gateway of the fort. It has a typical touch of western mode of construction and commands an excellent view of the fort buildings and the surrounding areas. It also affords a dim view of Lātūr town.

CHAPTER 19.

Places.

AUSA.

Objects.

The Fort.

There are some badly abraded Nāgarī inscriptions fitted into the stone masonry of the guard rooms. One of them records the name of Murtazā Nizām Śāh and the date 1529. Besides the other buildings, there is the usual *Pāṇī mahāl* in a ruined condition, quite a few large wells now unused, a mosque and a *dargāh* of one Sayyad Sādat. It is also believed that there is an underground passage, big enough to allow an elephant to pass, leading from the fort to a commanding hillock named Sultān *ṭekaḍī*, only 3.21 km (2 miles) off. To-day the fort for the most part is in a dilapidated condition, its inside overgrown with grass and wild bushy growth infested with snakes. Outside the fort is an old Jāmā mosque and in the prayer niche are two inscriptions in Persian, which record the names of Emperor Auraṅgzeb and Sohrāb Khān, the builder of the mosque. It was built in 1680.

Śrī Vīrnāth Mallanāth Mahārāj Mandir.

Another attraction of the town is the temple of Vīrnāth Mallanāth Mahārāj. Located in Bhusār *gallī* of the town, it is a place of worship of the Liṅgāyat *Panthīs* of *Bhāgvat Paramparā*, whose foundation was laid by Vīrnāth Mahārāj and the superstructure raised by his son and successor Mallanāth Mahārāj. Completed in 1529 *Fasli*, it is a double storeyed edifice of stone, moderately decorated with some excellent carvings. Born in *Śaka* 1692 in a family of Śiva worshippers at Nīlaṅgā, Vīrnāth was more attracted towards the worship of Viṭṭhal and made an annual pilgrimage to Paṇḍharpūr. Towards the fag-end of his career he shifted to Ausā, laid the foundation of this temple and took *samādhi* a few years later in *Śaka* 1777. He was succeeded to the *gādī* by his son Mallanāth Mahārāj, who in turn was succeeded by Vīrnāth Guru Mahārāj, popularly known as Guru Bābā. Guru Bābā was the grandson of Vīrnāth. Vīrnāth Mahārāj is known for the composition of some 3,500 unpublished *obhaṅgas*, songs composed in praise of god, a handwritten copy of which has been preserved in the temple. His son, besides composing quite a few *abhaṅgas* which have since been published, wrote his father's biography in verse. He has to his credit another *granth* by name *Jñāneśvarī Rasāmṛt*. He achieved greater fame than his father. Entered through a beautifully decorated entrance bearing the date of its construction as also engraved images of *Guru Paramparā* and the *Daśāvatāra*, the *maṇḍap* hall is 3.251 sq. metres (35 ft. square) with a sort of platform on the sides. It is lined with ten pillars bearing some fine carvings. The arches formed in between these pillars are similarly decorated. Above, is a double storey of galleries lined with smaller pillars forming some 30 arches on each storey. These pillars and arches are also ornamented with designs. But whereas the lower storey of galleries has room for the visitors, the upper one is just a decorative piece adding lustre to the temple and hence has no space as such. The temple houses the *samādhis* of Vīrnāth Mahārāj and his wife, Mallanāth and Guru Bābā, all of them covered with either silver or brass facial plaques. Near the *samādhi* of Vīrnāth Mahārāj is the *simhāsan* of Eknāth Mahārāj covered with a silver facial plaque and

Śrī Vīrnāth Mallanāth Mahārāj Mandir.

established by Vīrnāth himself. To the left of this is that of Guṇḍā Mahārāj Deglurkar, the *Guru* of Vīrnāth. An idol of Viṭhobā wearing a silver crown is seen to the left of Mallanāth's *samādhi*. Though the *samādhis* are housed in only one *gābhārā* constructed along the course of the wall of the *maṇḍap*, they have, however, separate entrances. A fair beginning from *Jyeṣṭha Śuddha Dvādaśī* and lasting for seven days is held at this temple. It is attended by over 20,000 persons. Guru Bābā started the practice of taking the palanquin from here to Paṇḍharpūr every year and since then it is continued. Disciples of Vīrnāth Mahārāj are spread all over Mahārāṣtra, in particular in Marāthvāḍā and Karṇāṭak. To-day one Jñāneśvar Guru Mahārāj looks after the temple establishment. In the vicinity is a small but lovely shrine dedicated to Bālājī. One and a half kilometres to the south of the town, standing in the midst of extensive green meadows, is a small shrine housing the *samādhi* of one Gurupad Svāmī. In front it has three gorgeously decorated arches. Adorned with a small *śikhar* it also contains a brass image of the *Svāmī*. It is deeply held in reverence by the Liṅgāyats and is said to have been built by one Śivāppā Halkuḍe. On the day of *Vijayā Daśamī* a few persons gather at this temple to pay their homage to the *Svāmī*. Ausā has *māmlatdār's* office, revenue, civil and criminal courts, post and telegraph facilities, a police station and a civil hospital. There is a rest house also.

BHOOM.

Bhoom, with a population of 5,475 in 1961, is the headquarters town of the *mahāl* of that name, and was once held in *jāgir* by Rāv Rambhā from Nizām Ali, the Nizām of Hyderābād whom he safely conducted to Hyderābād after his defeat at Khardā. The town is situated on the banks of the Bāṇgaṅgā river, which divides it into two halves, near the foot of the hills adjoining the plateau edge. Excepting the southern side, it is surrounded by a circular line of hills. That part of the town on the eastern side of the river with the state transport terminal and the *tahsil* level offices at the extreme eastern end is known as the *Peṭh* and on the opposite side as the *Kasbā* with an antique *gaḍhī* or mud fort. Both the parts of the town are connected by a road-bridge built some few years ago. As seen from the top of the *gaḍhī*, mud-roofed houses predominate on the north while on the west and the south there are those with corrugated iron-sheet roofs. In the *Peṭh* part also most of the houses have corrugated iron-sheet roofs.

Municipality.

Constitution: Established in 1946, the municipal jurisdiction extends over an area of 40.92 km^2 (15.8 sq. miles). A council of 15 members presided over by a president looks after the administration of the municipality. The income of the municipality derived from various sources like taxes, municipal property and powers apart from taxation and grants and contributions amounted to Rs. 68,438 in 1966-67. During the same year the expenditure stood at Rs. 66,969.

CHAPTER 19.
Places.
BHOOM.
Municipality.

Health, Sanitation and Water Supply: In respect of medical facilities the town is adequately served, there being two civil dispensaries, one each conducted by the municipality and the government. The Zillā Pariṣad maintains a maternity home and a veterinary dispensary. The town has only *kucchā* drains recently dug by the municipality at a cost of Rs. 5,000. Excepting the *Peṭh* area of the town which is served by tap water from an overhead tank installed at a cost of Rs. 7,000, people in other parts of the town solely depend upon wells and the Bāṇgaṅgā river. During summer, water is obtained by driving holes in the sandy bed of the river.

Education: Primary education is compulsory, and is looked after by the Zillā Pariṣad. There are a pre-primary, one primary and a middle-*cum*-high schools in the town. A handicraft school imparting training in carpentry is conducted by the Zillā Pariṣad. The town has two libraries, one each maintained by the Zillā Pariṣad and the municipality.

Cremation and burial places are privately managed by the respective communities.

About half a mile from Bhoom on the crest of a hillock is a temple known as Alam Prabhu *Mandir*. Bhoom has a police station, post and telegraph facilities, a marketing society and a co-operative supervising union.

BORGAON.

Borgāṅv, with 892 inhabitants in 1961, is a small, insignificant village in Ausā *tahsil* known for an ancient shrine of Nakuleśvar. The temple situated to the north-west of the village is believed by the people to have been first established by Nakula, the fourth of the five Pāṇḍavas and hence called Nakuleśvar. Surrounded by a compound wall of 34.14 x 27.43 metres (112' x 90') dimensions, now ruined for the most part, with an imposing entrance on the northern side, the temple has two stone masonry *dīpmāḷs*, (lamp pillars) each of the height of 6.10 metres (20 ft.), in its front. The temple, showing signs of decay, has a spacious *sabhāmaṇḍap* with a statue of *nandī* installed in its centre. The vestibule contains the *liṅga* symbol, flanked by two smaller ones. On one of these is installed a copper image of Nakuleśvar. It has a fine *śikhar* having niches filled with divine and human figurines. Four small *nandī* statues have been fixed in four of its corners. Of the festivals celebrated, the one beginning from *Āṣāḍha Śuddha ekādaśī* and lasting till *paurṇimā*, is the major one and on this occasion the palanquin of the deity is taken round, followed by a large procession. The palanquin is also taken around the village on *Caitra Śuddha* and *Kārtik Śuddha Pratipadā*. Borgāṅv has a primary school. Weekly bazar is held on Thursdays. Wells are the only source of drinking water.

BORI.

Borī, situated on the banks of the Māṇjrā river, is an agricultural village in Lātūr *tahsil* lying east of it with a population of 2,103 as per the 1961 Census. It is known for an old shrine of

Bori.

Ṛṣināth, a local saint. From the style of the construction of the temple which is almost *Hemāḍpantī*, as also its antiquity, his period could be placed sometime in the 13th century A.D. Encircled by a compound wall, now almost in shambles, the temple contains besides the idol of Ṛṣināth that of Ambābāī, both donning silver crowns. Their eye sockets are studded with some bright, precious beads. Columns have been arranged around the vestibule in a circular manner. The temple holds 12.140 hectares (30 acres) of *inām* land. A trust looks after its maintenance. An annual fair lasting for two days is held on every *Vaiśākh Śuddha Ṣaṣṭhī*. Borī has a post office, a middle school and a medical practitioner.

Chincholi Ballalnaih.

Ciñcolī Ballāḷnāth, lying 4.82 km (3 miles) north of the Lātūr-Bārśī road is a village in Lātūr *tahsil* with in 1961, 2,754 inhabitants. To the north of it there is an antique shrine of Bhairavnāth encompassed by a 18.29 x 12.19 metres compound wall which has given way at some places. The temple is of solid masonry, small in size (15′ x 10′=4.57 x 3.05 metres) and holds a black flint stone idol of Bhairavnāth with a *liṅga* nearby. In front of the idol are the silver *pādukās* of the god installed on a marble pedestal. Installed in the *maṇḍap* is a fine statue of *nandī* in the traditional pose. Some cloisters to accommodate the pilgrims have also been provided. Two fairs, one on *Caitra Vadya Aṣṭamī* and the other on *Kārttika Vadya Aṣṭamī* are held in honour of the deity. Both the fairs attract a crowd of well over 1,000. The temple is maintained from the income of the *inām* land as also from contributions received from the people. On every Monday of *Śrāvaṇ* month a large number of devotees pray at the temple. The village has a post office, a middle school and a dispensary. The weekly bazar is held on Sundays.

Chinchpur Bk.

Ciñcpūr Bk., comprising the three hamlets of Śaṅkarvāḍī, Laṅgoṭvāḍī and Pāṇḍharevāḍī, is a village in Pareṇḍā *tahsil* with in 1961, 2,420 inhabitants. It lies almost on the western border of the *tahsil* along the bank of the Khairī river and grows mostly *kharif* crops. It lays claim in historical importance and it is said that before the battle of Khardā in which the Nizām was finally defeated by the Marāṭhās, a few preliminary clashes took place on a hill not far from the village. The hill is known as *Rāṇa Ṭekaḍī*. The village probably derives its name from the existence of a few tamarind groves (tamarind-*ciñc*) in one of which were supposed to be hidden seven *liṅga* symbols. Hence the village was also called as *Sāt Siddhāñce Ciñcpūr*. In later times mosques were constructed on this place and the local name changed from *Sāt Siddhāñce Ciñpūr* to *Mashidīñce Ciñcpūr*. There are two temples dedicated one each to Mahādev and Hanumān and a mosque. Of the temple of Mahādev it is said that it was built by one Sadāśivrāv Pāṭil praying to the god to bless him with a son. It is commonly believed that snake-bitten persons are cured if kept in the above mentioned mosque for some time. The annual dolā procession taken by the Muslim inhabitants of the

CHAPTER 19. Places.

village is the only occasion when a large number of persons gathers together.

DOMGAON.

Domgāṅv, a village in Pareṇḍā tahsil situated on its western boundary along the banks of the Sīnā, had in 1961 a population of 1,091. It is known for an antique shrine of Rāma and the *samādhi* of Kalyāṇ Svāmī, the chief disciple of Rāmdās Svāmī, who came to stay here at the command of his *guru*. It is said that once when the *guru* and the *śiṣya* were travelling from Pareṇḍā to Ḍoṅjā the *śiṣya* began to lag behind. On questioning, the *śiṣya* replied that a thorn had pricked his foot. This was somewhere near Ḍomgāṅv and while Kālyāṇ Svāmī was engaged in removing the thorn, Rāmdās Svāmī made a circle of stones around the thorny bush so that other passersby may not suffer like Kalyāṇ Svāmī. Later Kalyāṇ Svāmī was asked to reside at Ḍomgāṅv, Pareṇḍā and Ḍoṅjā by turn, staying at each place for four months in a year. It was at Ḍomgāṅv that Kalyāṇ Svāmī passed away from this world on *Āṣāḍha Śuddha Trayodaśi sake* 1636. Two and a half centuries ago, the then Deśmukh of the village wanted to erect a small memorial for the revered Svāmī in the form of a *samādhi* as the original *samādhi* could not be traced. But prior to the day on which the work was to begin, the Deśmukh was told to desist by the Svāmī in a vision, and was also given to understand the place of the original *samādhi* on the Sīnā banks where he would find two cows fondling each other on *Caitra Śuddha Navamī*. Accordingly, the *samādhi* was unearthed amidst great rejoicings. A strange incident is supposed to have taken place while unearthing it. When the spade struck against the *samādhi*, blood began to ooze out and stopped peremptorily when the alarmed villagers offered prayers and apologies.

An inscription found in the temple states that the temple dedicated to Rāma and also housing the *samādhi* was built by Rāṇī Sakvārbāī, Queen of Chatrapati Śāhū. Rāmdās Svāmī is supposed to have told her in a dream to build it. The temple occupying a total area of 60.960 x 45.720 metres (200′ x 150′) and encircled by a compound wall is a solid structure in masonry. It stands on a 6.096 metres (20 ft.) high dais approached by a flight of stairs. The shrine consists of a spacious outer *maṇḍap* supported on six strong pillars ornamented with some rare carvings. On its floor a large tortoise image has been fixed and the ceiling is decorated with chandeliers and *haṇḍīs*. This part of the temple is said to have been built by one Rāmbhāu at a much later date. Beyond this is the inner *maṇḍap* and the image chamber. Its doorframe is plated with brass and contains the idols of Rama, Lakṣmaṇ and Sītā. In front is the *samādhi* of Kalyāṇ Svāmī. Within the temple premises there is also a small shrine of Hanumān. In all, three festivals, one in *Caitra, i.e., Rāma Navamī* lasting for nine days, the other on *Caitra Paurṇimā, i.e., Hanumān Jayantī* and the third on *Āṣāḍha Śuddha Trayodaśi, i.e.*, the death anniversary of Kalyāṇ Svāmī, are held at the temple. Two copies of the Dasbodha in golden and silver letters

made by Kalyāṇ Svāmī himself have been preserved in the temple.

DOMGAON.

Along the Ḍomgāṅv-Pareṇḍā road, at a mile's (1.60 km.) distance is a temple dedicated to Yamāī Devī. Ḍomgāṅv has a post office and a primary school.

DONJA.

Ḍoñjā with in 1961, 2,382 inhabitants, is largely an agricultural village in Pareṇḍā *tahsil*, situated on the banks of the Sīnā river it is also drained by two other smaller rivulets, *viz.*, the Khairi and the Nālī. The village is also known as Kasābāñce Ḍoñje on account of the predominance of families bearing Kasāb as their surname. The soil around is the finest of the black cotton soils yielding rich crops of cotton, jowar, wheat and, to a lesser extent, gram.

On the banks of the Khaīrī, crowning the top of a hillock and commanding a fine view of the country around, is an antique shrine of goddess Ambikā, resembling almost a miniature fort. It is well protected by rampart walls fortified by four bastions. A flight of nearly seventy to eighty well-built stone-stairs gives access to the temple. Immediately inside there are three *dipmāḷs*, lamp-pillars, each of the height of nearly 6.096 metres (20 ft.). The goddess is held deeply in reverence and on the occasion of the fair held on *Kārtik Paurṇimā* about three to four thousand people gather. The village has an insignificant mosque and smaller temples dedicated to Māruti, Śaṅkar and Viṭṭhal. Besides the usual educational facilities, there is a post office. The weekly bazar is held on Thursdays.

A litle over three kilometres (2 miles) away from the village, at the point of the confluence of the Sīnā and the Nālī is a temple dedicated to Mahādev. The annual fair held in honour of that deity on *Mahāśivrātra* draws a crowd of over five thousand.

GANGAPUR.

Gaṅgāpūr, having a *Hemāḍpantī* temple dedicated to Gaṅgadevī from which the village name seems to have been derived, is a village with 2,436 inhabitants in 1961, in Lātūr *tahsil*. Lying four furlongs north of the village the temple, in addition to the idol of the goddess, contains a sand stone *liṅga* of Mahādev and an idol of Śaṅkar installed on a pedestal. Gaṅgādevī is the village deity and on the occasion of marriage or such other ceremonies invitation is first extended to this goddess. The temple is of 7.62 x 6.10 metres (25' x 20') dimensions with a water tank 6.10 x 9.14 metres (20' x 30') in the front. In the month of *Caitra* an annual fair attended by over 1,500 persons is held. The only prominent feature of the fair is a wrestling competition. The village has a primary school and a post office.

GHARANI.

Gharaṇī with in 1961, 1,987 inhabitants, is largely an agricultural village in Ahmadpūr *tahsil* lying about 32.18 km. (20 miles) west of the *tahsil* headquarters. It has settled along the banks of the Gharaṇī river flowing in a north-south direction, from which perhaps it takes its name. Across it a dam is being built some 8 km. (5 miles) down the village. Groundnut, jowar, sugarcane

CHAPTER 19.

Places.

GHARANI.

and wheat are the chief crops grown. The latter two are chiefly grown on well water. Gharaṇī has a primary school teaching up to the sixth standard, a leprosy prevention centre, a post office, three *dharmaśālās* and a rest house. From an entrance gate or *ves*, still standing, it seems that the village had once protective defence walls around. There are temples dedicated to Hanumān and Mahādev, at the former of which *Hanumān Jayantī* attended by over 2,000 persons is celebrated annually. On the occasion, the entire village is served free food or what is called *gāṅv jevaṇ*. Its *maṇḍap* hall is 18.28 x 6.10 metres (60′ x 20′) and the vestibule containing the image of the deity engraved on a slab of stone 3.048 x 3.048 metres (10′ x 10′). The Lātūr Road about 4.82 km. (3 miles) east of Gharaṇī is the nearest railway station.

HAREGAON.

Haregāṅv, with 1,405 inhabitants in 1961, is primarily an agricultural village in Ausā *tahsil*. Two furlongs west of the settlement are temples dedicated to Nāmdev Mahārāj and Eknāth Mahārāj, two of the most eminent saints of Mahārāṣṭra. Whereas the outer parts or what may be termed as *maṇḍaps* of these temples are square in shape the inner parts or the *gābhārās* are circular. Both are likewise crowned with *śikhars* having glittering brass spires. In the vestibule of the first of these temples there are, besides the *pādukās* of Sant Nāmdev, idols of Viṭṭhal and Rakhumāī. The vestibule of the temple of Eknāth Mahārāj contains in addition to his *pādukās*, an idol of Vyaṇkaṭeś. In the south-eastern corner of this shrine there is a cellar supposed to have been utilised by Eknāth Mahārāj for meditation. Detached from these shrines a spacious hall has been built. Arrangement has also been made to accommodate the pilgrims. An interesting tale is told as to how Nāmdev temple came to be built on the spot where it stands to-day. It is said that Sant Nāmdev after making a pilgrimage of all the holy places in India halted along with Sant Jñāneśvar at a spot one furlong away from the present temple under a banyan tree. A *kuṇḍ* in a dilapidated condition is pointed out to be the *Kāśī* which Nāmdev created there for his ablutions. Now it so happened that an old man regularly began to call on Nāmdev for the *darśan*. One day he requested Nāmdev to shift his camp to the village and save him the trouble of walking three furlongs' distance every day. Nāmdev agreeing sat on an elephant faced stone asking the old man that he should not look back. The rock began to follow the old man and hardly a furlong had been covered when the old man, unable to resist the temptation looked back and the stone came to a halt. This is how the temple came to be built here. The elephant faced rock seen in the *maṇḍap* is pointed out to be the same, and hence, people worship it. Nāmdev's *puṇyatithi* is celebrated on *Āṣāḍh Śuddha Ekādaśī*. Haregāṅv has a primary school teaching up to the sixth standard, a post office and a medical practitioner.

JAWALA.

Javaḷā, popularly known as Javaḷā Nizāmuddin, is a large village in Pareṇḍā *tahsil* lying on its eastern border and having a population of 2,811 as per the 1961 Census. It is told that the

original name of the village was Borgāṅv Zāḍī, so called because of the dense forests then on its outskirts. It was subsequently changed to Javaḷā Nizāmuddin by the order of the Nizām of Hyderābād in order to commemorate one Javaḷ Khān, a notorious dacoit and one Nizāmuddin, an officer in the service of the Nizām charged with the duty of arresting the former. The story goes that Javaḷ Khān looted the wealthy people of the surrounding region to enrich the poor and took shelter in the dense forests which he had made his base of operations. Nizāmuddin though reluctant to arrest Javaḷ Khān had to carry out the orders. Javaḷ Khān was arrested and incarcerated, but subsequently released through the good offices of Nizāmuddin who also resigned service and became a recluse. Javaḷ Khān also led a peaceful life thence-forward. Even to-day a simple masonry structure is pointed out as being the tomb of Nizāmuddin which is greatly revered by the Muslims. It is even believed that he fulfils the desires of his devotees. In September-October an *urus* is held in honour of Nizāmuddin who is now considered to be an *avaliyā*.

At one time the entire village was fortified by a strong stone-masonry wall with three solid gates, but to-day except for the gates nothing of the wall remains. The village lays claim to great antiquity and the ruins of many old structures testify to this. In 1306 *Fasli* an idol of Keśavrāj was discovered in the village. There is an old *Hemāḍpanti* temple dedicated to Mahadev and is supposed to have been built in the 13th century by the then *Jahāgirdār* of Bhoom. It is also said that there were six more such temples. Among other temples the one dedicated to Māruti and lying just within the precincts of the gate on the western side and that of Viṭṭhal recently renovated at a cost of Rs. 3,000 may be mentioned.

Javaḷā has yet another *dargāh* built by Rāje Rāv Rambhā, the then *Jahāgirdār* of Bhoom, in honour of one Rahimtullā, an *avaliyā* of local importance, whom he considered as his *guru*. It is a solid structure with a vaulted dome built at a cost of Rs. 50,000. It is held in high reverence by the Muslims. The village has a well, known as Sakhrubāī well whose water is believed to have potent effects. Javaḷā has a subsidised medical practitioner, a middle school and a post office. The weekly bazar, attended by over 1,200 persons, is held on Wednesdays.

KALAM.

Kaḷam, with a population of 7,297 is the headquarters of the *tahsil* of the same name situated on the outskirt of the rich Māñjrā valley and is typical of the settlements situated on the banks of rivers. It has the advantage of location near a road bridge across the Māñjrā and hence serves as a route centre on the Bārśī-Paralī road with minor roads leading to Kaij and Dhārūr on the north and to Dhokī on the south. There are a few houses with wholly stone walls, but the use of bricks for walls is more common here than in any other part of the district. The streets are comparatively neat and wide.

CHAPTER 19. — Places. KALAM. Municipality.

Constitution: Kaḷam is a municipal town with the municipal limits extending over an area of 18.90 km² (7.3 sq. miles). A committee of 14 councillors with a president at the head looks after the administration of the municipality.

Finance: In 1963-64 income accrued from sources like taxes, property and powers, and grants and contributions amounted to Rs. 97,116.97. During the same year expenditure incurred on such heads as general administration and collection, public safety, convenience and health and miscellaneous came to Rs. 73,049.62.

Health, Sanitation and Water Supply:* The town has a civil and a veterinary dispensary, both of which are conducted by the Zillā Pariṣad. Cholera, till recently, was the most common epidemic affecting the town. However, efforts to contain it by means of vaccination and inoculation have been amply rewarded. With the exception of the main square which has stone-lined gutters, the town has only *kucchā* drains. At present the town populace depends on well water. However, a water-works estimated to cost Rs. 4,96,600 has already been sanctioned by the government and is awaiting implementation.

Education: Primary education is compulsory in the town. It is under the management of the Zillā Pariṣad. The town has two primary and two high schools. Of the latter, one each is under the management of the government and a private body.

Cremation and burial places are maintained and used by the communities concerned.

OBJECTS.

The town has no object of interest except a decrepit old *gaḍhi* or mud fort on the river bank. There are also temples dedicated to Mahādev, Bālājī, and Māruti, none of which is of much significance.

KAKRAMBA.

Kakrambā, largely an agricultural village in Tuḷjāpūr *tahsil* with 2,897 inhabitans in 1961, has temples dedicated, one each, to Rāma, Khaṇḍobā and Mahādev. The dilapidated remains of the shrine of Rāma point to its antiquity. Remains of the broken wall point to the existence of a 12.801 × 11.582 metres (42′ × 37′) protective enclosure. The actual area covered by the temple edifice proper that has remained incomplete is very small. It has its entrance on the western side, the idol of Rāmcandra occupying a cell-like chamber. Except for the entrance, the whole shrine is practically in ruins. In the vicinity there is a pipal and a *cāfā* tree. *Hemāḍpantī* in style of construction, the shrine of Khaṇḍobā is supported on twenty-five solid stone pillars. The whole is 7.620 × 4.570 metres (25′ × 15′) bearing some remarkable carvings. The walls of the vestibule containing the idol of Khaṇḍobā in a standing posture are covered with some illegible writings. Adjoining the temple is a spacious open plot capable of accommodating a large number of persons. To the east of this is an idol of Nāgobā installed on a stone platform

CHAPTER 19.

Places.

KAKRAMBA.

shaded by two *neem* trees. The last of the three *viz*., that of Mahādev is also an antique shrine standing in the centre of a 10.668 x 7.924 x 1.524 metres (35' x 26' x 5') stone dias, with an entrance on the eastern side. In front of this entrance is a *nandī* image in the traditional posture. The temple roof of wood is almost in a crumbling state and is in bad repair. Kakrambā has a primary school and a post office. The weekly bazar is held on Sundays.

KATI.

Kāṭī, with 4,891 inhabitants in 1961 and lying 19.31 km (12 miles) west of the *tahsil* headquarters, is primarily an agricultural village in Tuljāpūr *tahsil*, chiefly producing jowar and groundnut, both irrigated and non-irrigated. It also includes the three hamlets of Vāṇevāḍī, Kuṭṭevāḍī, and Sāvantvāḍī, which together with the village have a common *grāmpañcāyat*. Of the places of worship and other objects of interest, the Kaṇtheśvar temple, Ciñcubāī's *vihar* and the Jāme mosque may be noted. Situated on the western fringe of the village, the *Hemāḍpantī* shrine of Kaṇtheśvar is held deeply in reverence by the village folk. It consists of a 7.62 x 7.62 metres (25' x 25') *sabhāmaṇḍap* or outer hall and a 3.66 x 3.66 metres (12' x 12') inner sanctuary, both connected by a passage also of 3.66 x 3.66 metres dimensions. While the entrance to the *sabhāmaṇḍap* is flanked by two solid 2.44 metres high columns, the *sabhāmaṇḍap* itself, containing a finely shaped statue of *nandī*, is supported on four broad and solid pillars, richly and delicately ornamented. The extremely symmetrical and proportionate designs evince a high degree of sculptural skill. Many more pillars embedded in the side walls also supported the hall but they do not bear any noticeable designs or patterns. In a niche in this part of the temple is housed an idol of Nāgobā. A large *liṅga* symbol is installed in the middle of the sanctuary crowned with a small but lovely *śikhar*. The Rokdeśvar *mandir* is a very small shrine containing an ancient inscription on a slab of stone fixed in its back wall. There is a similar inscription in the Viṭṭhal Rakhumāī temple of the village. Both of these inscriptions are so abraded that they are illegible. In the environs of Kāṭī, not far from it, is a square shaped well known as Ciñcubāī's *vihīr*, said to be quite ancient. It is said of this well that people used to get all the necessary utensils for marriage and such other ceremonies by merely pray ing near it. Though this strange phenomenon has ceased now, the village folk use this well's water for cooking on auspicious occasions in the credulous belief that the food would fall short otherwise.

Said to have been built during the reign of Auraṅgzeb, the Jāme mosque is easily the most attractive of all the objects of interest in the village. It stands in the centre of a huge courtyard encircled by a 54.86 x 45.72 metres (180' x 150') protective wall with a 1.393 sq. metres (15 ft. square) water tank or *haud*, in its front. The entrance approached by a small tapering flight of five steps is crowned by two shapely *minārs*. Wall extensions

CHAPTER 19. Places. KATI.

on either side of this entrance have five and three 1.828 metres high niches on the right and left, respectively. This entrance leads into a passage-*cum*-hall of 6.096 x 6.096 metres dimensions with small niches sunk in its walls, after crossing which one enters the courtyard with the stately mosque occupying a central position. The mosque is an impressive 1.393 sq. metres (15 ft. square) building with three arched entrances in front and supported on twelve columns, eight of which are embedded in the side walls. All these pillars are joined together by arch formations. Arch formations also decorate the facing wall and the central one being the chief arch has been tastefully decorated. A rounded dome adorned with a crescent and four *minārs* in the four corners, the front two being little higher than the rear ones, crown the top of the mosque. The construction of the mosque building is in the traditional Muhammedan style and, though a little over two centuries old, is in a good state of repair. Kāṭī has educational facilities up to matriculation, there being a primary, a middle and a high school. There is also a branch post office, police out-post, and a subsidised medical practitioner, besides a few practising *vaidus*. Of the social service institutions, mention may be made of *Yuvak Manḍal, Mahilā Manḍal, Śikṣaṇ Prasārak Manḍal* and *Śetkarī Saṅgh*. The village has also a *grāmpañcāyat* conducted library. Wells are the only source of water supply. Tuesday is the day of the weekly bazar.

KHAROSA.

Kharosā is a village with 2.511 inhabitants in 1961 in Ausā *tahsil* lying 25.74 km. away from Lātūr along Lātūr-Bidar highway. It is known for some ancient Brahmanical and Buddhist Caves of which a description as appearing in *"The Cave Temples of India"* by Fergusson and Burgess has been given below. "About a quarter of a mile to the east of the village of Karusā and about 43 miles (69.20 km.) east of Dharaśinwa, is a low but steep hill of laterité, in which soft rock a range of caves are excavated ; but, as may easily be supposed, the coarse conglomerate character of the rock not being favourable for the execution of fine sculptures, these have been originally but clumsily cut, and subsequent decay has in many places rendered them still worse. Owing to the circumstance and perhaps also to their remote situation, none of this group of caves-except perhaps that known as the Mahādeva Cave are of much beauty or interest. That one, however, would be a really fine cave anywhere if the material out of which it is excavated had been such as to admit of its design being adequately elaborated. Another cave, the Lakolā, is also of some merit, but very inferior to the other. All the others are extremely rude, but not without some interest from their peculiarities of design.

At the south end of the hill is a cave quite ruined by the fall of nearly the whole roof and front. It has been about 45 feet (13.71 metres) wide, and probably of considerable height. A little to the north, along the west face of the hill, is a small

shrine with a rude imitation of a *śikhar* or low spire, or rather pyramidal roof, carved on the rock above it. Next is a rude cell, 12 feet by 6 (3.66 x 1.82 metres) with an inner one of smaller dimensions. In front is a recess in the rock about 15 feet (4.57 metres) wide, which can hardly ever have been covered: and at the north side of this, again, is a small monolithic temple measuring only 3½ feet by 3 (1.06 x .914 metres) inside, with a small door, the outside of the roof being carved into a *śikhar*, as in the previous instance.

For some distance from this, along the face of the scarp, there are no more caves; then we come to the principal group consisting of larger ones. The first of these is of irregular shape, 11 to 15 feet (3.35 to 4.57 metres) wide by 13 feet 2 inches to 14 feet 8 inches (4 to 4.47 metres) deep, much filled up, and with a cell or plain shrine at the back, but nothing to indicate to what sect it belonged. Above it is another small monolithic temple.

About six yards (5.49 metres) to the north of this is a second, 23 to 25½ feet (7.16 to 7.77 metres) wide by 16½ feet (5.05 metres) deep, with a cell in the north wall of very irregular shape. In the south wall is also the commencement of a cell. None of the walls are straight or perpendicular. It contains a very rude image of a *Jina* or *Tīrthaṅkara*, perfectly featureless, seated with his legs crossed under him as usual.

Beyond this are remains of cuttings in the rocks, as if for open courts, and perhaps a well, and a stair leading to the top of the hill: then, thirty yards (27.43 metres) from the last, we reach one of the largest of the series: a double cave of two storeys, very irregular in plan, and roughly about 50 feet (15.24 metres) deep by 70 feet (21.33 metres) wide, divided into two halls above and below. Close to the front of the north half of the cave stands an octagonal pillar, the mouldings about the top of which, however, are almost effaced. In the top is a hole about a foot square (.092 m²) and the same in depth, but whether it held the *triśūla* of Śiva or a cresset for fire, is left to conjecture. In the floor of the north side of the excavation there have been sixteen square pillars of rohgh form, with rudely blocked out bracket capitals, but, except seven, all are rotted away. At the back is the shrine standing forward into the cave, and from the way the excavations terminate on each side of it, it would seem that it was intended to carry the *pradakṣiṇā* quite round it. The shrine is an oblong cell with sculptures on the back wall, which are much obliterated. The central figure has lost his head, but he had a battle-axe or *paraśu* in the upper right hand, a small *triśūḷa* or trident in the upper left, while the lower hands seemingly rested against the thighs. All this is distinctly enough applicable to Śiva. The right side figure appears to have been Viṣṇu while the left-hand one had the three faces usually assigned to Brahmā.

CHAPTER 19.

Places.

KHAROSA.

Objects.

The floor of the south half of this cave is about 6 feet 5 inches (1.96 metres) below that of the other hall. In front it has a screen with two pillars supporting a massive lintel; but, inside this, what may be termed the verandah, it is open above, and has a roughly fashioned *dvārapāla* or door-keeper on the south end and an unfinished one on the other. A descent of seven steps leads down to the floor of the hall, which seems to have been a very rude imitation of a Buddhist Caitya-cave. It was evidently intended to have four square pillars on each side with aisles behind, but the left aisle ran into the other half of the cave, and spoilt the plan. The cave has a low arch with ribs across it, and the aisles are much lower. The shrine is in the back wall, but the figures are so decayed as to be nearly undistinguishable; they were probably Brahmā, Viṣṇu, and Śiva, the Hindu Triad, as in the other shrine.

At each end of the front, and in the block of rock left between these halls, is a small *liṅga* shrine.

A stair in the left wall of the north hall leads up to the apartments above. The north one, in which it lands, is somewhat in the style of the hall just described. It has three pillars on each side, with a low arched roof having a ridge pole along the centre, and rough ribs running up to it. The side aisles are narrow and low. At the back is a shrine with a larger square pillar left in front on each side and carved each with a *dvārapāla*. Behind this are two other similar blocks or pillars, each with *dvarapālas* on the front and back. Between these last stands a large *liṅga* nearly 4 feet (1.219 metres) in diameter at the base and 3 feet 2 inches (.964 metres) at the top. In front of it is a sort of trough in the floor.

A door in the wall leads into the south hall, about 30 feet wide by 54 feet (9.14 x 16.46 metres) from the front to the back wall. It has four pillars along each wall, but the roof is flat, and slopes upwards towards the back. There is a *pradaksinā* round the shrine, the rock in the south-east corner of which has been broken through from above, and this corner is now filled with debris. Three figures in the shrine are about 5½ feet (1.68 metres) high, were probably Viṣṇu, Śiva and Brahmā, but all are much defaced.

Above the north end of the facade of this cave are some sculptures, but so worn that little can be made of them.

Adjoining the upper floor on its north side are a number of irregular apartments with a good deal of rude Śiva sculpture.

Mahādeva's Cave.

Fifty feet (15.24 metres) north of the large cave is another, known as Mahādeva's, having an extreme width of 60 feet by 64 feet (18.29 x 19.51 metres) in depth, with a fragment of a small square *maṇḍapa* in front for the Nandī or bull of Śiva. The facade is 43½ feet (13.26 metres) long, with a low parapet wall in front, from behind which rise four square pillars with

CHAPTER 19.

Places.

KHAROSA.

Objects.

Mahādeva's Cave.

thin bracket capitals. The roof is supported by six lines of three pillars, each running from front to back, one row on each side having five pillars, and running up the *pradakṣiṇā*. There are thus twenty-six pillars in all, including the four in front, all approximately square except four immediately in front of the shrine, which stand on low octagonal plinths, and have shafts with sixteen shallow flutes, then a thick square member, and above it the capital, the lower portion of it being a conoidal frustum fluted to the neck, and the upper part octagonal with a few simple members[1].

The shrine is about 16 feet by 11′ and 8′ high, ($4.88 \times 3.55 \times 2.43$ metres) has four doors, and contains a large *liṅga* in a *śāluṅkhā* or altar, not 2 feet (.304 metres) above the level of the floor. The front of the shrine is carved with two rude *dvārapālas*, each leaning on his club. The door has a narrow architrave and slender pilaster on each side, outside which are two huge snakes, their tails are grasped by a human figure over the door, and their human heads turned up below. On the basement, on each side the steps, and below the *dvārapāla*, is an elephant in bas-relief.

At the sides of the south door of the shrine are a pair of tall male and female figures, the male in each case next to the door, and leaning on a heavy club, the female attended by a small dwarf. At the north door are similar pairs of guardians, but without the dwarfs.

The sides of the cave are covered with large sculptures, but in many places so damaged as to be almost unintelligible. Along the south or right wall they are generally *Vaiṣṇava*, while those on the north side are *Śaiva*. All have been at one time covered with plaster, and the appearance of the whole must have depended greatly on the manner in which this was done. Beginning on the south side, . . . just behind the pilaster, on the back of the front wall, . . . are represented a number of men with clubs or swords, as if engaged in an action, below are two elephants and several human figures some of them greatly defaced.

Beyond these and on the return of the wall are two figures wrestling, and above them other two apparently similarly engaged. The next figure below appears to be escaping from the next group, of which the principal figures are a tall male standing on the low narrow bench or base that runs along under all the sculptures, holding up a sort of whip in his right hand, as if about to strike with it a *Nāga* whose long tongue he holds with his left hand. The *Nāga* has a human head and bust, with his hands joined in the attitude of supplication ; over his head is the five-fold snake-hood, whilst his tail is coiled up below. To his left is a smaller female *Nāganī* in a similar attitude. Some small figures below are obliterated. Above are several others: one

[1] See *Third Arch. Report* Plate XIV

CHAPTER 19. Places. KHAROSA. Objects. *Mahādeva's Cave.*

man is seizing an animal like horse by the mouth; another twists the head of a bull right round by the muzzle and one horn; and others are not so distinct.

The next group is the common one of Varāha or Viṣṇu of the boar's head *avatāra.* To the left of this is a still larger group, intended to represent the contest between Viṣṇu and the *asuras,* the concluding scene in the Vāmana or Dwarf *Avatāra,* and somewhat similar to those at Badāmī.

Near the east end of this wall is the Narasiṁha *avatāra,* or Viṣṇu of the Lion-head, four-armed, holding the *cakra* and *śaṅkha* in two hands, and with the others tearing out the bowels of the impious Hiraṇyakaśipu, the brother of Hiraṇyākṣa, who still grasps his sword and shield. Beside this is Viṣṇu represented as a two armed man holding up the hill of Govardhana over the herds of Vraja which are represented by some badly-formed cattle between him and Narasiṁha.

In the return of the wall, to the left of this, is the door of a small cell with a carving on the back apparently intended for Kārttikeya, or Mahāsena, the god of war.

Entering the *pradakṣṇā* or circumambulatory passage, on the south side, the wall up to the door of another cell is occupied by a scene 13 feet (3.66 metres) in length. On the right, in a very rude chariot drawn by two small horses, is a figure shooting from a bow against two tall bowmen close in front. Behind them is a male with high cap, holding a female by the arm. In the chariot is a very diminutive driver, and beyond or above it are seen about seven warriors with bows and clubs, while high up on the left are two pairs, apparently interested spectators. Whether this represents a scene in the war of the Pāṇḍavas or in the story of Rāma is not very clear.

On the back wall is another large tableau; below, seven figures are represented, four of whom appear to be carrying weighty objects, one is either building a pillar or sacrificing, and another is crouching below at the foot of it. Above the pillar two figures are stretched at ease looking on, and behind are two men, and a female between them. To the left, and over the first mentioned figures, are four men and a woman, apparently dancing. Above them lies a man with three women attending on him, and at his feet three men in attitude as if hopping. To the right of these, again, is a man standing with a long bow, and a female seated with uplifted hand.

On the north of the shrine, and on the back wall, is a figure with a bow drawn again two figures struggling together. Above are five or six people, worshipping or supplicating.

On the north wall of the *pradakṣiṇā* is a much defaced group consisting, apparently, of one tall male figure and four females. On the west of this is the door of a small irregular cell, and to

Mahadeva's Cave.

the left of it, again, is a large sculpture of the churning of the sea of milk, . . . a story frequently alluded to in sculptures[1]. In the sculpture here a solitary *daitya* has got hold of the head of Vāsuki, and three others appear behind him, while at least three of the Suras have a hold of the tail, and other three stand close by. Brahmā and another god, four-handed, are above, and on the top of Mount Mandāra, used as a churning staff, Viṣṇu appears helping to twirl it round.

In the cell which opens from the aisle of the cave is a figure which appears to be intended for Viṣṇu.

On the north wall of this aisle are the *Śaiva* sculptures. The first in the direction in which we are now proceeding is Rāvaṇa under Kailāsa.

A little to the left of this, Śiva and Pārvatī are represented sitting together. The bull Nandī stands in front, with the almost undistinguishable traces of gambolling *gaṇas,* monkeys, & c. round him. The next scene is Śiva in the *tāṇḍava* dance, with Pārvatī at his left knee, and some small figures among his feet.

Lakola's Cave.

In its plan, and the general character of its sculptures, this cave so nearly resembles the three Brahmanical caves of Badāmī, that it must be very nearly of the same age. It may consequently be safely assigned to the latter half of the sixth century, though from the coarseness of the materials out of which it is excavated, it is difficult to ascertain its date with any great precision.

A little to the north of Mahādeva's cave is an unfinished cell, and at twenty yards (18.29 metres) from the same is a cave, locally known as Lakola's. Its entrance is reached up after six or more steps. It has four pillars in front and twenty-four inside, about 2 feet square (0.185 m²). The cave measures from 41 to 49 feet (12.50 to 14.93 metres) wide by about 58 feet (17.68 metres) deep to the back of the *pradakṣiṇā* and about 10 feet 4 inches (3.14 metres) high. In front is a low half screen wall with a descent of four steps down into the cave.

In the cell on the south side are five female figures on the back wall, a male and female on the left wall, and Gaṇapati . and a male on the right, all dancing. One of those on the back wall has a horse's head. In the back cell on the same side is a male figure with two arms, but defaced.

In the shrine is a four-armed figure of Viṣṇu, 6 feet (1.82 metres) high, and formed of a different and more compact stone than the rock in which the cave is cut. In his left hand he has the *cakra* and *śaṅkha*, and in the right a huge club and some round object. He wears a high cap, with the radiated broad frill like a *nimbus* behind.

[1] For an account of this, *see Third Arch. Report*, pages 16, 17.

CHAPTER 19.

Places.

KHAROSA.

Objects.

Lakola's Cave.

A stair leads down from the north side of this cave into the next, in which are four pillars with corresponding pilasters, but the pillars are much eaten away. It measures about 21 feet (6.40 metres) wide by 23 feet (7.01 metres) deep, and has a small shrine in the back wall. On each side the outer door has a window in latticed stone work, now broken away.

Above this cave are two cells, one with Gaṇeśa roughly carved on the wall, and a small *vedī* or altar in a shrine behind it.

Between this last and the next an elephant is rudely carved on a projecting rock, but apparently has never been finished. The next cave was probably a large one, but is entirely ruined by the fall of the rock which formed part of the roof of it. It was, perhaps, never finished, as the back wall is very irregular.

To the north of this again is a low-roofed cave, with two octagonal pillars in the hall, somewhat of the pattern of those in front of the shrine in Mahādeva's cave. The hall is about 17 feet (5.18 metres) wide by 23 feet (7.01 metres) deep but the *pradakṣiṇā* extends to 34 feet 10 inches (10.61 metres) in length behind the shrine, the cave being irregular in form. The shrine inside is about 6 feet 9 inches square, and contains a figure of Viṣṇu, cut from the rock *in situ*, and very much decayed.

Higher up on the scarp are three or four cells and small shrines. Then we come to a cave varying in width from 25½ feet (7.77 metres) in front to 43½ (13.26 metres) at the back, about 30½ feet (9.30 metres) deep and 8½ feet (2.59 metres) high. It has two pillars, with rough pilasters in front-two pillars in the second row, and four in the back one. The shrine, about 8 feet by 7 (2.43 × 2.13 metres), is in the back wall, there being no *pradakṣiṇā*, and contains an oblong altar in which is placed a modern *liṅga* of hard stone. Still to the north are two cells, the second with Gaṇeśa carved on the south wall, and Mahiṣāsurī, the slayer of the buffalo-demon.

On the ascent of the hill, in front of Mahādeva's cave and the two-storeyed one, are seven or eight very small monolithic temples, mostly ruined.

Round the north end of the hill are upwards of forty very small shrines, some with facades cut on the rock over them, and dedicated, some to the *liṅga*, and others to Viṣṇu.

The extreme simplicity of the carving in these caves might incline us to think they were early. This however may arise from the nature of the rock in which they are excavated, and these sculptures are, at all events, sufficient to show that they were made before the rise of the Liṅgāyats. They are probably, as just mentioned, of about the same age as those at Badāmī.

Nine miles (14.48 km) north from Karusā, and as far east of Ausā, is a solitary hill near the village of Hasagāṅv. In the east side of it were two large caves; but, owing to disintegration of

the rock, they are worn almost to the appearance of natural caverns. On the west side is another, 49 feet (14.93 metres) deep by 41 (12.50 metres) wide, with a *pradakṣiṇā* round the shrines. It had some sculptures right and left of the shrine door, but they are much decayed. This cave had probably twelve columns, in three rows across, but no trace whatever is left of the two immediately in front of the shrine door.

KUNTHALGIRI.

Kunthalgiri, situated about 19.31 km. (12 miles) from Bhoom, on Bhoom-Osmanābād road and occupying the top of a hillock, is a holy place of the *Digambar* Jains. Quite a few temples including a *samādhi* and a *mānasa stambha* are situated on this hill-top. Of the temples, the chief shrine is the one dedicated to Deśbhūṣaṇ and Kulabhūṣaṇ built in 1931 on the spot where a pair of *pādukās* believed to be belonging to some saintly personage were found. It was jointly built by Venicand Mulcand Indorkar and Haribhai Gandhi of Śolāpūr. The black stone idols of Deśbhūṣaṇ and Kulabhūṣaṇ are in a standing posture, flanked by those of Munī Suvrat and Śāntināth. Just below the idol of Śāntināth there is one of Pārśvanath. It is said that these idols were found in the environs of the hill on which the temple stands. It also contains small images of 24 Jain *Tīrthaṅkāras,* a usual feature with the Jain temples. *Yakṣa* and *Yakṣiṇī* figurines decorate the *śikhar.* A fair attended by Jains coming from all over India is held on *Mārgaśīrṣa Paurṇimā.* On that occasion idols of Deśbhūṣaṇ and Kulabhūṣaṇ are taken in procession in a huge exquisitely ornamented wooden chariot said to have been built at a cost of Rs. 35,000. The temple trust maintains a twenty-eight roomed *dharmaśālā* for the convenience of the visiting pilgrims. Named after, and attached to this temple is a *Brahmacaryāśrām* established by one *Brahmcārī* Pārśvasāgar from Jhānśī. Arrangement to impart free education from the fourth to the ninth standard is made. At present the *āśram* has a little over one hundred students under the care of six teachers. The inmates of the *āśram* are given physical training also. Towards the boarding expenses the students have to contribute rupees fifteen per head per month.

On this same hillock is the marble *samādhi* of Śāntisāgar Mahārāj, a saint highly revered by the Jains, who died in 1955 at the ripe old age of eighty-four. It is told of this saint that on failure of his eyesight in old age, he could not observe the rules prescribed by the Jain religion in respect of taking food and hence undertook a fast and died at the end of the 36th day. His *pādukās* have been preserved near his *samādhi.*

Among other objects of interest on the hillock is a round pillar of stone called *mānasastambha* rising to a height of nearly 13.11 metres (43 ft.). Its capital is adorned by four identical images of Suvratnāth in a meditative pose. There are also temples dedicated to Śāntināth, Vṛṣabhnāth, Nemināth Mahāvir, Nandīśvar, etc.

CHAPTER 19.

Places.

LAMJANA.

Lāmjanā is a village in Ausā *tahsil* lying 17.70 km (11 miles) south-east of the *tahsil* headquarters and 38.62 km (24 miles) south-west of Lātūr, the principal commercial town in Osmānābād district. In 1961 its population was 2,341. It is largely an agricultural village producing principally jowar and sugarcane, there being nearly seventy-five irrigation wells. It has, besides the usual *grāmpañcāyat*, a middle school, a post office, an *āyurvedic* and a veterinary dispensaries and four co-operative societies. The village has a temple dedicated to Hanumān and *dargāhs* of Śaikh Sultān and Śaikh Abdullā, respectively. An *urus* is held in the month of *Phālgun*, on the Friday falling after *Rañgapañcamī*.

LATUR.

Lātūr, with in 1961, 40,913 inhabitants and headquarters town of the *tahsil* of the same name, is situated, on the eastern end of the region between the Māñjrā and the Tāvarjā valleys and is thus surrounded on the north and the east by the very fertile valley of the Māñjrā and on the south by that of the Tāvarjā. Lātūr is an ancient place and the original home of the Raṭṭas or Rāṣṭrakūṭas. The Rāṣṭrakūṭa king Amoghavarṣa I is described as the Lord of Lattalura. In respect of transport and communications it has a uniquely advantageous location, there being road connections with all the major towns of Marāṭhvāḍā region as also outside districts and a railway linking it with Bārśī, Kurḍuvāḍī, Miraj, Paṇḍharpūr, etc. It owes much of its development to these transport facilities and hence on that account has become the largest commercial centre of the district and the second largest in the whole of Marāṭhvāḍā. Its population is more than double that of Osmānābād, the district headquarters town, which lacks the railway connection and suffers from being on the edge of the plateau lacking a prosperous tributary area in its surroundings. It is the collecting centre for *uḍid* (black gram), groundnut, jaggery, wheat, coriander seed and cotton, which are the important agricultural products of its surrounding areas. Merchants from such distant places as Madras, Gujarat and Bombay come here for the purchase of *uḍid* specially and of many other commodities. Lātūr is an actively and fast growing town according to a well laid out town plan. A small circular market called *Golai* is the centre of the town forming the hub of commercial activity from which radiate a number of streets like the spokes of a wheel which are in turn intersected at right angles by another system of streets, forming a concentric system of semicircles with the circular place as the centre. Near the centre the radiating streets have each a particular variety of shops dealing in particular commodities, and forming the core of the town. Farther away from the centre the shops diminish in number, their place being taken by residential houses. This radial and circular pattern of street development is confined only to the west of the centre, its eastern side having a rectangular pattern of street development. Here are located the principal cotton and grain markets and a few factories. The most important of the mills are those of cotton ginning and pressing, oil

extracting and *ḍāḷ* milling. To the south-east of this area a labour colony is also developing. The railway station as well as the state transport bus stand are situated to the south-west of the semi-circular area. On its opposite side *i.e.*, to the north-west of the semi-circular area is the old locality with its dismal and dingy stone-walled and flat mud-roofed houses. The main road runs due west from the *Golai* or the market place continuing beyond the semi-circle. Here are located on both the sides the recently constructed modern buildings for the various public offices and a park.

Municipality.

Established in 1935, the jurisdiction of the Lātūr municipality extends over an area of 29.27 km² (4.3 sq. miles). A committee constituted of 23 councillors and presided over by the president looks after its administrative and other affairs.

Finance: In 1963-64, the total municipal income accrued from various sources like municipal rates and taxes, municipal property and powers apart from taxation, grants and contributions and the like amounted to Rs. 9,53,308.16. As against this it had to incur an expenditure of Rs. 10,45,925.98. The expenditure items comprised general administration and collection charges, public health, safety and convenience, miscellaneous, etc. The excess of expenditure over income was made up by drawing upon previous years' balance.

Health, Sanitation and Water Supply: In respect of medical facilities the town is well provided, there being in addition to the municipal dispensary, a government civil hospital, a veterinary dispensary and a tuberculosis sanatorium. There are two maternity hospitals, one each conducted by the government and the municipality and a family planning centre run by the municipality with the aid of the Central Government. Lātūr, enjoying a salubrious climate, is rarely if at all affected by epidemic diseases. However, in times of emergencies vaccination and inoculation arrangements are speedily made. For the most part the town has *puccā* stone-lined gutters with cesspools to collect the refuse. A water-works installed on the Māñjrā at the village of Sai, 9.66 km. distant from Lātūr, supplies the populace with tap water.

Education: Primary education is compulsory. Its management rests with the Zillā Pariṣad. The town has five primary schools, two middle schools and six high schools of which two are government conducted. There are an arts, commerce and science colleges, a polytechnic and an indusrtial training institute. Lātūr has three libraries, one of which is municipal-owned.

Cremation and burial places are maintained and used by the communities concerned.

Objects.

Lātūr has temples dedicated one each to Siddheśvar, Rāmliṅgeśvar, Pāpvināśa-Bhuteśvar, Rāma, Keśavrāj, Datta and

Ambābāī. Of these the first named is the most important and is believed to have been built during the reign of Tāmradhvaja, a king presumed to have lived during *Purāṇic* times. It is the *grāma daivata* or the presiding deity of the town folk and is situated three furlongs to the north-east of the inhabited locality. Except for the main shrine the *maṇḍap* and other extensions are later additions. It is encircled by a solid masonry wall of 48.77 x 36.58 x 6.10 metres (160′ x 120′ x 20′) dimensions, having entrance gates on the southern, northern and western sides, the last being the principal entrance. In front of this gateway is a small masonry shrine dedicated to Ratneśvar shaded by a fine grove of *neem* trees and close by is built a lake of 21.94 x 29.60 metres (72′ x 96′) dimensions. Its waters are utilised for irrigation purposes also. Against the inside, along the course of this wall nearly 52 cloisters for the convenience of the visiting pilgrims have been provided. Through one of the cloisters near the southern gate a passage leads to a *tīrtha* beyond. The grand temple *maṇḍap* (23.77 x 13.71 metres = 78′ x 45′), a later addition and capable of accommodating nearly 3,000 persons is open on the sides having only arch formations. This hall is frequently utilised for performing marriage ceremonies. Besides the pillars on the sides which go to make the arch formations, there are ten more columns inside the *maṇḍap*, four of which have been employed to divide the *maṇḍap* into two halves. Herein is installed an image of *nandī* in the traditional posture. Inside the 7.62 x 4.57 metres (25′ x 15′) *gābhārā*, which is an original construction, are placed brass and copper facial plaques of Siddheśvar on a pedestal and below it, in a specially prepared *kuṇḍ* or a pit, is the *liṅga* symbol. Coloured marble tiles bearing embossed designs of flowers and peacock figures stud the inside of the vestibule. On either side of the entrances to the vestibule are niches in the wall housing crude idols of Gajānan. To the left of the visitor in the *maṇḍap* and right near the *gābhārā* base is a block of stone bearing finely engraved and burnished images of some deities. Behind the *gābhārā* is the staircase leading to the cement concrete terrace with idols of Śaṅkar and Pārvatī housed in a small niche at its base. A beautiful *śikhar*, about 9.14 metres high from the terrace level, decorated with figure-filled niches and four *nandī* statues in four corners, adorns the *gābhārā*. Among the figures, the most striking are those of Śaṅkar, Pārvatī, Rāma, Lakṣmaṇ, Dattātraya, Sarasvatī, Lakṣmī and Viṣṇu. On *Bhādrapad Pratipadā*, the palanquin is taken round the town and is brought back in the temple on the following day. A fair attended by over twenty thousand persons, coming from all over Marāṭhvāḍā and many other places, is celebrated on *Mahaśivarātra*. It lasts for three days and on these days the Lātūr market place remains virtually closed, the shops shifting temporarily to the vicinity of the temple. Among the goods, those highly in demand are copper and brass wares and crockery. A large cattle market is also held. A *yātrā* committee looks after the arrangements.

Pāpavināś-Bhuteśvar temple seems to have been built during the reign of Someśvara III of the Cālukya dynasty as is indicated by an inscription found in the temple which also bears the names of some other kings of that dynasty. It is dated in the *Śaka* year 1049 (A.D. 1128) which falls in the reign of Someśvara III. The inner shrine of the temple containing the *liṅga* of Bhuteśvar is 3.10 x 3.10 metres (10′ x 10′) with a 0.914 metre (3 feet) wide circumambulatory passage. A 6.10 x 3.05 metres (20′ x 10′) tin-roofed *maṇḍap* hall has recently been added to it. Closeby to the north of the temple is a 45.72 x 60.96 metres (150′ x 200′) *tīrtha-kuṇḍ*. Its sides were revetted with stones some 35 years ago.

Rāmliṅgeśvar temple is also believed to have been built during the reign of the legendary king Tāmradhvaja. Standing in the centre of a courtyard surrounded by a masonry compound wall, having cloisters against its inner course, the temple has a 44.20 x 10.67 metres *maṇḍap* hall. This was added at a later date and its middle portion is paved with coloured marble tiles. Herein is the *nandī* statue and flanking the vestibule entrance two small *liṅgas*. Housed in the vestibule are two more *liṅgas*, one on a pedestal and the other and the larger of the two, on the floor. On the top of the larger one is a crevice and is supposed to represent the mortal sword wound which the *Rājā* received in one of the battles. He was a devout worshipper of Ramliṅgeśvar. A *śikhar* crowns the temple.

Situated in the Rama *gallī* of the old town the Rama *mandir* is encompassed by a compound wall entered on the northern, southern and eastern sides. Whereas the *maṇḍap* hall measures 21.33 x 15.24 metres (70′ x 35′) the *gābhara* is 0.929 m² (10 ft. square) and contains idols of Rama and Lakṣmaṇ newly installed by one Kākā Sāheb Parāñjape. A circumambulatory passage has been kept round the *gābhārā*. On either side of the vestibule there are extensions of two rooms each, two of which accommodate the priest's family. In front there is a small shrine of Hanuman. *Rāmnavmī* is celebrated on *Caitra Suddha navamī*.

The ancient shrine of Keśavrāj built entirely of stone masonry, having a few monolithic pillars for its support, is in style more or less *Hemādpantī*. The temple facing east houses in its inner shrine a 1.129 metres tall idol of Keśavrāj in a standing posture. There is a sort of a connecting passage linking the inner and the outer shrines, the latter of which measures approximately 19.81 x 18.28 metres (65′ x 60′). It has entrances on the eastern and northern sides. To the right of the temple a few cloisters have been provided. It appears that it had a protective wall around, its existence being indicated by some dilapidated remains lying scattered here and there. The Datta *mandir* and the Ambābāī shrine are of minor importance, the former having almost fallen into decay.

Being the headquarters of a *tahsil* there are the offices of *māmlatdār, pañcāyat samiti,* civil and criminal courts and many other government offices. The town has a *dharmaśālā* and a travellers' bungalow.

MANKESHWAR.

Maṇkeśvar, with 3,073 inhabitants is a village in Pareṇḍā *tahsil* lying 2.41 km (one and a half miles) to the east of Varadvadi-Kunthalgiri road. It is primarily an agricultural village growing *jowār,* wheat and pulses. The village, however, is known for the temple of Maṇkeśvar, from which it seems to have derived its name. It is one of the finest specimen of *Hemāḍpanti* style of construction and can be considered to be one of the best in the district, if judged by its architectural accomplishments. Literally each and every stone-slab employed in its construction, both on the inside and the outside, is ornamented with human, divine and animal figurines and many other enthralling patterns and designs. Many of these are depicted in dancing, wrestling and such other poses. The workmanship has been executed with such superb artistry and skill that it calls forth tributes to the unknown architect. The temple standing on a 1.219 metres (4 ft.) high dais on the banks of the Viśvakarmā rivulet has a *sabhā-maṇḍap* supported on twenty richly ornamented pillars. The designs are absolutely symmetrical. This part has two small chambers on either side. The *maṇḍap* and the vestibule are connected by a small and narrow passage with niches sunk in its side walls. The vestibule containing a large *liṅga* symbol of Māṇkeśvar is much below the level of the *maṇḍap* floor, it being necessary to descend down a few steps to have access to the vestibule. It is crowned by a small *śikhar.* In the environs of the temple broken idols and other fragments are to be found. Closeby is a temple dedicated to Satavāī Devī. It has only religious significance. Māṇkeśvar has also the *dargāh* of Sayyad Hussain Qādrī a local *avaliyā* with a mosque attached to it. An annual *urus* is held in honour of Sayyad Hussain Qādrī.

MATOLA.

Māṭoḷā, a village in Ausa *tahsil* with 2,993 inhabitants in 1961, is known for an ancient shrine of Khaṇḍobā considered to be the village deity and held deeply in reverence especially by the Dhangar community. In honour of this deity an annual *yātrā* or fair is held on 6th day of bright *Mārgaśīrṣa* on which occasion a Dhangar believed to be inspired by divine powers performs the miracle of breaking an iron chain, locally called *laṅgar,* by tugging at it. To witness this unusual spectacle thousands of persons flock to the temple. On the following day of the *yātrā* a wrestling bout competition takes place. The fair is an occasion for general rejoicing to the village folk. Khaṇḍobā temple holds 16.187 hectares (40 acres) of *inām* land. Hardly two miles (3.21 km) from Māṭoḷā village, at a place called Devtaḷā is a grand temple dedicated to Ambābāī believed to be at least seven centuries old. Its spacious *sabhāmaṇḍap* with arch formations in the front is entered from the eastern side with a large water tank in the front, on which the people depend for water supply.

MATOLA.

It is known as *Devīce Taḷe* and hence the name Devtaḷā. The place is held to be a holy one. In honour of the goddess a large fair is held on *Āśvin Paurṇimā*. Religious minded people visit the temple on every Tuesday and Friday. This temple also holds 27.518 hectares (67 acres) of *inām* land. In the vicinity of this temple is a *maṭh* of Nāth Mahārāj. It contains an idol of Dattātraya and is worshipped by every *Maṭhādhīa* who succeeds to the *gādī*. At present it is looked after by one Baldevgīr Mahārāj. It holds 60.703 hectares (150 acres) of *inām* land. *Dattajayantī* is celebrated in *Mārgaśirṣa*. This *maṭh* has a large number of followers. Māṭoḷā has a high school, a post office, and a medical practitioner. The weekly bazar is held on Thursdays.

MURUD BK.

Muruḍ Bk., originally known as Maidāce Muruḍ, and subsequently for quite sometime as Gavlyāñce Muruḍ, is a village in Lātūr *tahsil* having a population of 4,450 as per the 1961 Census. Situated almost in the centre of the inhabited locality is an antique shrine dedicated to Muruḍeśvar. From the *sanad* granting land for its maintenance, which is presently in the possession of one Bhagvān Nāmdevrāv Gurav, the temple priest, it can be stated that the temple is nearly 500 years old. To begin with it was taken care of by a saint by name Giri but after his death the charge was taken over by the family of the present priest. Though the vestibule, containing the phallus symbol, is of solid stone it is crowned by a brick and chuna built *śikhar* ornamented with figure-filled niches. The temple was recently renovated and a *manḍap* was added to it. To the north, not far away is a *samādhī* believed to be that of the *sādhu*. In honour of Muruḍeśvar a fair is held on *Mahāśivrātra day*. In the month of *Śrāvaṇ* many devotees visit the temple to pay their homage to the deity. The village has a high school, a post office and a civil dispensary. A largely attended weekly bazar is held on Wednesdays. Drinking water is obtained from the wells.

MURUM.

Murum, in Umarga *tahsil* is a municipal town with in 1961, 10,029 inhabitants largely dependent upon agriculture. Settled along the banks of the Benithurā river, the land around is fertile, producing rich crops of jowar, groundnut and sugarcane. An agricultural produce market committee has recently been established here. The town has also quite a few co-operatives.

Municipality.

Constitution: Established in 1939, the municipality of Murum has an area of 54.39 km² (21 sq. miles) under its jurisdiction. Its administrative business is looked after by a committee of fifteen councillors with the president as the head.

Finance: The municipal income in 1963-64 accrued from major heads like municipal rates and taxes, revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation, special acts, and grants and contributions amounted to Rs. 35,604. As against this, expenditure incurred during the same year on such major heads like administration and tax collection, public health, safety and convenience, and miscellaneous totalled Rs. 35,280.

CHAPTER 19. Places. MURUM.

Health, Sanitation and Water-supply: There is only one government civil dispensary in the town. The town has no drainage system. However, the municipality is proposing to construct *puccā* stone-lined gutters. A veterinary dispensary is maintained by the Zillā Pariṣad. A scheme to provide tap water with government assistance is under study.

Education: Primary eduction is compulsory and is under the management of the Zillā Pariṣad. There are three primary schools and a high school, and the only library of the town is privately maintained.

Cremation and burial places are utilised and maintained by the respective communities.

Objects.

Bhavānī *ves* or the gate is the only object of interest in the town. However, this gate also is in a bad state of repair. Here are seen two handsomely carved statues of Bhils. Nearby is the ancient temple of Ambābāī, deeply held in reverence by the town folk. Murum has post and telegraph facilities, a police station and a rest house. The municipality is proposing to set up a vegetable market, a meat market and a park.

NALDURG.

Naḷdurg, renowned for its fort from which the town is said to derive its name, is a municipal town of 4,806 inhabitants in Tuḷjāpūr *tahsil*, lying on the Bombay-Hyderābād National Highway. Almost surrounded by hills clad with forests and drained by the river Borī, the town enjoys a salubrious climate. Besides the masonry dam built across the river Borī by Ibrāhim Ādil Śāh II to supply the fort garrison with water as also to build the *Pāṇī Mahāl* (water palace) for his own pleasure and fill up the ditch around the fort, a new earthen dam within municipal limits to harness its waters for irrigation is being thrown across it. *Pāṇī Mahāl* is the major attraction in the fort and during the monsoon the overflowing waters of the river pass from over the palace but the arrangement is such that it does not enter inside. It calls for a tribute to the engineering skill of the builder. The dam when complete is expected to bring large tracts of land under water. Naḷdurg is a fast rising town of commercial importance, for the Bombay-Hyderābād highway, touching it in its run in a semi-circular fashion, gives it access to many of the centres of commercial activity. It is said that the town prospered under Colonel Meadows Taylor, who has left us a detailed account of the fort and who gave impetus to its tradê and commerce by not only reorganising the market place but also improving the market conditions. The town has post and telegraph facilities, a bank, extending credit to the agriculturists, agricultural and other types of co-operatives including the milk union organised on co-operative basis. The weekly bazar held on Sundays is largely attended. There is also a police station and a rest house.

CHAPTER 19.
Places.
NALDURG.
Municipality.

Constitution: The municipality at Naldurg was first established in 1946 but was abolished after a short period and again reconstituted in 1956-57. Its jurisdiction extends over an area of 34.70 km² (13.4 sq. miles). A committee of ten councillors presided over by the president and aided by the other necessary staff looks after the administrative business.

Finance: In 1963-64, the total municipal income amounted to Rs. 37,985.99 and expenditure Rs. 4,700.21. Whereas the sources of income were municipal rates and taxes, revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation, grants and contributions, etc., the expenditure heads were general administration and collection charges, public health, safety and convenience, and miscellaneous.

Health, Sanitation and Water-Supply: Medical needs of the inhabitants are met by a large civil dispensary conducted by the government. There is also a veterinary dispensary maintained by the Zillā Parisad. The town has neither any drainage system nor tap water-supply. It depends on river water for all practical purposes. But a scheme to make tap water available and estimated to cost approximately Rs. 3,05,000 is awaiting government sanction.

Education: Primary education is compulsory in the town. Its implementation has been entrusted to the Zillā Parisad. There are two primary schools, two middle schools and a high school. Recently a training college for training teachers has been set up.

Cremation and burial places are maintained and used by the communities concerned.

Objects.
The Fort.

Among the objects of interest the fort of Naldurg occupies a pre-eminent position. Colonel Meadows Taylor who was placed in charge of this district during the British rule and who resided in this fort from 1853 to 1857 has given a graphic and vivid account of the fort as also the general description of the district and the administration he gave to it. It is reproduced below:

"ALTHOUGH suffering from a severe attack of acute rheumatism, I, with my assistant, Lieut. Cadell, pressed on to Shorapoor, (Solāpūr) where it was necessary that I should meet the Collector, who congratulated me very heartily on my appointment to the district, which joined his own, and we could work together with good accord, and look forward to much pleasant intercourse from time to time.

My assistant had no knowledge whatever, or experience, in civil affairs; but I thought it best to place him at once in a prominent position, and to give him general directions which, as he was very clever and willing, I thought would suffice. I, therefore, made over to him part of the small establishment I had collected, and directed him to take possession of all the ceded districts which lay along the left bank of the Seenah (Sinā) river,

CHAPTER 19.
Places.
NALDURG.
Objects.
The Fort.

between it and the range of hills that formed the "Bālā Ghāṭ," or upper portion of the whole province; and with an escort of cavalry he set out to do what he could.

Fortunately, the cession had been made at the close of the financial year, so there was no confusion of demand and account between the outgoing administration and the incoming one. I did not anticipate any opposition, but the British forces at Shorapoor and Ahmednugger (Ahmadnagar) had been warned to hold themselves ready to assist me in case any resistance might be made.

Nuldroog (Naḷdurg) had been fixed upon as my head-quarters and I proceeded there without delay. I found a squadron of the contingent cavalry encamped without the fort, which was in the possession of a large body of Arabs, who refused to allow the cavalry to enter, and whose temper appeared very doubtful.

At first, too, I was refused admittance. Their chief declared that he held a large mortgage on the fort and its dependencies, and that his men were in arrears of pay, and that until all his demands were settled, or I gave him a guarantee from the British Government that they would be settled, he would not give me the fort. I, however, took no notice of his demands whatever. I told him the Nizām's Government was the only one with which he could have dealings, and that if he and his men did not at once march out, I had no recourse but to summon the military force at Shorapoor, when I could not answer for the consequences. All the Arabs blustered a great deal, but finally retired inside to consider matters: and a message was brought to me in the evening, to the effect that in the morning the fort would be given up And so it was; and as soon as they had bivouacked outside on the esplanade, I marched in at the head of my splendid cavalry escort, hoisted the English flag I had with me, and took possession forthwith. I should have regretted exceedingly if the obstinacy of these Arabs had brought about any collision, for their example was looked to by all the various parties of Arabs in the province; and had they resisted my authority, all the rest would have done so too, and the Arab chiefs of Hyderābād were almost in possession of the whole tract.

They held it in assignment for their pay and debts; and it was a convenient district for them, as fresh men could constantly reach them from Bombay and the coast without attracting observation, and be forwarded to Hyderābād to reinforce the main body. Also many private individuals living at Hyderābād possessed estates and villages in the province, and had mortgaged them to the Arabs so that, in point of fact, the whole area was under their control, with very little exception: and the tenacity with which they stuck to their possessions, whether for arrears of pay or any other monetary consideration, had been too often experienced to be doubted now. The Arabs in my fort of Nuldroog

could not have held it against any force, as the guns were useless; but had they continued their opposition, our occupation of the country would have assumed a very different aspect, and might have caused a disturbance and collision with the Arabs at Hyderābād a consequence which would have had, in all likelihood, serious results.

Although I had often before been at Nuldroog, I had never seen the interior of the fort, nor the English house belonging to it, which had been built by the late Navāb, who in old times had been a great friend of mine. The ladies of his family had used it, and now it was to become my residence. I found it a handsome building, although not very commodious. In the centre was a large hall, with two semicircular rooms on each side; above the hall, a bedroom of corresponding size, with bath-room attached, from which there was a beautiful view all over the fort, the town, and the adjacent country. In front there was a broad veranda, supported upon pillars, and near at hand the portion set apart for the *zenānā*, and which was still occupied by the ladies, who were to leave shortly. In the fort itself were several massive buildings, terraced and bomb-proof, which had been used in former days as barracks, hospital, powder-magazine, and guard-houses. There were also some other good native houses—all empty now, but useful for my English clerks and escort, and for conversion into treasury, jail, and public *cutchery*, or court, until more commodious buildings could be erected, or possibly another head station fixed upon.

The fort of Nuldroog was one of the most interesting places I had ever seen. It enclosed the surface of a knoll or plateau of basalt rock, which jutted out into the valley or ravine of the small river Boree (Borī) from the main plateau of the country, and was almost level. The sides of this knoll were sheer precipices of basalt, here and there showing distinct columnar and prismatic formation, and varied from 50 to 200 feet (15.24 to 60.96 metres) in height: the edge of the plateau being more or less 200 feet (60.96 metres) above the river, which flowed at the base of the precipice on two sides of the fort. Along the crest of the cliff, on three sides, ran the fortifications, bastions, and curtains alternately, some of the former being very firmly built of cut and dressed basalt and large enough to carry heavy guns and the parapets of the machicolated curtains were everywhere loopholed for musketry. On the west side the promontory joined the main plateau by a somewhat contracted neck, also strongly fortified by a high rampart, with very roomy and massive bastions; below it a faussebraye, with the same; then a broad, deep, dry ditch, cut for the most part out of the basalt itself: a counterscarp, about 20 or 25 feet (6.10 to 7.62 metres) high, with a covered-way: and beyond it, a glacis and esplanade up to the limits of the town.

The entire circumference of the enceinte might have been about a mile and a half (2.41 km) and the garrison in former times must have been very large, for nearly the whole of the interior

CHAPTER 19.

Places.

NALDURG.

Objects.

The Fort.

was covered by ruined walls, and had been laid out as a town with a wide street running up the centre. All the walls and bastions were in perfect repair, and the effect of the fort outside was not only grim and massive, but essentially picturesque.

Nuldroog held a memorable place in local history. Before the Mussulman (Musalman) invasion in the fourteenth century, it belonged to a local Rājāh, who may have been a feudal vassal of the great Rājāhs of the Cālukya dynasty, A. D. 250 to 1200, whose capital was Kullianee (Kalyāṇī) about 40 miles (64.37 km.) distant; but I never could trace its history with any certainty, and during the Hindoo (Hindu) period it was only traditional. The Bahmany (Bahamanī) dynasty. A.D. 1351 to 1480, protected their dominions to the west by a line of massive forts, of which Nuldroog was one; and it was believed that the former defences, which were little more than mud walls, were replaced by them with fortifications of stone. Afterwards, on the division of the Bahmany kingdom, in A.D. 1480, Nuldroog fell to the lot of the Adil Shahy (Ādil Śāhī) kings of Beejapoor (Bijāpūr) and they, in their turn, greatly increased and strengthened its defences. It was often a point of dissension between the Adil Shahy and the Nizam Shahy (Nizām Śāhī) potentates—lying, as it did, upon the nominal frontier between Beejapoor and Ahmednugger and was besieged by both in turn, as the condition of the walls on the southern face bore ample testimony, as well from the marks of cannon-balls as from breaches which had afterwards been filled up. In 1558 Ali Adil Shah visited Nuldroog, and again added to its fortifications, rebuilt the western face, and constructed an enormous cavalier near the eastern end, which was upwards of 90 feet (27.43 metres) high, with several bastions on the edges of the cliff: but his greatest work was the erection of a stone dam across the river Boree, which, by retaining the water above it, afforded the garrison an unlimited supply. I quote from a letter to my father, written a few days after my arrival.

"I was greatly delighted and surprised by the view from the back of the house, where there is a balcony. You look up and down a valley, in which there is a fine brawling stream; and about a quarter of a mile below the house a huge dam of solid masonry has been built across the ravine, which holds the water back, and forms a pretty little lake. Above this, on the south side, the walls of the fort are built on the side of a precipice of about 50 feet (15.24 metres) to the water's edge, and the tall grim bastions have a fine effect. The dam connects the main fort with one opposite to it on a knoll on the north of the lake, whose bastions and curtains extend down the north side of the ravine: so on looking down you see the two forts, one on each side of the valley, the lake between, and the precipices beyond. The dam is truly wonderful—it is 90 feet (27.43 metres) high, 300 yards (274.32 metres) long, and 100 feet (30.48 metres) broad at the top. The river at its ordinary height runs over the crest of the dam in channels arched over, and the water falls into the pool; but when

there is a flood, the whole of the water runs over the crest of the dam, forming a huge cataract, and is indeed a magnificent spectacle. About the centre of the dam there is a flight of steps by which you descend into a small, beautifully-ornamented room, in the Saracenic-Gothic style; and there is a very ingenious contrivance by which, even when the river is in full flood and the cataract falling in front of the balcony of the room, the water which comes down the staircase is turned off down a tunnel in another direction, and cannot enter the room. The look-out from this apartment is extremely picturesque—the great pool below, the sides of the ravine clothed with shrubs and creepers, and the brawling waters as they run down the valley, forming altogether a striking and very beautiful picture, of a character I had never before seen".

It may easily be imagined that I was quite content with my new quarters; and in a few days' time, when all the rooms had been well washed out, and the broken panes in the excellent English glass doors and windows repaired, my pictures hung up, my precious books unpacked, and some furniture and carpets I had brought with me placed in the large room, the result was a very comfortable apartment. There was, too, a good garden about the house, which was very soon cleaned up, and eventually became one of my greatest pleasures—for nowhere that I had been in India did English flowers and vegetables grow so well; and there were several fine orange-trees and vines too, which, when properly looked after, gave abundant produce, as did the other fruit-trees, with which the garden was well stocked.

My first task was to take stock of my new province. Its boundaries had been ill defined at Hyderābād, and had to be rectified before the whole could be brought well together. To the west, the river Seenah, from a point nine miles (14.48 km) from Ahmednugger to its junction with the Bheema, formed an excellent general line. Inside this lay portions of British territory belonging to the Collectorate of Shorapoor; but that did not signify. To the north a range of mountains, which bordered the valley of the Godavery (Godāvarī), formed another distinct frontier. The river Manjera, (Māñjrā) which flowed eastwards, rising among these mountains, gave another distinctly-defined boundary to a certain point, where it diverged; and from this point to Afzulpoor (Afzulpūr) on the Bheema, an arbitrary line had been drawn, which, as it included several large counties that were private estates belonging to one of the chief nobles of Hyderabad, could not be attached. Within the general boundary, too, many portions had either been wilfully concealed or improperly and dishonestly retained. However, the whole province, as defined in the treaty, would have been more than was really required; and in the end, after I had gone over the whole carefully, my boundaries became more definite, and it was satisfactory to think that all the country lying within them was under my own control.

As fast as I could get them, I despatched managers to the different head-centres of counties with my orders, and to convey my assurances of good will to the people. The Arabs were fast betaking themselves to Hyderābād, and neither my assistant nor I had experienced any except very temporary difficulties from them. In almost less than one month I was able to report that we had established the authority of the British Government of India in every part of the province. My assistant's father Mr. Cadell, was an eminent writer to the Signet in Edinburgh; and I was much amused when he wrote to his son that the proceedings of two men, with a small escort of cavalry, taking possession coolly of a province half as large as Scotland, with a strange population, were, to his perception, the "most consummate piece of assurance" he had ever heard off; and "pray, how were we going to govern it?" Our district was rather more than 15,000 square miles (38,849.8 km^2) in area; but though the shrewd old Scotch lawyer saw, I daresay, a thousand difficulties, I saw none which could not be overcome by patience, hard work, and steady perseverance.

It was a fine climate, fortunately, and very healthy. The tract lying between the Seenah river and the hills was lower than the rest; but it was open, free from jungle, and for the most part well cultivated. From it the basalt plateau named the "Bālā Ghāṭ" rose to a height varying from 400 to 1,000 feet (121.92 to 304.80 metres) some of the highest summits showing 2,400 feet (426.72 metres) above the level of the sea. This plateau, culturable from its very edge, sloped gradually eastwards to the Manjerā river, and joined the northern mountain boundary, which extended to Ahmednugger.

Nuldroog itself lay 2,200 feet (670.56 km) above the level of the sea; and, compared with Shorapoor, the climate, even during the hottest part of the year, was much less trying, while in the cold season it was very cold indeed, and not unfrequently frosty.

The "Bālā Ghāṭ" was renowned all through the Deccan for its luxuriant crops of wheat and barley, pulse and oil-seed. Cotton did not thrive, and what was produced was of very short fibre; harsh and unfit for export. Sugarcane grew well, and there was a good supply of hemp and linseed; but the beautiful white millet of Shorapoor was wanting, and that grown was coarse and hard in comparison. I had known the people before, when I was a boy, and many still remembered me and my red trousers, and came to see me. The population was almost entirely agricultural, thrifty, industrious, practical farmers and gentry, who tilled their somewhat hard soil with singular perseverance and success; they were better farmers than those at Shorāpoor, and kept improving their fields till they would have done credit to an English landowner.

I had liked the people in my early days because of their language spoken, and this I had at my command—a circumstance

which, I felt sure, would inspire confidence, for everybody soon knew that they could come to me and speak out their minds freely whenever they had occasion, without any go-between or interpreter being necessary. I knew, too, that the normal crime of the district, dacoity, not only still existed, but was largely and desperately practised—and this, which had defied me in former years, must now be eradicated with a strong hand.

I believe that the people at large, with the exception of the small portion forming the hereditary criminal class, welcomed the new rule with sincere delight. They knew it meant security of their land and possessions, as well as justice and protection and extension and protection of trade. Those who were unacquainted with the working and ways of English rule in other districts were, perhaps, somewhat disturbed at first at the idea, but they were few, and the feeling soon wore off.

When I took possession of the province, there was no court of law or justice whatever, civil or criminal, any more than there had been at Shorapoor, and none such had ever existed within the memory of any person. The agents of the Nizām's Government, and the Arabs, used to punish gross criminal offences, and, in some cases, petty thefts; but in the great crime of dacoity all seemed to have had a share, inasmuch as the agent always received part, according to his share, of the property stolen. As for murder, no one ever noticed it, or thought of bringing the perpetrators to account.

After a great deal of very hard work—during almost night and day while it lasted—I had gained, partly from old accounts and partly from the details sent in from my new managers, a tolerably correct estimate of the resources of the province, which I submitted in a report to the Resident.

If I had taken the province according to the estimates and orders of transfer of the late minister and the *duftardārs* of Hyderābād, I should have had a revenue of about two and a half lakhs, and a few scattered portions of territory, and there would have remained within my boundary line large tracts of country not under my jurisdiction. This would have caused much confusion and vexatious embarrassment, and probably constant disputes would have arisen. Now, when I had got all together in a kind of ring-fence, as it were, I found, according to my rough estimate, that I should have about eleven and a half lakhs of Hyderabad rupees.

Colonel Low was just going away to Calcutta to be sworn in as a member of the Supreme Council; and before he went, he wrote me his very hearty approval of what I had been able to effect in so short a time, and particularly his great satisfaction at the complete and bloodless expulsion of the Arabs.

I must here, likewise, record my grateful thanks and remembrance of the very essential services rendered to me in respect to

CHAPTER 19 — Places. NALDURG. Objects. The Fort.

the latter by the native officers and men of the cavalry detachments sent for my assistance. The native officers were all gentlemen by birth, most intelligent, and highly respected by the people wherever they went. They proved excellent negotiators, and were fully trusted by all, even by the Arabs themselves.

At Owsa (Ausā), a far stronger fort than Nuldroog, my manager presented my letter to the Arab chief commanding the garrison, requesting him to evacuate the place. The request was indignantly refused; but on the appearance of a squadron of cavalry which I sent to my officer's assistance, the Arabs received the native officers with "honours", marched out at once, and gave up all the large dependencies they had held in mortgage from the Nizām's Government without any demur. Owsā was the last, indeed the only place, that caused me any anxiety; and I knew that the Resident had also been very anxious about it, owing to its reputed great strength and the large member of its garrison. In Owsā, Purraindah, (Pareṇḍā) and Nuldroog, I now held the three strongest forts of the Deccan; yet all had submitted without using any violence, and no further display of force than I had mentioned."

Rāmtīrth and other Temples.

Hardly one and a half kilometres from Naldurg on the high banks of the Borī, amidst picturesque scenery and overlooking it are three temples dedicated to Rāma, Mahādev and Hanumān, and a *kuṇḍ* partially in a dilapidated condition. It is told and supported by *Ānand Rāmāyan* that the temples have been built on the spot where Rāma in exile had halted on his way to Naldurg from Akkalkoṭ. As proof of this his foot-prints are shown on a shaft of rock. The temple built in stone masonry is virtually surrounded by hills from where one can have a beautiful view of the meandering course of the river below. The idols seen in the temple today were recently installed, the original ones having been desecrated during the intervening period. Near this temple the river forms two pools or *ḍohs* of unequal size, the larger of which is just near the temple being known as *Moṭhā Rāma Ḍoh* and the smaller, a little farther away but still within temple sight as *Lahān Rāma Ḍoh*. The forest-clothed hills and the meandering course of the river below lend charm to the spot, making it a favourite place of picnic-goers. The *kuṇḍ* known as Rāmtīrth and receiving waters from the river is considered as holy. *Rāmnavamī* attended by over 5,000 persons is celebrated amidst great rejoicings. The white marble *liṅga* symbol in Mahādev temple is placed in a fully bloomed lotus exquisitely carved out of stone with an idol of Gaṇapati nearby and an image of *nandī* outside. An engraved image of Hanumān on a stone slab is installed in the third shrine. A copper-plate discovered here mentions the first of these temples as having a grant of 1,765 *bighās* of land.

From here a very narrow passage cut out in the cliffs, and allowing only one person to pass at a time, leads into a spacious cave-like structure which perhaps must have been the abode of some sage in the ancient days.

NALDURG. Objects. *Rāmtīrth and other Temples.*

In the vicinity, occupying the crest of a mountain, flanked on either sides by deep valleys, is the Bhīmāśankar *tīrth*. It has a spring of crystal clear water gushing out of a *gomukh* or cow's mouth. In the month of *Śrāvan* a large number of pilgrims visit this place and take the waters of this spring as *tīrth*.

Another feature of the town is the *yātrā* of Khaṇḍobā in whose honour a shrine has been built. It is said and popularly believed that Khaṇḍobā came down to Naldurg from a village by name Mailār on account of the devotion of Damayantī of the celebrated Nala-Damayantī romance. The idol was found near the fort as per Damayantī's vision and was installed in a temple built nearly a mile away from the fort which came to be known as *Śikharāce Devālaya*. Later the idol was removed and installed in a new temple built nearby the original one at the behest of Khaṇḍobā. A *yātrā* attended by over 25,000 persons is held on *Pauṣa Śuddha Paurṇimā* in honour of the deity. It lasts for fifteen days. On the occasion the palanquin procession is taken out as the zero hour strikes and is brought back to the temple at six on the following morning.

NILANGA.

Nīlaṅgā, the headquarters of the *tahsil* of the same name with 8,918 inhabitants in 1961, is situated on the edge of the Terṇā valley region in the confluence fork of the two *nālās*, combining to form a small tributary of the Terṇā. A dam being laid across this river at a place called Ter in Osmānābad *tahsil*, would harness its waters for irrigation. The ground to the north rises to a low divide on which runs the road from Lāmjanā to Bidar. A new 48.24 km (30 miles) road linking Nīlaṅgā with Udgīr and further joining Udgīr-Deglur road and thus facilitating traffic between Nānded and Osmānābād districts has recently been built. This road in its stretch passes through the village of Devani known for its excellent breed of Devani bullocks.

Municipality.

Constitution: Nīlaṅgā municipality, with an area of 22.53 km² (8.7 sq. miles) started functioning with an elected council from 1953. Prior to it, the administrative affairs were looked after by the *tahsildār*.

Finance: Income derived from various sources like taxation, municipal property and powers and grants amounted to Rs. 65,181 in 1965-66. Its expenditure during the same year came to Rs. 54,473.

Health, Sanitation and Water-Supply: The town has a civil and a veterinary dispensaries, both conducted by the Zillā Pariṣad. Recently constructed *puccā* open R.F.T. type drains cover the major part of the town. The inhabitants presently depending upon well water will soon get tap water from the water-works to be installed on the Terṇā some 4.82 km (3 miles) south of the town. The scheme is estimated to cost ten lakhs of rupees.

CHAPTER 19. Places. NILANGA. Municipality.

Education: Primary education is compulsory. It is under the care of the Zillā Parisad which maintains two primary schools. There are two high schools one each managed by the government and a private body.

Cremation and burial places are maintained by the communities concerned.

Objects. *Nīlkanthesvar Temple.*

Nīlaṅgā derives its name from the temple of Nīlakaṇṭheśvar built some time during 12th or 13th century A.D. Built in the *Hemāḍpantī* style, it is a rare specimen of the perfection of ancient architecture and art. Its outside walls give the appearance of pillar like formations, having small niches fixed with excellently carved human, animal and divine figurines. Every part of the temple except the terrace above has some type of patterns or designs. However, some of the pillars and a part of the frontal entrance ruined due to antiquity have been repaired with cement and to that extent the original carvings have been totally erased. Some of these fine carvings have been mutilated. In the front, the temple has a 12.19 x 18.29 metres (40' x 60') open courtyard paved with stone slabs. Entered through a lofty gate, with two platforms on either side, the *manḍap* hall is 2.787 sq. metres (20 square ft.), supported on six rows of pillars, two of which are embedded in the side walls. Of the remaining, the two side rows have seven pillars each and the middle ones, six each, the pillars of the side and middle rows being of unequal girth. Each pillar in turn is ornamented with rich and matchless carvings especially their bases are decorated with beautiful images of deities, some of which have been partially disfigured. The *manḍap* has two extensions one each on either side forming two 0.557 sq. metre (6 square ft.) chambers, the one to the visitor's left containing images of Śaṅkar and Pārvatī carved out of a single block of stone and the other that of Bālājī or Vyaṅkobā with an artistically designed *prabhāvaḷ* round it, also carved out of a single block of stone. In the first of these chambers, just below the pedestal on which the principal deity is installed, are seen images of Kārtik Svāmī, *Nandī* and some other human and divine figurines to the right and those of Gaṇapati and Sarasvatī to the left. Nearby there is also a small image of a mongoose. Four feet (1.219 metres) in height, the image of Bālājī is armed with a discus and a conch shell. There are some images of devotees near its feet depicted in the act of praying. The jambs of these entrances are exquisitely decorated with various types of creeper patterns, and the lintels with Gaṇapati images. Above the head of the Gaṇapati image the breadth of the entrances is covered with small temple replicas bearing some divine figures delicately engraved upon stone blocks. Similarly the bases of the entrances bear ingeniously carved divine figures, admiringly proportionate in measurements. The absolute symmetry of designs on both the entrances depicts par excellence the architectural skill of the time when the temples were constructed. The *gābhārā* and *manḍap* walls have four niches in all, housing idols

Nīlkantheśvar Temple.

of Lakṣmī, Gaṇapati, etc. Identical designs and patterns, as those on the chambers' entrances, also decorate the *gābhārā* entrance, with the only exception that here the designs are larger in dimensions. It contains the *svayambhū liṅga* held deeply in reverence by the people. There is a spacious terrace above.

Jāme Mosque.

Jāme mosque, located in *bazārpeṭh* area of the town is believed to have been constructed during the reign of Auraṅgzeb roughly about 275 years ago. Built in the traditional Muhammedan style, it is encompassed by a wall, now in a partially dilapidated condition. Its prayer hall measuring 13.72 x 7.62 metres (45' x 25') is supported on four rows of pillars, each row having three open pillars. These pillars form five arches in the front of which the central one is used as the entrance, and many more against the inside interconnecting the pillars. Besides the dome, its top corners are studded with a *minār* each. Nīlaṅgā has also a *dargāh* of one Hazrat Pīr Pasā Kādrī at which an *urus* is held a few days before the *Dasarā*. Being the headquarters of a *tahsil*, it has the offices of the *tahsildār, pañcāyat samiti*, civil and criminal courts and a police station. A civil hospital and a primary health centre equipped with a mobile van and receiving aid from UNICEF, cater to the medical needs of the people. The town has post and telegraph facilities, facilities of education up to S.S.C. and a rest-house.

OSMANABAD.

Osmānābād, with 18.868 inhabitants in 1961, is the headquarters of the district and *tahsil* of the same name situated at the plateau edge and lying 67.59 km (42 miles) north of Śolāpūr and 51.49 km (32 miles) east of Bārśī, both of which are railway stations, the former being of major importance. However, the nearest railway station is Yedśī which is only 13 km to the north on the Lātūr-Kurḍuvāḍi route. The town extends in a north-south direction on the western side of the state highway from Auraṅgābād to Śolāpūr following the plateau edge. The old nucleus is in the southern part based on the water-supply of a small stream, the Bhogavatī, draining down the plateau in a deeply cut valley. On the terraces adjoining the stream in the valley bed wheat and plantains are principally raised. The buildings improve in appearance and quality as one proceeds towards the north. The state transport bus station is situated in the northern part of the town in the midst of recently developed area. Here and further north, flanking the sides of the highway, are found the public offices and buildings, all recent erections with the exception of the collectorate for which a new building is under construction. To the east of the road are to be found in regular lines recently constructed and neat looking residences of the staff of many of the administrative offices, offering a sharp contrast to the ugly looking and badly aligned old residences. In spite of its being the district headquarters, Osmānābād is only second to Lātūr in size as well as in other aspects including trade and commerce. This inhibition of growth may be attributed to the lack of railway connection which has proved to be a major

CHAPTER 19. — Places. OSMANABAD.

handicap. East of the highway and opposite to the side of the town is an open space shaded by mango trees wherein is held the weekly bazar on Sundays. The town has a few oil mills, a *dāl* mill and an agricultural produce market committee.

Municipality.

Constitution: The Osmānābād municipality was established in 1933. It has an area of 43.20 km² (24.4 sq. miles) under its jurisdiction. A committee of 17 councillors presided over by the president is responsible for municipal administration.

Finance: Income accrued to the municipality from various sources like taxes, property, government grants and miscellaneous totalled Rs. 3,03,998.18 in 1963-64. As against this the expenditure incurred during the same year on various heads like administration, health, sanitation, public works including water-works, miscellaneous, etc., amounted to Rs. 2,11,847.55.

Municipal Works: Three markets, one each for vegetables, beef and meat have been provided. Besides the office buildings, it has also built two bridges and a town hall.

Health, Sanitation and Water-Supply: A government civil hospital, a *Unāni* dispensary maintained by the Zillā Pariṣad and a leprosy centre cater to the medical needs of the town populace. There is also a veterinary dispensary conducted by the Zillā Pariṣad. During 1963-64 when cholera epidemic affected the town adequate measures to immunise the people were taken by the municipality in concert with the government. Drainage system consists of only stone-lined gutters. Located in northern part of the town, the water-works supplying tap water to the town populace was constructed in 1939. It has, however, outlived its capacity and hence the southern part has to depend upon well water.

Education: Primary education is compulsory. Its management rests with the Zillā Pariṣad. Besides primary and middle schools, a multipurpose high school is also conducted by the Zillā Pariṣad. There are two privately conducted high schools and a college. The town has also a basic training college, a S.T.C. institute, a C. P. Ed. institute and a B. Ed. training college.

The municipality also maintains two parks. There are three libraries two of which receive annual municipal grant of Rs. 50 each and the third Rs. 150.

The communities concerned maintain and use their own cremation and burial places.

Objects. *Dhṛtarāṣṭra Nāgeśvar Temple.*

The principal mosque and the ruins of an old fort or *gaḍhī* lie to the southern extremity of the town. Of the many Hindu shrines that of Dhṛtarāṣṭra Nāgeśvar claims antiquity as well as religious importance. Situated on the banks of the Bhogavatī, it is said to be the 108th and the last *tīrth* or holy place along the Bhogavātī from its source somewhere in the hills at Dhārāśiv. Reference to this place found in *Sahyādri Khaṇḍ* of *Skanda*

Purāṇa and *Tuljāpūr Māhātmya* establish its claim to antiquity. In a cave-like structure of 1.828 x 1.524 metres (6′ x 5′) dimensions is housed a *liṅga* symbol. There is a like cell adjacent to it. Many devotees visit the temple regularly.

Khvājā Śamsuddin dargāh.

The other object of interest is the *dargāh* of Khvājā Śamsuddin at which a largely attended *urus* is held in the month of *Rajab*. A Persian inscription in the *dargāh* gives the date of Khvājā's death as 720 *Hijri*. Said to have been erected during the period of Muhammad-*bin*-Tughluq, the *dargāh* stands in the midst of an encompassed courtyard having entrances on three of its sides. The main edifice of solid masonry crowned with a huge vaulted dome is 12.19 x 12.19 metres (40′ x 40′) and contains two tombs one of which is that of Śamsuddin. It has an arch-shaped entrance with similar arches on the other three sides also. The top corners are also adorned with *minārs*. Within the same compound and exactly opposite Śamsuddin's *dargāh* is the tomb of his son, Tājuddin, housed under a canopy of twelve columns. Its top is also decorated with *minārs*, but of smaller size. The *dargāh* looks majestic and is an excellent specimen of mediaeval Muhammedan sculpture.

Dhārāśiva Caves.

About 6.43 km (4 miles) from Osmānābād at Dhārāśiva are a group of Jain and Brāhmānical caves excavated somewhere in the seventh century A.D. Due to antiquity and more so on account of the soft and porous nature of the rock they are built in, the sculptures have not endured through time. The following is a description of these caves taken from "*The Cave Temples of India*" by Fergusson and Burgess.

"About two miles north-east from this town, in the north side of a ravine facing the south, is a small group of Jaina caves, with some other unfinished ones on the opposite side, some of which seem to have been intended as Vaiṣṇava temples.

The Jaina caves are now almost deserted by the sect, and a substantial temple has been erected to Mahādeva just in front of them, which at first, at least, must have acted as a decoy.

At the west end is a small unfinished cave, but the next has been a large and handsome cave with a verandah 78 feet long by 10 feet 4 inches wide (23.77 x 3.15 metres), the whole facade of which, however, has fallen. Judging from the pilaster left at one end, it must have been supported by massive square pillars with bracket capitals richly carved. Above the pillars was a frieze sculptured with Tīrthaṅkāras, and "caitya window" ornaments. Five doors apparently led into the hall 82 feet (24.99 metres) deep and from 79 to 85 feet (24.08 to 25.91 metres) wide, the roof supported by thirty-two columns arranged in a square of twenty and an inner one of twelve square columns, with bracket capitals and some of them with floriated ornamentation. Four in front of the shrine, however, have round shafts, and "compressed-cushion capitals." Round this hall are twenty-two cells, and the shrine in the back. The image is that of Pārśvanātha Śeṣphaṇī

with the seven hoods of a snake, each head with a small crown on it, and seated on a throne in the *jnāna mudrā*. Hanging from the seat is carved the representation of rich drapery; in front of it has been a wheel set edgewise, now broken away, with antelopes at each side; and from behind his cushion appear on each side a *śārdūla* or nondescript monster, a *cauri*-bearer with high regal tiara, and a very fat *vidyādhara* with coronet and moustache: the figures have all been repaired with plaster. Round this image is a *pradakṣiṇā*.

There has been an open court in front of this cave as at the Indrasabhā at Elurā, but only the pediment of the entrance is now visible among the debris of the facade. On the left of the entrance is a water-cistern.

The front aisle is peculiar in having a gableshaped roof with an opening in one end into a passage which runs over the water-cistern and comes out beyond it; what it was meant for is difficult to conjecture.

The third cave has a hall about 59 feet square (5.481 m^2) by 11 feet 3 inches (3.482 metres) high, with twenty square columns[1] arranged in a square with six on each side, and twelve cells in the sides and back besides the shrine, which has been a copy of that in the second; there are also images in bas-relief in two of the cells in the back. The hall has five doors and the verandah is supported by six plain octagonal columns, and has an unfinished cell in the right end, with a large square block or pillar of rock in the middle of it.

The fourth is a hall 28 feet (8.534 metres) deep by about 26½ (8.176 metres) wide which has had four columns, four cells in the walls, and a shrine; but all the columns are broken, only the capitals hanging by the roof; and the shrine wall has been broken through into the cell on the right of it. The pillars in both the last two caves are of a simple not inelegant type resembling the Tuscan order, but with a neck of the Elephaṇṭā type and a collar of ornamental carving round the upper edge of the shaft.

As to the age of these caves it is difficult to speak with much confidence; the absence of wall sculptures and the style of the pillars in all of them seem certainly to mark them as of a considerably earlier type than the Elurā Jaina caves, and compared with the architectural features of Brāhmānical and Buddhist caves, I am disposed to assign them to about the middle of the seventh century of our era.

The other caves in the neighbourhood are all Brāhmānical, much ruined, and never seem to have been of much importance, being small and almost devoid of carving. They are probably older than the Jaina ones, and may belong to the sixth century."[2]

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[1] Four pillars, two on each side, are round. See *Arch. Sur. W. India*, Vol. III, Plate VII.

[2] For a fuller account of these caves, see *Arch. Sur. W. India*, Vol. III.

PARENDA.

Pareṇḍā, the headquarters town of the *tahsil* of the same name, with 6,273 inhabitants in 1961, is a municipal town situated on the interfluve between the Sīnā and its tributary, the Dudnā. There are also a few tanks in its neighbourhood. The town is connected by a fine tar road with Bārśī in Śolāpūr district, a distance of 27.36 km (17 miles) and there is a regular bus service plying between these two towns. The earliest possible reference to the place is found in the *Purāṇas* wherein it is referred to as Paramdhāmpūr subsequently changed to Pracaṇḍpūr, so-called perhaps because of the large size of the town then. It is difficult to state as to when the nomenclature was changed to Pareṇḍā.

Municipality.

Constitution: Prior to 1956, the municipal administration was looked after by the *tahsildār*. In that year a council of 15 members was elected to look after its administrative affairs. The jurisdiction of the Pareṇḍā municipality extends over an area of 32.63 km² (12.6 sq. miles). In 1966-67 the total municipal income amounted to Rs. 46,275.39.

Health, Sanitation and Water-supply: Both the civil as well as the veterinary dispensaries of the town are conducted by the Zillā Pariṣad. To the civil dispensary are attached a family planning centre and a malaria eradication centre. The town has no drainage system. Well water will soon be replaced by tap water when the water-works at Khāsāpūr are completed.

Education: The town has three primary schools, one Urdū and two Maraṭhī, and two high schools, both conducted by the government. Primary education is compulsory and is conducted by the Zillā Pariṣad.

Cremation and burial places are maintained and used by the communities concerned.

Objects.

The Fort.

The only object of attraction in the town is the fort, known to have been built by Mahmūd Gāvān, the prime minister of Muhammad Śāh Bahamanī II. The *Imperial Gazetteer* states that it was erected by Mahmūd Khvājā Gāvān, the celebrated minister of the Bahamanīs. A little later, after the disintegration of the Bahamanī kingdom it became a part of the kingdom of Ahmadnagar. After the capture of Ahmadnagar by the Moghals in 1600, it became the capital of Ahmadnagar for a short time. About 1628 or so, it was captured by Śahājī and remained with him for two to three years. The Moghal attempts to carry it by assault were twice frustrated. It was captured by the Bijāpuris in 1630 and it is said that the *Malik Maidan* (*Mulukh Maidan*) cannon seen installed on one of the bastions of the Bijāpūr fort was removed thither by the Bijāpurī general Murār in 1632 and the one now pointed out at Pareṇḍā as being the *Mulukh Maidan tof* is not the original one. In 1657 it was again captured by the Moghals. *It was in this fort that Śivājī's emissary to the Moghals,* Kāzī Haider, was confined in 1669. The fort is a solid construction of the mediaeval age, its rampart walls being fortified by 26 strong rounded bastions, two of which flank the main entrance on the northern side. Further it has a protective moat or *khandak*

CHAPTER 19.

Places.

PARENDA.

Objects.

The Fort.

around connected with the fort by a cement · bridge. Now the *khandak* for the most part is filled up with silt. It is curious that some of the stones employed in the construction of the fort bear Hindu carvings and art. Some of the bastions in strategic places are mounted with huge cannons which can even be seen today, their names being *Malik Maidan* (*Raṇarāgiṇī*), *Ajadaha-paikar* (*Sarprupa*), *Laṇḍe Kasāyācī tof* and the like. These were mostly cast by Dutch craftsmen and one of them bears the name Hussain Arab, an Arab engineer in the service of the Bijāpuris. In one of the store-rooms there are a few more cannons of which one is quite huge and on which is inscribed " Sarkār Nabāb Mir Nizām Ali Khān. " Nearly 300 cannon-balls are found stored in yet another room. The fortifications for the most part as also the guard rooms and a mosque are in good order, but the old town is in ruins. Numerous ruins in the neighbourhood and inside the fort testify to the former populousness of the town. It is said that the mosque was built out of the material taken from some eleven pillaged temples at Maṇkeśvar and this is testified to by the Hindu style carvings on most of the stones employed in its construction. The *namāzgāh* or the prayer hall of the mosque is 21.33 x 12.19 metres (70′ x 40′) and is supported on 40 columns. The entrances are ornamented with finely burnished beautiful carvings. In the front there is a square built-in water tank. A few idols of Hindu deities, prominent among them being Gaṇa-pati, Śeṣaśayī and Digambar, have been deposited in a chamber. Outside this there is a square well where a Narsimha shrine supposed to have been built by Murār Jagdev can be seen. It is in a ruinous state. Adjacent to the temple was the Rājmahāl whose remnants were destroyed in a sudden explosion that took place in 1951. Pareṇḍā has also the *maṭh* of Saint-poet Hansrāj Svāmī who lived in the 18th century. His writings have been preserved in this *maṭh*.

SAWARGAON.

Sāvargāṅv, largely an agricultural village in Tuljāpūr *tahsil*, chiefly producing jowar, groundnut and *sāḷī* had a population of 4,557 in 1961. It lies 8 km (5 miles) east of Tuljāpūr-Śolāpūr road, being connected with it by an approach road and 32.18 km (20 miles) south of Śolāpūr, the nearest railway station. The village has temples built in honour of Pārśvanāth, the twenty-third Jain *Tīrthaṅkāra*, Tukāī, Mallikārjun and Nāgobā. Of these the first one *viz.*, that of Pārśvanāth is located at the southern end of the village and is patronised by the *Digambar* Jains. It is a masonry structure still in a good condition and is the second important place of Jain worship in the district, the first one being Kunthalgiri. Encompassed by a 76.20 x 45.72 metres (200′ x 150′) compound wall, the temple has an outer *maṇḍap*, inner *maṇḍap* and a double chambered vestibule crowned by a 15.24 metres (50 ft.) high *śikhar*. There are two *stambhas* (pillars), each of 15.24 metres, (50 ft.) height, flanking the front side of the temple. Both outer and inner *maṇḍapas* are of equal dimensions (7.62 x 7.62 metres = 25′ x 25′), but whereas the outer maṇḍap is open on the sides, the inner one is walled, having two side-extensions

forming small rooms. The inner *maṇḍap* is supported on numerous stone pillars, four of which form a square right in its centre. These four pillars are exquisitely carved and decorated with some fine designs. Two pairs of columns, similarly decorated, flank the entrance to the outer vestibule. After crossing this, there is an inner vestibule wherein the image of Pārśvanāth is housed under a canopy. The jambs of this entrance door bear some remarkably beautiful engravings. On *Mārgaśīrṣa Vadya* 11, is held the *yātrā* when over 1000 people, mainly Jains, gather to pay homage to the deity.

Tukāī temple built in *Hemāḍpantī* style of construction and situated at the northern end of the village, is believed to have been established by Prabhu Rāmcandra while in his exile. Hence the temple has much religious sanctity. An inscription of the Kadamba prince Mārada-deva dated in the *Śaka* year 1086 (A.D. 1164) has been discovered here. It records the gift of some money for the construction of the temple of goddess Ambā at Sāvargāṅv. However, it is difficult to ascertain whether Tukāī temple is the same for which the grant was made. The temple consisting of a 4.57 x 4.57 metres (15′ x 15′) *sabhāmaṇḍap*, a 3.05 x 3.05 metres (10′ x 10′) vestibule and a narrow passage connecting the two is to date in a good condition. On either side, to the *sabhāmaṇḍap*, are two chambers, the one to the left of the visitor containing idols of Śaṅkar and his consort Pārvatī in a sitting posture, and the other to the right containing only the throne or the *simhāsan*. At the entrance to the passage is a *Nandī* image facing the *liṅga* inside the vestibule. Besides the image of Pārvatī engraved on a block of stone and kept against the back wall there is also a *liṅga* symbol. Mallikārjun temple also located at the southern end of the village is almost in a dilapidated condition. It contains two worn out and illegible inscriptions supposed to date back to the times of the Mauryas. The *liṅga* inside this temple is believed to be *svayambhū* and said to have been worshipped by Rāmcandra while on his way to Daṇḍakāraṇya. But the most interesting and peculiarly curious feature of the village is the phenomenon that takes place every year in the courtyard of the temple of Nāgobā surrounded by rocky terrain. Situated in *Nāgṭhān* area, so-called because of the existence of the temple, Nāgobā shrine is insignificant except religiously. It is said by the village folk that from *Āṣāḍh Vadya Amāvāsyā* to *Śrāvaṇ Śuddha Pañcamī*, there is visible in the courtyard the unusual sight of a snake, a lizard and a scorpion coexisting. Not only they are seen together but they do not harm the innumerable visitors who flock during these days to witness the spectacle. People of the village worship them on all these days. After the last day they disappear as mysteriously as they appear every year exactly on the appointed day. *Navas*, accompanied by appropriate prayers are said to be fulfilled. It is believed that the practice goes back to some six hundred years. Sāvargāṅv has a primary school, a post office and a primary health centre.

CHAPTER 19. Places. SINDPHAL.

Sindphal, a village with 2,425 inhabitants in 1961 in Tuljāpūr *tahsil* claims some importance, in that it is supposed to be the *māher* or parents' house of Tuljā Bhavānī. The village has temples dedicated to Mudgaleśvar, Khaṇḍerāī, Khāṇḍkeśvar, Nārāyaṇ, Siddheśvar and Rāma. Of these temples, the first two were built at the time of Tuljā Bhavānī temple at Tuljāpūr. In honour of Mudgaleśvar a large fair is held on *Mahāśivrātra*. Sindphaḷ is wholly agricultural and has a post office, a primary school, and a medical practitioner.

SIRSAO.

Sirsāo, with 2,561 inhabitants in 1961, is a village in Pareṇḍā tahsil situated along the banks of the Cāndaṇī river across which a dam has recently been laid. The Cāndaṇī irrigation project which was completed in 1965 is expected to bring large tracts of Pimpaḷvāḍī, Vākaḍī and Dahite village lands under irrigation. Of the places of worship the temples of Mahalakṣmī and Bahirobā claim importance. The first one of these is the village deity and at the time of the weddings or such other special occasions, the pride of place of receiving offerings and prayers first goes to this deity. The *Navarātra* festival lasting till *Dasarā* is celebrated in honour of the goddess. The temple of Bahirobā is deeply held in reverence by the Dhangar community which constitutes one-fourth of the total village population. *Jowar* grown in this village is of excellent quality and is highly in demand throughout the district. Sirsāo has a post office and a school imparting education up to the ninth standard.

SONARI.

Sonārī is largely an agricultural village in Pareṇḍā *tahsil* with 1,587 inhabitants according to the 1961 Census. Here the Sonārī *talāv* irrigation project has been recently completed at a cost of nearly six lakhs of rupees. It is expected to bring an area of 424.920 hectares (1050 acres) under irrigation. The length of its main distributary canal is 6.43 km (4 miles). The village however is known for an antique shrine dedicated to Bhairavnāth regarding which much information is to be found in *Bhairavnāth Māhātmya* supposed to have been written by Kalyāṇ Svāmī, the foremost disciple of Rāmdās Svāmī. It is said and testified to by the *Purāṇas* also that Śaṅkar appeared in Bhairava incarnation in order to put an end to the menace of the demons who were destroying the *yajñyas* and killing Brāhmaṇas. Among the demons was one Suvarṇāsur who was notorious for his sacrilegious acts and it is not unlikely that the name Sonārī has some associations with this demon. Mythology further tells us that as Suvarṇāsur was destined to die at the hands of a married person only, Bhairavnāth decided to marry a maidan from Āmbejogāī in Bīḍ district. The marriage, however, did not consummate and hence Bhairavnāth married a *Śeṣ Kanyā* from Mugāṅv, a village somewhere in the vicinity of Sonārī and then killed Suvarṇāsur with the help of Kāḷbhairav Devī. A victory pillar or *raṇastambha* was erected on the spot where the demon lay dead and it is said that the present temple was constructed on the same spot in much later times. Bhairavnāth also succeeded in destroying the

SONARI.

er demons. Nearby are two well constructed *tīrtha kuṇḍas* wn as *Lahabāi* or *Loha Tīrtha* and *Suvarṇa Tīrtha*. The ner, it is said, was created by Bhairavnāth with a single stroke his cudgel to wash away the blood-smeared weapon ; the latter the occasion of the installation of the idol, when the *tīrthas* n all the holy places of India were brought and stored to secrate the idol.

'he temple is encompassed by a compound wall with two solid ances, the one on the eastern side being surmounted by a *ārkhānā* or drum chamber. . In the wall of this entrance gate illegible inscription is to be seen. Immediately inside there four stone masonry well designed *dipmāḷs* or lamp-pillars minated only on festival occasions and cloisters to accom-late the pilgrims. The temple can be divided into three :s, the outer and inner *sabhā maṇḍaps* and the vestibule. ereas the outer *sabhā maṇḍap* is practically in ruins with half roof having been collapsed, the inner one supported on twelve -wood pillars is in good order. The vestibule crowned with 3.716 metre (45 ft.) high *śikhar* contains the black stone idol Bhairavnāth and has a broad circumambulatory passage ınd. Two fairs, one in *Kārttik* commemorating the incarna- day of Bhairavnāth and the other in *Caitra* celebrating his riage and the killing of Suvarṇāsur demon are held annually. both the occasions a huge *ratha* or chariot of Bhairavnāth is wn, followed by a large procession, to the accompaniment of ıbals and other musical instruments. Devotees from all over ıārāṣṭra as well as from North India gather on the occasion. addition to the income derived from 728.435 hectares 00 acres) of land of its propriety, the temple receives an annual ıt of Rs. 2,000 from the government.

ı the vicinity of this temple there is a *maṭh* or a monastery ose head priest is elected every twelve years at Kāśī at the time he *Kumbha Meḷā*. The village has a post office, a middle ool teaching up to ninth standard, a medical practitioner and o-operative society. The weekly bazar is held on Fridays.

TER.

er, settled along both the banks of the Terṇā with 5,725 ıbitants in 1961, is an historically important village in ıānābād *taḥsil* lying some 32.19 km (20 miles) from the *tahsil* dquarters. Its antiquity can be traced as far back as the *īṇas* wherein it is referred to as Satyapurī and in the ancient od of our history as Tagarnagar. It has been mentioned in *Periplus of the Erythrean Sea* as one of the two pre-eminent res, the other being Pratiṣṭhāna, modern Paiṭhan in Auraṅ-id district. The *Periplus* states that all kinds of mercantile ds throughout Deccan were brought to Tagara and from there veyed in carts to Broach. It traded with the outside world cially Greece and Rome and some Roman coins recently dis-ered here lend testimony to this fact. It reached the height ts commercial prosperity during the Sātavāhana period. Ter the capital of one of the branches of the Śilāhāras, many of

whose seals and coins depicting an elephant giving bath to Mahālakṣmī, the family deity of the Śilāhāras, have been unearthed here. In the same way objects like potsherds, beads, garlands, combs, dolls, conch shells, old bricks and many ivory objects uncovered in the excavations undertaken at Ter and its environs throw valuable light not only on the history of the village but also on the cultural, architectural and various other aspects and accomplishments of the people who inhabited the region in ancient times. Deeper excavations are being carried in the hills around Ter, which are yielding valuable material. The remains discovered so far, point out to a rich cultural heritage. Dr. Hiralal Jain in his *Karaṇḍakacaritra,* a Jain book, refers to caves near Osmānābād as Ter caves, as they are nearer to this village. In the mediaeval period the village shot into prominence as a centre of religious propagation. The well-known saint of Mahārāṣṭra, Gorā Kumbhār, a contemporary of Saint Jñyāneśvar was a resident of this village and in his days it was frequently the scene of gatherings of saintly personages. Scholars of Saint literature are of the opinion that Ter had its own share in the propagation of *Bhāgvat dharma*.

Ter has many temples, a description of few of which is given below :

Objects *Trivikrama. Temple.*

We have still at Ter some Buddhist remains that go back to the age of the Sātavāhanas. The most noteworthy of these is the ancient Buddhist Caitya built of brick, which has since been turned into a *Vaiṣṇava* temple dedicated to Trivikrama. In form it is just the structural counterpart of rock cut Caityas with a barrel or wagon vaulted roof and an apsidal back. This is one of the few structural Caityas discovered in South India. Trivikrama temple is important because it is said that Saint Nāmdev had delivered a *kirtan* in this temple. In the outer *maṇḍap* of this shrine, supported on four wooden pillars, a place has been conserved and pointed out to be the one where the Saint had stood. Daily offerings of flowers are made on this spot. An idol of Kārtik Svāmī shown as sitting on a peacock is installed to the left in the middle chamber. Beyond this is the semi-circular, darkish vestibule wherein is the main idol. It is the Vāmana incarnation of Viṣṇu delineated in the act of placing his foot on the head of Baḷī, when the latter asked him to do so. By the side are figures of Baḷī's wife and Śukrācārya, the sage. There is also a much broken and defaced idol. The most attractive object of all in this shrine is the excellently carved and ornamented crown worn by the main idol. From the state of the temple and its architectural style it appears to be nearly 1,500 years old.

Uttareśvar Temple.

The Uttareśvar temple is in utter ruins except for the vestibule housing the *liṅga* and the wooden door-frame of the outer entrance which has now been taken possession of by the Archaeological Department of the Government of India. With its unrivalled creeper patterns, animal and human figures, the door frame is

Uttareśvar Temple.

a rare specimen of a high degree of craftsmanship and wood-work. While on the right side entrance musicians are depicted as playing on musical instruments, the left represents devotees at worship. Some swan figures decorate its lower part. Historians opine that it is an excellent specimen of the skill in wood-work in the entire Marāṭhvāḍā region. Outside there is an idol of Sūryanārāyaṇ. In a ruined temple in the vicinity is an idol of a goddess.

Siddheśvar Temple.

The Siddheśvar shrine is to the south-west of the village and has a vestibule, a middle chamber and an outer *maṇḍap*. Supported on four pillars, the *maṇḍap* with its exquisitely ornamented entrance door is 6.10 x 6.10 metres (20′ x 20′). Adorned by a small dome-like *śikhar*, the vestibule houses a *liṅga* symbol. Outside the temple a *nandī* statue has been installed.

Kāleśvar and Gorā Kumbhār Temple.

On the banks of the Terṇā, across which a dam has now been constructed to harness its waters for irrigation, are situated in a 24.39 x 24.39 metres (80′ x 80′) enclosed compound, temples of Kāleśvar and Gorā Kumbhār the famous poet saint. Entered through a lofty gate surmounted by a *nagārkhānā* or the music gallery, the visitor first comes across a *samādhi* of some saintly personage beyond which is the *Kāleśvar* temple. More or less *Hemāḍpantī* in style its outer *maṇḍap* has four open pillars and a few more embedded in the side walls forming some lovely arches in between. Beyond the *maṇḍap* are two *gābhārās* arranged one behind the other, the last one containing the phallus symbol of *Kāleśvar*. It is crowned by a small *śikhar*. To the right of this is the temple of Viṭṭhal Rakhumāī housing the *samādhi* of Gorā Kumbhār. That part of the temple which houses the *samādhi* and the idol is reported to have been built some one and a half centuries back by the disciples of Gorā Kumbhār: but the outer *maṇḍap* hall of 12.19 x 10.36 metres (40′ x 34′) dimensions, supported on two rows of pillars and having three arch formations in the front is of recent construction. A few corridors have been provided in the courtyard. From *Caitra Vadya Ekādaśī* to *Amāvāsyā* a large fair is held in honour of Gorā Kumbhār. Another object of interest is the house of Gorā Kumbhār in front of which under the shade of a neem tree he used to prepare clay for the manufacture of earthen vessels. Though the tree has died its trunk can still be seen. There is also a fine little Jain shrine containing a 1.828 x 1.219 metres idol of Mahāvīra in a sitting posture.

A mention must also be made of a collection made by Śrī Rāmliṅgappā Lāmbture, a resident of Ter. Important among his collections are objects of ivory, dolls, bangles, coins and such other articles which throw valuable light on the reconstruction of the history of the region. Attention is particularly attracted by an excellent idol in his possession, the coiffure, dress and other general features of which bear the impress of Greco-Roman art and which indicates that the Greeks and Romans had some intercourse with Ter.

CHAPTER 19. Places. TULJAPUR.

Tuljāpūr: The temple town of Tuljāpūr with 8,935 inhabitants in 1961, is the headquarters of the *tahsil* of the same name located at the end of the plateau where the state highway from Auraṅgābād descends in the Śolāpūr plains. It is a centre of trade in grains and lies 45 km (28 miles) north of Śolāpūr, the biggest textile manufacturing centre in Mahārāṣṭra, and 22.54 km (14 miles) due south of Osmānābād, the district headquarters.

Municipality.

Constitution: The municipality here was established in 1942 but started functioning with an elected council from 1952. Prior to 1952 the administrative affairs were looked after by the *tahsildār*. At present it has an area of 12.17 km² (4.7 sq. miles) under its jurisdiction.

Finance: In 1966-67, the total income of the municipality derived from sources like taxes and government grants amounted to Rs. 1,85,027. As against this the expenditure during the same year came to Rs. 1,87,027. Besides this the municipality had a capital expenditure of Rs. 46,542 during the same year.

Health, Sanitation and Water-supply: The town has two dispensaries *viz.*, one civil and the other veterinary, both of which are managed by the Zillā Pariṣad. Attached to the veterinary dispensary is an artificial insemination centre. For the most part the town has *puccā* stone-lined drains. The sullage is allowed to gather in cesspools and then removed out of the inhabited localities. The water-works supplying tap water to the populace is situated at Pācenḍā on the Borī about a mile (1.60 km) distant from the town. However, as this water-works is not fully able to meet the needs, yet another scheme has been undertaken at Hungargā 6.43 km away from the town. It is estimated to cost nearly seven and a half lakhs of rupees.

Education: Tuljāpūr has two primary schools, one middle school and two high schools, one each of which is managed by the government and a private body, respectively. There is also a S.T.C. training college receiving grants from the government. Primary education is compulsory and is managed by the Zillā Pariṣad.

Cremation and burial grounds are maintained by the communities concerned.

A small garden named as Lakṣmībāī *Udyān* is maintained by the municipality. It also plans to provide a vegetable market at a cost of Rs. 28,000. A small meat market has already been constructed.

Objects. *Bhavānī Temple.*

Tuljāpūr, however, is known for the sacred temple of goddess Bhavānī whose antiquity goes back to the days of Prabhu Rāmcandra whom she is believed to have blessed and guided in his search for Sītā. It is this goddess again, the *Kul-Svāminī* of Mahārāṣṭra, who is believed to have rewarded Chatrapati Śivājī, the founder of the Marāṭhā State, with the legendary

Bhavānī *talvār* (sword) and inspired him to carve out the Marāṭhā State. While embarking on every important expedition Śivājī sought the blessings of this goddess and indeed blessed he was always. Śivājī established another temple of Bhavānī on Pratāpgaḍ fort which even to-day is in excellent repair. The temple is situated in the midst of a small side valley of a stream flowing down the plateau to the west of the town. On the way there is the *Kalloḷ tīrth* to the left and after a descent of nearly 30 steps the *Gomukh tīrth* on the right with a small shrine dedicated to Viṭṭhal Rakhumāī nearby. Both these *tīrths* receive perennial water flow from *gomukhs*. To the left near the main entrance gate leading into the courtyard is a shrine dedicated to Siddhi Vināyak. The imposing gateway is ornamented with flower and creeper patterns carved in relief. To the right of the gate is a shrine dedicated to Dattātraya and to the left residential houses of the temple priests. Occupying a central position in the courtyard, the temple *maṇḍap* has two side entrances right opposite each other flanked by small columns. Supported on quite a few rows of pillars the *maṇḍap* hall is 7.62 × 4.57 metres (25′ × 15′) beyond which is the middle part wherein is installed a marble statue of a lion in a standing posture. Herein to the right there is a small chamber housing the silver *palaṅg* or bedstead of the goddess. Inside the *gābhārā* is a silver, four-arched canopy holding the delicately carved stone image of the goddess Bhavānī. It is very attractive and in point of finish and execution would rival any of the best idols found elsewhere. The entrances leading from the *maṇḍap* to the middle part of the chamber containing the *palaṅg* and that of the *gābhārā* are all plated with silver bearing beautiful carvings and are fine pieces of sculptural ingenuity. The *gābhārā* is crowned with a beautiful tapering *śikhar* having figure-filled niches. Figures set-in in the niches are mostly those of sages and deities and are very shapely. Its four corners are fixed with temple replicas also set-in with deity figures each temple replica in turn being flanked by two lion statues. The space in between is filled with elephant statues. In the front and right opposite the main entrance gate there is the *homakuṇḍ* also crowned with a similar *śikhar*. Installed here and there at convenient places there are quite a few small *dīpmāḷs* or lamp-pillars. On either side of the temple cloisters have been provided in some of which are installed idols of different deities. In honour of the goddess two fairs are held every year one by the end of September or beginning of October and the other in the month of April. These fairs are attended by nearly one and a half lakhs of persons. Besides, pilgrims from all parts of Mahārāṣṭra visit the temple practically daily.

History records that one of Mahādajī Śinde's wives, daughter of a worshipping officer, hailed from this place.

UDGIR.

Udgīr, with 18,814 inhabitants in 1961, though only a *tahsil* headquarters, is nearly as large as Osmānābad, the district headquarters. The town is situated on the plateau, where a stream by

CHAPTER 19. Places. UDGIR.

headward erosion has cut back across the scarp up to the town. By bunding this a big tank has been formed which is used for bathing, washing and watering the cattle. The town situated on a rising ground towards the railway line on the southern end of the tank has an advantageous situation on the road and rail route from Paraḷī to Bidar in the midst of a rich cotton growing area. Agricultural produce especially cotton, grown in the surrounding areas is transported to the market yard here by camels of which a large number, not to be found elsewhere, is seen.

Municipality.

Constitution: Udgīr municipality started functioning with an elected council from 1953. A total of 17 councillors constitute the municipal committee, which, with the president as the head looks after the municipal administration. The municipal jurisdiction extends over an area of 20.47 km² (7.9 sq. miles).

Finance : In 1963-64, whereas the income derived from various sources amounted to Rs. 3,11,087, the expenditure incurred on various items came to Rs. 1,33,227.

Health, Sanitation and Water-supply : Udgīr has two dispensaries, one civil and the other veterinary, both conducted by the Zillā Pariṣad. The town for the most part has *kucchā* drains, there being very few stone-lined gutters. Arrangement is made to collect the waste water in cess-pools. Tap water would soon be made available when the water-work undertaken on Mahmood *nālā* is completed.

Education: Primary education is compulsory and its implementation rests with the Zillā Pariṣad. There are two colleges, of which one is a basic training college and five high schools. Three of these high schools are conducted by private agencies and two by the Zillā Pariṣad. The town has only one privately conducted library.

Cremation and burial places are maintained and used by the communities concerned.

Objects of interest.

Udgīr was once a walled town of some extent. but to-day hardly anything remains of the walls. It is known for its historic fort which todate is in a good condition though the buildings inside have crumbled down. During the wars between the Moghals and the Bijāpuris, Udgīr which was then one of the strongest forts in the Bijāpūr kingdom, was frequently besieged. In 1636 Khān Daurān, the Moghal general, after devastating the territory roundabout laid siege to the fort at the orders of Śāh Jahān which capitulated on September 28, 1636. In the battle of Fatekherḍā in 1724 the Nizām became victorious against Mubāriz Khān and virtually became an independent ruler in the Deccan. After almost a century of direct Moghal domination the district along with this place passed under the Nizām's sovereignty. Udgīr is also remarkable as being the place where in 1760 a great battle was fought between the Nizām and the Marāṭhās. The

Marāṭhās emerged triumphant and according to the terms of the treaty concluded on Februay 4, 1760 the Nizām had to cede territories worth sixty lakhs of rupees.

Objects of interest.

Udgīr fort contains the *Samādhi* of Udgīr Buvā, a deeply revered saint on account of whose blessings the construction of the fort is said to have been completed. The chamber containing the 464 m² (5 sq. ft.) *samādhi* is only 1,114 m² (12 sq. ft.) entered through a lowly constructed door. It is studded with coloured marble tiles. On top of the *samādhi* are placed a *liṅga,* a conch shell and a *nandī* image. In its front part a marble tile bearing embossed figures of Rāma and Sītā has been fixed. In the same way there is a similar figure of Nārāyaṇ to the right of the visitor and that of Sūryanārāyaṇ to the left. In the month of *Āṣāḍh* a *yātrā* attended by over 5,000 persons is held in honour of this saint. Outside there is a pavilion to the right and a well to the left, with an outlet without the fort, supplying water to the adjoining vegetable orchards. Inscriptions mentioning names of Śāh Jahān and Auraṅgzeb have been found in the fort.

Not far from the fort at a certain bend of the river Leṇḍī flowing in a north-south direction is the *dargāh* of Khvājā Sāduddin, an *avaliyā* who migrated from Madinā. The chamber containing the tomb is 1.393 m² (15 sq. ft.) crowned with a cupola shaped *gumbāz.* Its top front is decorated with four minars and the back side with two more. In the front is a spacious paved courtyard beyond which is an old mosque. An *urus* in honour of the *avaliyā* is held on *Rajab* 24. It has an *inām* land of nearly 40.468 hectares (100 acres).

UJANI.

Ujanī, primarily an agricultural village in Ausā *tahsil* with a population* of 3,245 in 1961, has the *maṭh* and *samādhi* of Gaṇeśnāth Mahārāj, a saint of local repute. Gaṇeśnāth Mahārāj who was born in 1611 and took *samādhi* in 1676 was a worshipper of Pāṇḍuraṅg and said to have made one disciple every day. Canto 55 of *Bhakti Vijaya* makes a reference to Chatrapati Śivājī's meeting with the saint. The *maṭh* is an ordinary stone masonry construction and also houses in a cellar the tombs of Śrī Śubhnāth and Śrī Kāśināth, the principal disciples of Gaṇeśnath Mahārāj. In the month of *Kārtika* a fair is held. Ujanī has a post office and a middle school. Wednesday is the bazar day.

UMARGA.

Umargā, with 7,505 inhabitants in 1961, is the headquarters town of the *tahsil* of that name, situated on the Umargā *nālā,* a tributary of the Benithurā choked with reed growth. Almost the entire settlement has developed to the north of the Śolāpūr-Hyderābād National Highway running from east to west here. In the neighbourhood there is active *rabi* cultivation chiefly consisting of *khapli* wheat and sugarcane.

Municipality.

Constitution: The Municipality at Umargā was established in 1955-56. It has an area of 33.92 km² (13.1 sq. miles) under its

CHAPTER 19. Places. UMARGA. Municipality.

jurisdiction. A committee of eleven councillors headed by the president looks after the municipal administration.

Finance: In 1963-64, the total municipal income derived from various sources including grants amounted to Rs. 33,483.08. As against this it had to incur an expenditure of Rs. 13,812.81 during the same year.

Health, Sanitation and Water-supply: The town has only one government conducted civil dispensary. There is also a veterinary dispensary. There are only *kucchā* drains. Wells are the only source of water supply.

Education: Primary education is compulsory. It is entrusted to the care of the Zillā Pariṣad. There are two high schools, one primary and one middle school. While the primary and middle schools are conducted by the Zillā Pariṣad, the high schools are run by private bodies. The town has also a library known as Janatā Vācanālaya receiving an annual grant of Rs. 200 from the town municipality.

Cremation and burial places are maintained and used by the communities concerned.

Of the religious places a temple to Mahādev is of some consequence.

VADGAON.

Vaḍgāṅv in Osmānābād *tahsil*, 8 km (5 miles) distant from Osmānābād town, is an agricultural village in 1961, with 1,439 inhabitants. Lying nearly six furlongs west of the village and only one furlong from Osmānābād-Vaḍgāṅv road is a beautiful *Hemāḍpanti* temple dedicated to Siddheśvar. Situated in a depression with a small stream behind, the temple is reached after descending nearly 57 steps. Immediately on descending down one confronts a brass plated *nandī* statue housed under a canopy, beyond which is the *manḍap* supported on four open pillars with an equal number embedded in the side walls. Flanking the entrance to the passage leading into the 1.828 × 1.828 metres (6′ × 6′) vestibule are two niches in the wall holding idols of Gaṇapati and a Devī, respectively. The vestibule contains the *liṅga* and a brass facial plaque of Siddheśvar. It is crowned by a beautiful *śikhar* decorated with figure-filled niches and a brass spire. Corridors for pilgrims are provided in the courtyard. A largely attended fair is held on *Mahāśivrātra*. The temple holds 3.237 hectares (8 acres) of *inām* land. Vaḍgāṅv has a primary school teaching up to eighth standard, a post office, a malaria eradication centre, a leprosy prevention centre, and a multipurpose co-operative society.

VASHI.

Vāśī, with 6,478 inhabitants in 1961, is one of the largest agricultural villages in Bhoom *tahsil* lying four kilometres east of the Osmānābād-Bīḍ highway in the northern part of the plateau. It is situated in the valley of the Khatkali river which rises on the slopes of the Kānherī hill, the highest in the district, and

flows in a north-easterly course passing by way of Vāśī on its way to the Māñjrā river. The relatively greater fertility of the soil and abundance of groundwater in this valley which could be tapped by means of wells, are reflected in the sugarcane fields and the rich *rabī* jowar crops in the neighbourhood of Vāśī. The village is also known for the local variety of mangoes of which there are quite a few large fine groves. This is quite typical of fertile agricultural villages situated in the valleys dissected into the plateau offering a sharp contrast to the almost barren landscapes of the interfluves. Vāśī has educational facilities up to matriculation, a primary health centre, a veterinary aid centre, post and telegraph facilities, a police station and a rest house under the *grāmpañcāyat*. There are also a few co-operative societies. It is said that the wife of the Marāṭhā general Mahādajī Śinde hailed from this place. The weekly bazar is held on Sundays.

YERMALA.

Yermālā, with 3,531 inhabitants in 1961, is a prosperous agricultural village in Kalam *tahsil* situated on the road from Bārśī just at the point where it climbs the plateau edge. In the *Kharif* season groundnut and jowar are the chief crops grown. *Rabī* jowar is also taken. Occupying the crest of a hillock, lying nearly two kilometres south of the village, is an old temple of Yeḍeśvarī, otherwise known as Yeḍāī. It is built in honour of Pārvatī. It is said that while Rāma was in search of Sītā, Pārvatī, in spite of Śaṅkar's advice to the contrary, appeared before Rāma in the guise of Sītā with the intention of pleasing him. But recognizing her, Rāma said "*Tū kā Āyī* (why, you mother?) Pārvatī did not give up her efforts and appeared a second time when Rāma said "*tū yeḍāī*" and hence the temple established here came to be called as *Yeḍāī* or *Yeḍeśvarī*. *Hemādpantī* in style, the temple has two entrance doors, in front of the principal one of which are three *dipmāḷs* or lamp pillars, the central one being a little taller than the flanking ones. Supported on two rows of solid pillars, the 9.14 x 9.14 metres (30′ x 30′) *maṇḍap* has two rooms at one end of it, with the vestibule at the other end. The vestibule is 2.438 x 2.438 metres (8′ x 8′) and contains an idol of the goddess with a brass *prabhāvaḷ* around and a small *liṅga* symbol nearby. In honour of this goddess fairs are held on *Caitra Śuddha Paurṇimā* and *Śrāvaṇ Paurṇimā*. At the time of the first one of these nearly 80,000 people gather and on the second occasion nearly 15.000. People also gather on the *Simolaṅghan* day. The villagers have so much faith in the goddess that they circumambulate the hill itself. Some corridors are built in the temple premises. Yermālā has a high school, a post office and a civil dispensary. The weekly bazar is held on Wednesdays.

DIRECTORY OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS

EXPLANATION OF COLUMN HEADINGS, SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS USED

THE NAMES OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES ARE ARRANGED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER FOR THE WHOLE OF THE DISTRICT

Column (1).—The names are given both in English and Deonagari. The English spelling is marked diacritically as under :—

ā-आ; ī-ई; ū-ऊ; ṛ-ऋ; c-च्; ch-छ्; ṭ-ट्; ṭh-ठ; ḍ-ड्; ḍh-ढ; n-न्; ñ-ञ; ṅ-ङ; ṇ-ण्; s-स्; ś-श; ṣ-ष; ḷ-ळ्.

Abbreviations indicating tahsils.—

Amd-Ahmadpur.	Ltr-Latur.	Tjr-Tuljapur.
Aus-Ausa.	Nlg-Nilanga.	Udr-Udgir.
Bhm-Bhum.	Osm-Osmanabad.	Umrg-Umarga.
Klm-Kalam.	Prd-Parenda.	

Column (2).—(*a*) Direction and (*b*) Travelling distance of the village from the tahsil headquarters.

Abbreviations used showing direction from tahsil headquarters—

E —East.	NE—North-East.
W—West.	SE—South-East.
N—North.	NW—North-West.
S—South.	SW—South-West.

Column (3).—(*a*) Area (Sq. miles); (*b*) Total population; (*c*) Number of households; (*d*) Total number of agricultural population.

Column (4).—(*a*) Post office; (*b*) Its distance from the village.

Column (5).—(*a*) Railway station; (*b*) Its distance from the village.

Column (6).—(*a*) Weekly bazar; (*b*) Bazar day; (*c*) Distance of the bazar place from the village.

Column (7).—(*a*) Nearest motor stand; (*b*) Its distance from the village.

Column (8).—Drinking water facilities available in the village.

br—brook.	Pl—pipe-line.	cl—canal.	spr—spring.
n—nalla.	str—stream.	o—scarcity of water.	t—tank.
p—pond.	W—big well.	rsr—reservoir.	w—small well.

Column (9).—Miscellaneous information about school, panchayat, co-operative society, temple, math, mosque, dargah, chavadi, gymnasium, library, dispensary, church and inscription :—

Sl—school.	Cs—co-operative society.	(sp)—sale and purchase.	dh—dharmashala.
(h)—high.	(c)—credit.	(wvg)—weaving.	gym—gymnasium.
(m)—middle.	(fmg)—farming.	Fr—fair.	ch—chavadi.
(pr)—primary.	(gr)—group.	tl—temple.	lib—library.
(tr-clg)—training college.	(i)—industrial.	m—math.	dp—dispensary.
mun—municipality.	(con)—consumers.	mq—mosque.	(vet)—veterinary.
pyt—panchayat.	(mis)—miscellaneous.	dg—dargah.	Cch—Church.
	(mp)—multipurpose.		ins—inscription.

Months according to Hindu calendar—

Ct—Chaitra; Vsk—Vaishakha; Jt—Jaishtha; Asd—Ashadha; Srn—Shravana; Bdp—Bhadrapada; An—Ashvina; Kt—Kartika; Mrg—Margashirsha; Ps—Pausha; Mg—Magha; Phg—Phalguna; Sud—Shuddha (first fortnight of the month); Vad—Vadya (second fortnight of the month).

N.B.—Figures for distance in columns (2), (4), (5), (6) and (7) are given in miles and furlongs.

Village Name	Direction; Travelling distance		Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists	Post Office; Distance	
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	
Ācaler—Umrg;—आचलेर ..	SW;	25·0	5·0; 3243; 630; 1602	Local;	..
Acavalā—Udr;—अचवला ..	SW;	12·0	2·3; 574; 164; 312	Valandi;	2·0
Āḍhaḷ—Klm;—आढळ ..	NW;	7·0	3·4; 653; 125; 323	Kalam;	7·0
Ahmadapūr Urban Area I—Amd;—अहमदपूर नागरी विभाग-I	HQ;	..	9·8; 7976; 1448; 1281	Local;	..
Aināpūravāḍī—Prd;—ऐनापूरवाडी	SE;	9·0	1·9; 100; 19; 29	Asu;	1·0
Ajanasoṇḍā Bk.—Amd;—अजनसोंडा बु. ..	S;	17·0	9·0; 2152; 393; 1007	Local;	..
Ajanasoṇḍā Kh.—Amd;—अजनसोंडा खु. ..	SW;	27·0	1·7; 456; 73; 234	Atola;	2·0
Ajāṇī—Udr;—अजाणी ..	S;	10·0	1·4; 403; 74; 174	Togri;	2·0
Ajanī Bk.—Nlg;—अजनी बु. ..	NE;	..	2·7; 900; 167; 566	Sakol;	..
Ajanī Kh.—Amd;—अजनी खु. ..	S;	8·0	2·2; 671; 129; 333	Sirur Tajband;	2·0
Ākharavāī—Ltr;—आखरवाई ..	NW;	8·0	20·7; 722; 142; 386	Harangul Bk;	3·0
Ākolī—Ltr;—आकोली .	SW;	11·0	5·7; 909; 178; 389	Almala;	5·0
Akulagārāṇī—Nlg;अकुलगाराणी..	NE;	12·0	2·7; 1053; 185; 533	Sakol;	3·0
Akulagā Sayyad—Nlg;—अकुलगा सय्यद.	N;	16·0	2·0; 636; 104; 266	Local;	..
Āḷamaḷā—Aus;—आळमळा ..	N;	4·0	7·4; 1800; 365; 662	Local;	..
Āḷaṇī—Osm;—आळणी ..	N;	8·0	7·9; 2086; 379; 958	Local;	..
Āleśvar—Prd;—आलेश्वर ..	NW;	17·0	2·2; 679; 107; 313	Donja;	5·0
Aliyābād—Tjr;—अलियाबाद ..	SE;	21·0	5·3; 185; 33; 94	Naldurg;	1·0
Ālūr—Umrg;—आलूर ..	SW;	24·0	17·4; 3999; 787; 1769	Local;	..
Ambānagar—Udr;—अंबानगर ..	SW;	12·0	1·6; 410; 73; 176	Lasona;	4·0
Āmbegā v—Amd;—आंबेगांव ..	SE;	9·0	2·0; 385; 75; 203	Sirur Tajband;	2·0
Ambegāṇv—Udr;—अंबेगांव ..	SW;	12·0	3·6; 622; 107; 396	Devani Bk.;	4·0

Railway Station; Distance	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day	Motor Stand; Distance	Water	Institutions and other information
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Sholapur; 45·0	Local; .. Mon.	Ashta; 5·0	W.	3 Sl (2 pr, m); Cs (c); Mallikarjun Fr. Ct. Sud, 1 to 5; 5 tl; 2 m; dh; 2 gym; 2 dp.
Udgir; 12·0	Udgir; .. Thu.	Stage; 0·2	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; dp.
Yedashi; 32·0	Kalam; 7·0; Mon.	Kalam; 7·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; mq; dg; ch.
Latur Road; 18·0	Local; .. Mon.	.. 0·2	w.	6 Sl (3 pr, m, 2 h); 5 Cs; 8 tl; 5 m; 4 mq; 2 dh; gym; lib; 6 dp.
Shendri; 4·0	Barshi; 12·0; ..	.. 0·1	w.	tl; gym.
.. 6·0	Chapoli; 3·0; Wed.	.. 2·0	W;w.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs (c); 6 tl; m; 3 dg; 3 dh; gym; ch.
Latur Road; 4·0	Chakur; 5·0; Fri.	Latur Road; 4·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Balaji Fr. An. Sud. 10; 2 tl; mq; ch.
Kamalnagar; 4·0	Devani Bk.; 4·0; Thu.	Togri; 2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; m.
.. ..	Sakol; .. Wed.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr).
Latur Road; 16·0	.. .. ..	Sirur Tajband; 2·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; dg.
Ausa Road; 5·0	Latur; 8·0; Sat.	.. 3·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; dg.
Ausa Road; 3·0	Ausa Road; 9·0; Sun.	.. 5·0	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); Mhasoba Fr. Srn. Pratipada; tl; 2 m; dg; gym; ch.
Latur Road; 20·0	Nitur; 6·0; Mon.	Nitur; 6·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 6 tl; 2 m; gym; ch.
Her; 16·0	Hisamabad; 2·0; Tue.	Sirur Anantpal; 4·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; mq; 3 dg; ch.
Harangul; 7·0	Ausa; 4·0; Sun.	Ausa; 4·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl; 2 m; mq; 2 dg; 2 dh; ch; lib; dp.
Yedashi; 4·0	Yedashi; 4·0; Mon.	Stage; 0·6	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Vithoba Fr. As. Sud. 11 to 15, Mahadeva Fr; Ct. Sud. 12; 7 tl; dh; 2 gym; ch.
Jeur; 12·0	Karmala; 6·0; Fri.	Sangova; 4·0	W;w; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Urus Phg. Vad. 13 to 14; 2 tl; dg; gym; ch.
Sholapur; 29·0	Naldurg; 1·0; Sun.	Local; ..	rv.	tl; mq; ch.
Kadbagaon; 30·0	Local; .. Fri.	.. 8·0	W.	2 Sl (pr, h); Cs; Someshvar Fr. Kt. Sud. 1; 6 tl; 3 m; mq; gym; ch; 2 lib.
Udgir; 12·0	Devani Bk.; 8·0; Wed.	.. 12·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Latur Road; 16·0	Hadolati; 3·0; Tue.	Sirur Tajband; 2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; dh; ch.
Kamalnagar; 7·0	Devani Bk.; 4·0; Thu.	Devani Bk.; 4·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; m; ch; dp.

Village Name (1)	Direction; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.); Pop,; Households; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office; Distance (4)
Ambehol—Osm;—अंबेहोळ ..	W; 4·0	2·3; 412; 237; 184	Osmanabad; 4·0
Āmbevāḍī Ambulagā Bk.—Nlg;—आंबेवाडी अंबुलगा बु. ..	NE; 10·0	1·6; 114; 18; 34	Ambulga Bk.; 1·0
Āmbevāḍī Masalgā—Nlg;—आंबेवाडी मसलगा ..	N; ..	1·6; 613; 107; 319	.. ..
Āmbī—Prd;—आंबी ..	N; 20·0	6·9; 1731; 339; 908	Local; ..
Āmbulagā—Amd;—आंबुलगा ..	S; 27·0	2·2; 570; 107; 309	Gharni; 3·4
Ambulagā Bk.—Nlg;—अंबुलगा बु.	NE; 10·0	5·3; 2222; 403; 797	Local; ..
Ambulagā Men—Nlg;—अंबुलगा मेन.	N; ..	2·4; 443; 74; 205	.. ..
Ambulagā Viśvanāth—Nlg;—अंबुलगा विश्वनाथ. ..	SW; ..	2·8; 833; 150; 433	.. ..
Anāḷā—Prd;—अनाळा ..	N; 11·0	6·7; 1124; 221; 540	Local; ..
Ānandavāḍī—Nlg;—आनंदवाडी ..	SW; 12·0	0·8; 101; 20; 66	Ambulga Bk.; 2·0
Ānandavāḍī—Prd;—आनंदवाडी ..	NE; 23·0	1·3; 255, 47; 167	Ambi; 1·0
Ānandavāḍī—Udr;—आनंदवाडी ..	SW; ..	2·2; 327; 63; 214	Devani Bk.; ..
Ānandavāḍī Ambulagā Bk.—Nlg;—आनंदवाडी अंबुलगा. ..	E; ..	0·7; 501; 88; 222	.. ..
Ānandavāḍī Gaur—Nlg;—आनंदवाडी गौर.	N; ..	0·6; 214; 36; 118	Local; ..
Ānandavāḍī Haḍoḷī—Nlg;—आनंदवाडी हडोळी. ..	S; ..	0·8; 121; 19; 57	.. ..
Ānandavāḍī—(Śivaṇī Kotal) Nlg; आनंदवाडी (शिवणी कोतल).	NW; ..	1·2; 196; 33; 111	.. ..
Anantavāḍī—Udr;—अनंतवाडी ..	SW; 24·0	1·5; 200; 35; 127	Valandi; 1·0
Anapavāḍī—Udr;—अनपवाडी ..	NW; 10·0	0·6; 147; 25; 86	Kini Yalladevi; 2·0
Anasaravāḍā—Nlg;—अनसरवाडा	E; ..	3·7; 1006; 193; 404	.. ..
Anasurḍā—Osm;—अनसुर्डा ..	SE; 11·0	2·1; 812; 107; 345	Bembli; 3·0
Andaruḍ—Bhm;—अंदरूड ..	NW; 24·0	1·7; 747; 130; 406	Pakharud; 2·0
Andhorā—Prd;—अंधोरा ..	NE; 4·0	1·0; 209; 31; 44	Arangaon; 5·0
Andhorī—Amd;—अंधोरी ..	NW; 17·0	14·2; 3690; 597; 1589	Local; ..

Railway Station; Distance		Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day			Motor Stand; Distance		Water	Institutions and other information
(5)		(6)			(7)		(8)	(9)
Yedashi;	17·0	Osmanabad;	4·0;	Sun.	Osmanabad;	4·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (gr); Kanifnath Fr. Phg. Sud. 11; 3 tl; mq; ch; lib.
Latur;	40·0	Ambulga Bk.;	1·0;	Sat.	Katejavalga;	1·0	W.	Sl (pr); 2 tl.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	W;rv.	Sl (pr).
Barshi;	35·0	Local;	..	Sun.	..	6·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Ganesh Chaturthi Fr. Bdp. Sud. 14; 3 tl; m; 2 mq; 3 gym; ch; lib.
Latur Road;	6·0	Nalegaon;	3·0;	Sun.	..	3·4	W.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Latur;	40·0	Local;	..	Sat.	Local;	..	W;n.	3 Sl (pr, m, h); pyt; 3 cs (c); 20 tl; 4 m; mq; dg; dh; ch; lib; 2 dp.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	W.	Sl (pr).
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	W.	Sl (pr).
Barshi;	20·0	Valvad;	6·0;	Mon.	Parenda;	11·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; Kalika Devi Fr. Ct. Vad. 3; 4 tl; m; mq; gym; ch; lib; 2 dp (Vet).
Udgir;	20·0	Ambulga Bk.;	2·0;	Sat.	Local;	..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; mq; dg; ch.
Barshi;	21·0	Ambi;	1·0;	Sun.	Kharda;	5·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Her;	6·0	Devani Bk.;	1·0;	Thu.	..	1·0	W.	Sl (pr); 3 tl.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	W.	Sl (pr).
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	W;rv.	Sl (pr).
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	W.	Sl (pr).
..	..	..		..	..	..	W.	..
Udgir;	26·0	Hisamnagar;	3·0;	Sun.	Halgara;	8·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; m.
Tondar;	4·0	Vadhona Bk.;	3·0;	Wed.	Vadhona Bk.;	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	W.	Sl (pr).
Yedashi;	24·0	Vadgaon;	7·0;	Mon.	Vadgaon;	7·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; m; ch.
Yedashi;	48·0	Ita;	2·0;	Sat.	..	7·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; ch.
Barshi;	18·0	Parenda;	4·0;	Sun.	Parenda;	4·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (gr); tl; ch.
Local;	..	Local;	..	Thu.	Kingaon;	6·0	W;w.	3 Sl (pr, m, h); Cs; 3 tl; 3 m; mq; dg; dh; ch; 2 lib; 2 dp (Vet).

Village Name (1)	Direction; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office; Distance (4)
Andhorī—Prd;—अंधोरी ..	NE; 4·0	1·3; 272; 43; 111	Parenda; 4·0
Andorā—Aus;—अंदोरा ..	NW; 12·0	5·6; 982; 184; 506	Bhada; 4·0
Āndorā—Klm;—आंदोरा ..	SW; 5·0	7·6; 1853; 380; 844	Local; ..
Andorā—Tjr;—अंदोरा. ..	SE; 22·0	25·3; 4608; 884; 1806	Local; ..
Añjanasoṇḍā—Bhm;—अंजनसोंडा	N; 15·0	4·0; 715; 142; 352	Ghatpimpari; 2·0
Antaragāṅv—Prd;—अंतरगांव ..	NE; 12·0	2·9; 809; 154; 423	Ida; 0·4
Antaravalī—Prd;—अंतरवली ..	N; 26·0	4·9; 913; 160; 519	Local; ..
Āpacundā—Aus;—आपचुंदा ..	SE; 8·0	3·9; 1008; 187; 559	Ausa; 8·0
Āpasiṅgā—Tjr;—आपसिंगा ..	N; 4·0	10·5; 2150, 399; 876	Local; ..
Arabaḷī—Tjr;—अरबळी ..	SE; 29·0	2·6; 481; 91; 254	Yevata; .. 3·0
Araḷī Bk.—Tjr;—अरळी बु. ..	SE; 10·0	9·1; 1430; 293; 672	Local; ..
Araḷı Kh.—Tjr;—अरळी खु. ..	SE; 13·0	3·4; 952; 198; 390	Arlı Bk.; 1·2
Araṇagāṅv—Prd;—अरणगाव ..	NE; 10·0	3·3; 835; 167; 414	Local; ..
Araṇī—Osm;—अरणी ..	NE; 22·0	5·7; 1576; 310; 712	Local; ..
Ārasanāḷ—Udr;—आरसनाळ ..	SW; 9·0	2·9; 460; 90; 259	Devrjan; 3·0
Arasolī—Bhm;—अरसोली ..	SE; 4·0	5·2; 851; 144; 443	Vanjarvadı; 1·4
Arī—Nlg;—अरी ..	N; 26·0	2·5; 368; 100; 216	Sirur Anantpal 3·0
Ārṇī—Umrg;—आर्णी ..	NW; 32·0	3·0; 918; 167, 519	Kanegaon; 2·0
Ārvī—Ltr;—आर्वी ..	N; 2·0	2·6; 247; 48; 144	Nandgaon; 2·0
Āśīv—Aus;—आशीव ..	SW; 17·0	2·4; 2596; 454; 1293	Local; ..
Āṣṭā—Amd;—आष्टा ..	SW; 28·0	6·3; 1549; 242; 544	Local; ..
Āṣṭā—Prd;—आष्टा ..	NE; 18·0	7·2; 1712; 266; 739	Local; ..

Railway Station; Distance (5)	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day (6)	Motor Stand; Distance (7)	Water (8)	Institutions and other information (9)
Barshi; 20·0	Parenda; 4·0; Sun.	Parenda; 4·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (gr); tl; ch.
Nivali; 8·0	Borgaon; 2·0; Thu.	Ausa; 12·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Urus Ct. Sud. 1; 3 tl; m; dg; ch.
Yedashi; 20·0	Kalam; 5·0; Mon.	Local; 0·2	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); 2 Cs (c, mis); 2 tl; m; mq; dh; ch.
Sholapur; 26·0	Local; .. Mon.	Local; ..	W.	3 Sl (pr, m, h); 2 Cs; Khandoba Fr. Ps. Paurnima; 5 tl; 2 m; 3 mq; gym; ch; dp.
Yedashi; 40·0	Ita; 4·0; Sat.	.. 2·0	W;n.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; m; dg; ch.
Barshi; 17·0	Javala; 5·0; Wed.	Parenda; 12·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; 4 tl.
Barshi; 28·0	Kharda; 3·0; ..	Kharda; 3·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; mq; dg; gym; ch.
Latur; 14·0	Ausa; 8·0; Sun.	Chalburga Pati; 4·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; m; lib.
Sholapur; 32·0	Tuljapur; 4·0, Tue.	Tuljapur; 4·0	W.	3 Sl (pr, m, h); 2 Cs (fmg, mis); 3 tl; dg; dh; ch; dp.
Sholapur; 25·0	Arli Bk.; 5·0; Sat.	.. 3·0	W.	Sl (pr); 5 tl; mq; dg; gym; ch.
Sholapur; 24·0	Local; .. Sat.	Andora; 5·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Urus March; 3 tl; mq; dg; gym; ch.
Sholapur; 38·0	Arli Bk.; 1·2; Sat.	Devsinga Pati; 3·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 3 tl; 2 mq dg; gym; ch; lib.
Barshi; 15·0	Javala; 3·0; Wed.	Parenda; 10·8	W;w.	Sl (pr) Cs; tl; mq; ch; lib.
.. 3·0	Murud Bk.; 5·0; Wed.	Murud Bk.; 5·0	W.	Sl (m); Cs (c); 3 tl; dh; ch; dp.
Her; 9·0	Devani; 4·0; Wed.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; ch.
Barshi; 16·0	Bhum; 4·0; Thu.	Bhum; 4·0	w;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; ch.
Latur Road; 14·0	Sirur Anantpal; 3·0; Tue.	Local; ..	n.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; ch.
Latur; 25·0	Lohara Bk.; 6·0; Fri.	Tuljapur; 12·0	w.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; gym.
Latur; 2·0	Latur; 2·0; Sat.	Latur; 2·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Palasap; 18·0	.. .. Thu.	Ausa; 17·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Khandoba Fr; Mrg. Sud. 6; 4 tl; m; dg; dh; ch; dp.
Latur Road; 7·0	Nalegaon; 4·0; Sun.	.. 1·0	W;w.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs; 2 tl; m; mq; dg; dh; gym; ch; lib; dp.
Barshi; 15·0	Bhum; 5·0; Thu.	Bhum; 5·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Khandoba Fr. Mrg. Vad; 5 tl; m; mq; ch.

Village Name (1)	Direction; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office; Distance (4)
Āṣṭā Jahāgīr—Umrg;—आष्टा जहागीर.	SE; 6·0	1·7; 691; 171; 372	Chicholi Jahagir; 2·0
Āṣṭā Kāsār—Umrg;—आष्टा कासार.	SW; 20·0	8·6; 3329; 651; 1485	Local; ..
Āsu—Prd;—आसु ..	SE; ..	4·8; 1127; 208; 462	Local; ..
Atanūr—Udr;—अतनूर ..	NE; 14·0	4·5; 1183; 190; 473	Local; ..
Āthardī—Klm;—आथर्डी ..	NW; 7·0	1·3; 421; 77; 192	Itkur; 5·0
Aṭoḷā—Amd;—अटोळा ..	SW; 28·0	4·4; 1363; 225; 664	Local; ..
Auṇḍhā—Nlg;—औंढा ..	SE; ..	2·6; 649; 114; 336	.. ..
Aurād—Umrg;—औराद ..	SW; 6·0	4·3; 1203; 260; 551	Gunjoti; 2·0
Aurād Śahājanī—Nlg;—औराद शहाजनी.	E; 14·0	55·2; 3544; 544; 956	Local; ..
Auraṅgapūr—Nlg;—औरंगपूर ..	.. ..	included in Urban Area I.	.. ..
Ausā Urban Area I—Aus;—औसा नागरी विभाग-I.	HQ; ..	14·9; 10,007; 1914; 2731	Local; ..
Avāḍ Sirapūr—Klm;—अवाड सिरपूर.	E; 12·0	4·2; 1214; 242; 618	Shiradhon; 3·0
Avalakoṇḍāi—Udr;—अवलकोंडा	NE; 5·0	3·8; 1271; 223; 539	Local; ..
Āvārapimprī—Prd;—आवारपिंप्री	S; 3·0	3·0; 382; 70; 218	Kapilapuri; 1·0
Bābaḷadarā—Amd;—बाबळदरा ..	SE; 15·0	1·9; 530; 94; 302	Vaigaon; 3·0
Bābaḷagāṅv—Tjr;—बाबळगांव ..	SE; 26·0	1·5; 348; 55; 184	Itkal; 3·0
Bābaḷasūr—Umrg;—बाबळसूर ..	N; 10·0	1·6; 347; 66; 249	Narangvadi; 2·0
Bābhaḷagāṅv—Klm;—बाभळगांव	SW; 14·0	4·2; 1008; 242; 546	Dahiphal; 2·0

Railway Station; Distance	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day	Motor Stand; Distance	Water	Institutions and other information
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Sholapur; 60·0	Turori; 2·0; Sat.	Turori; 2·0	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); 2 tl; m; ch.
Sholapur; 34·0	Local; .. Wed.	Local; ..	W.	4 Sl (2 pr, m, h); pyt; Cs (c); 4 tl; 4dh; ch; lib; dp.
Shendri; 4·0	Parenda; .. Sun.	.. 1·0	w; w; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Muyabu Fr. Mg.; 3 tl; mq; dg; 2 gym,
Udgir; 14·0	Udgir; 14·0; Thu.	.. ..	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Ghyalpa Maharaj Fr. Vak. Sud. 7 to 8; 2 tl; m; mq; 2 dp.
Yedashi; 17·0	Itkur; 5·0; Fri.	Kalam; 7·0	rv.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Latur Road; 4·0	Chakur; 4·0; Fri.	Latur Road; 4·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; mq; dg; dh; ch.
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); Maruti Fr. Vak. Vad. 8 to 10; tl.
Sholapur; 50·0	Gunjoti; 2·0; Thu.	Gunjoti; 1·4	W.	Sl (m); Cs; 2 tl; 2 dh; ch; lib.
Bhalki; 20·0	Local; .. Fri.	Local;	W; rv.	3 Sl (pr, m, h); 3 Cs (c, sp); 4 tl; 2 m; mq; 3 dg; 3 dh; ch; lib; 2 dp.
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	..	..
Latur; 12·0	Local; .. Sun.	Local; ..	W.	3 Sl (pr, 2 h); Cs; 18 tl; 7 m; 7 mq; 5 dg; 2 dh; 2 gym; lib; 7 dp.
Murud; 13·0	Shiradhon; 3·0; Fri.	Kalam; 12·0	rv.	Sl (pr); tl; dh; ch.
Udgir; 5·0	Udgir; 5·0; Thu.	Nagalgaon; 3·0	W; w; n.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; dh; lib; dp (vet).
Kurduvadi; 4·0	Parenda; 3·0; Sun.	Parenda; 3·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (gr); 2 tl; gym; ch.
Latur Road; 29·0	Hadolati; 3·0; Tue.	Sirur Tajband; 5·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; ch.
Sholapur; 25·0	Andora; 7·0; Mon.	.. 2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (mis); 2 tl.
Latur; 36·0	Chakur; 4·0; Fri.	0·1	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; m; lib.
Yedashi; 12·0	Dahiphal; 2·0; Thu.	Massa; 2·0	W; w.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); Yesai Devi Fr. Ct. Vad. 8; 2 tl; gym; ch.

Village Name (1)	Direction; Travelling distance (2)		Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists (3)				Post Office; Distance (4)	
Bābhaḷagāṅv—Ltr;—बाभळगांव	SE;	4·0	6·3;	2053;	395;	627	Local;	..
Baḍūr—Nlg;—बडूर ..	S;	17·0	2·6;	1776;	363;	634	Local;	..
Bahul—Klm;—बहुल ..	NW;	10·0	1·7;	549;	93;	295	Kalam;	10·0
Bākalī—Nlg;—बाकली ..	NE;	15·0	2·4;	865;	165;	396	Local;	..
Balasūr—Umrg;—बलसूर ..	NW;	5·4	9·4;	2287;	395;	997	Local;	..
Bāmaṇī—Ltr;—बामणी ..	NE;	11·0	2·8;	807;	142;	358	Bhatangli;	2·0
Bāmaṇī—Nlg;—बामणी ..	SW;	6·0	2·2;	509;	73;	237	Dhanora;	2·0
Bāmaṇī—Osm;—बामणी ..	SE;	14·0	6·5;	1466;	305;	835	Local;	..
Bāmaṇī—Udr;—बामणी ..	S;	6·0	2·6;	562;	100;	300	Honali;	1·4
Bāmaṇīvāḍī—Osm;—बामणीवाडी	SE;	12·0	5·2;	1691;	314;	984	Bamani;	2·0
Ban Sāvaragāṅv—Amd;—बन सावरगांव.	S;	24·0	1·8;	356;	66;	189	Mohanal;	3·0
Banaśeḷakī—Udr;—बनशेळकी ..	SW;	2·4	4·9;	1121;	181;	514	Udgir;	2·4
Bānegāṅv —Aus—बानेगांव ..	S;	23·0	2·7;	367;	67;	191	Talni;	2·0
Baraṁācī Vāḍī—Klm;—बरमाची वाडी.	SW;	10·0	1·7;	277;	61;	147	Satephal;	6·0
Baramācīvāḍī—Nlg;—बरमाची वाडी.	S;	1·0	1·0;	72;	12;	42	..	..
Baraṁagāṅv Kh.—Osm;—बरमगांव खु.	SE;	13·0	1·5;	256;	48;	157	Kanegaon;	4·0
Barāṇapūr—Bhm;—बराणपूर ..	NW;	5·0	1·3;	210;	186;	98	Ulup;	1·4
Barhāṇapūr—Aus;—बऱ्हाणपूर ..	NW;	8·0	2·1;	395;	76;	228	Korangala;	1·4
Bāruḷ—Tjr;—बारुळ ..	SE;	8·4	7·9;	1319;	255;	561	Local;	..
Basapūr—Nlg;—बसपूर ..	NE;	11·0	1·7	673;	133;	356	Nitur;	5·0
Basavantapūr—Ltr;—बसवंतपूर ..	NW;	3·0	0·6;	70;	12;	31	Latur;	3·0

Railway Station; Distance (5)	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day (6)	Motor Stand; Distance (7)	Water (8)	Institutions and other information (9)
Latur; 4·0	Latur; 4·0, Sat.	Latur; 4·0;	w; w.	3 Sl (pr, m, h); Cs; 4 tl; 3 mq; dg; dh; gym; lib; dp (Vet).
Latur; ..	Local; .. Thu.	Kasarsirsi; 4·0	W; n.	Sl (pr); Cs; Maruti Fr. Vsk., Tukaram Fr. Mg. Sud. Paurnima; 2 tl; m; mq; dg; lib; dp.
Yedashi; 36·0	Nandur Ghat; 5·0; Tue.	Kalam; 10·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Latur Road; 20·0	Nitur; 4·0; Mon.	.. 4·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 2 tl; mq; ch
Sholapur; 52·0	Local; .. Sat.	.. 2·0	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs; Hanuman Jayanti Ct. Sud. 15; 3 tl; dh; gym; ch; lib.
Kadpur; 6·0	Kharola; 2·0; Wed.	Bhatkheda; 4·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; mq; dh; ch.
Latur; 21·0	Nilanga; 6·0; Thu.	Nilanga; 6·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; m; dg; dh; ch.
Murud; 35·0	Bembli; 5·0; Mon.	Bavi (Osmanabad); 8·0	W;w.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs (c); Hanuman Jayanti Ct. Sud. 15; 4 tl; m; dg; dh; gym; ch.
Udgir; 6·0	Udgir; 6·0; Thu.	Mogha; 2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Mahadev Fr. Ct. Paurnima; 3 tl.
Yedashi; 24·0	Tuljapur; 9·0; Tue.	Bavi (Osmanabad); 5·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Maruti Fr. Ct. Paurnima; tl; dh; ch.
Latur Road; 2·0	Chakur; 3·0; Fri.	Latur Road; 2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Udgir; 2·4	Udgir; 2·4; Thu.	Udgir; 2·4	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); tl.
Latur; 35·0	Killari; 4·0; Sat.	.. 6·0	W.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; ch.
Kalam; 6·0	Tadvale; 5·0; Tue.	.. 6·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	W.	..
Murud; 25·0	Ujani; 3·0; Wed.	Bavi (Osmanabad); 11·0	W.	tl; ch.
Yedashi; 40·0	Bhum; 6·0; Thu.	Bhum; 5·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Latur; 18·0	Ausa; 8·0; Sun.	Ausa; 8·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (gr); tl.
Sholapur; 30·0	Local; .. Sun.	.. 1·4	W;w.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs; Baleshvar Fr. Mg; 3 tl; mq; dg; gym; ch; lib; 2 dp.
Latur; 18·0	Niur; 5·0; Mon.	Nitur; 5·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; ch.
Latur; 3·0	Latur; 3·0; Sat.	Latur; 3·0	W.	Sl (pr); 2 tl.

Village Name (1)	Direction; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office; Distance (4)
Basavantavāḍī—Tjr;—बसवंतवाडी	SE; 11·2	3·4; 701; 143; 365	Arli Bk.; 3·0
Baṭanapūr—Udr;—बटनपूर ..	S; 16·0	1·5; 459; 81; 250	Lasona; 3·0
Bāvacī—Prd;—बावची ..	E; 3·6	2·9; 683; 120; 318	Khasapuri; 2·0
Bāvalagāṅv—Udr;—बावलगांव ..	NW; 15·0	1·1; 320; 55; 180	Uchlamb; 2·0
Bāvī—Bhm;—बावी ..	NW; 10·0	5·6; 1202; 222; 600	Jamb; 2·0
Bāvī—Klm —बावी ..	SW; 10·0	9·7; 1940; 404; 1005	Local; ..
Bāvī (Ḍhokī)—Osm;—बावी (ढोकी).	N; 10·0	1·7; 124; 26; 61	Khamgaon; 2·0
Bāvī (Usmānābād)—Osm;—बावी (उस्मानाबाद).	SE; 9·0	4·6; 907; 172; 534	Dharur; 3·0
Beḍagā—Umrg;—बेडगा ..	SE; 7·0	5·9; 1487; 378; 790	Local; ..
Bedaravāḍī—Bhm;—बेदरवाडी ..	NW; 13·0	1·3; 301; 65; 177	Pathrud; 2·0
Begaḍā—Osm;—बेगडा ..	S; 6·0	2·1; 450; 98; 278	Pavaner; 2·0
Belagāṅv—Amd;—बेलगांव ..	SW; 18·0	1·8; 600; 103; 279	Satala Kh.; 4·0
Belagāṅv—Bhm;—बेलगांव ..	SW; 8·0	1·7; 291; 53; 147	Chinchpur; 1·0
Beḷakuṇḍ—Aus;—बेळकुंड ..	SW; 10·0	0·8; 1187; 241; 491	Local; ..
Beḷamb—Umrg;—बेळंब ..	SW; 13·0	6·6; 1886; 366; 960	Murum; 3·0
Belaśakaragā—Udr;—बेलशकरगा	SE; 9·0	2·1; 545; 110; 384	Dhondi Hippraga; 3·0
Belasāṅgavī—Udr;—बेलसांगवी	NW; ..	1·7; 506; 93; 221	Vadhona Bk.; 2·0
Belavāḍī—Tjr;—बेलवाडी ..	SE; 21·0	0·9; 211; 41; 117	Kilaj; 2·0
Belurā—Amd;—बेलुरा ..	S; 7·0	2·8; 529; 97; 295	Ahmadpur; 4·0
Bembaḷī—Osm;—बेंबळी ..	E; 12·0	18·1; 6081; 882; 2808	Local; ..
Beṇḍagā—Nlg;—बेंडगा ..	SE; 4·0	2·2; 397; 69; 129	Makni; 2·0
Beṇḍakāḷ—Umrg;—बेंडकाळ ..	NW; 27·0	1·8; 522; 105; 281	Lohara Bk.; 2·0
Bevanāḷ—Nlg;—बेवनाळ ..	N; 16·0	2·8; 767; 147; 450	Halki; 2·0
Bhādā—Aus;—भादा ..	NW; 8·0	12·6; 2335; 475; 1263	Local; ..
Bhaḍācīvāḍī—Osm;—भडाचीवाडी	N; 13·0	0·9; 129; 24; 58	Alni; 2·0

Railway Station; Distance (5)		Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day (6)		Motor Stand; Distance (7)		Water (8)	Institutions and other information (9)
Sholapur;	40·0	Arli Bk.;	5·0; Sat.	..	1·4	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (fmg-gr) 3 tl; dg; ch.
Kamalnagar;	7·0	..	.. ..	Kamalnagar;	7·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Shendri;	10·0	Parenda;	3·6; Sun.	Bramhagaon;	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; dg; gym; ch.
Her;	5·0	Nalegaon;	4·0; Wed.	Chakur;	4·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Barshi;	18·0	Pathrud;	2·0; Fri.	..	10·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); Tembe Devi Fr. Ct. Vad. 8; 2 tl; gym; ch.
Yedashi;	20·0	Terkheda;	4·0; Sat.	..	4·4	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 5 tl; 2 m; mq.
Ter;	5·0	Tadvle;	2·4; Tue.	Rui Dhoki;	2·0	W;w.	tl.
Yedashi;	21·0	Tuljapur;	5·0; Tue.	..	..	..	
Latur;	55·0	Diggi;	2·0; Wed.	Umarga;	7·0	W;str.	Sl (pr); 6 tl; mq; ch.
Barshi;	19·0	Pathrud;	2·0; Fri.	Bhum;	13·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Yedashi;	20·0	Gaudgaon;	3·0; Mon.	..	3·0	W.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; ch; dp.
Janval;	4·0	Kingaon;	7·0; Wed.	Patoda;	5·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; gym.
Barshi;	16·0	Walwad;	3·0; Mon.	Bhum;	8·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Latur;	22·0	Ujani;	6·0; Wed.	Ausa;	10·0	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); 2 Cs; 4 tl; mq; gym; lib; dp.
Sholapur;	45·0	Murum;	3·0; Sun.	Murum;	3·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Maruti Fr. Vsk. Paurnima; 5 tl; 2 m; dg; dh; ch.
Local;	..	Udgir;	9·0; Thu.	..	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 4 tl; mq; dg; ch.
Udgir;	14·0	Vadhona Bk.;	2·0; Wed.	Vadhona Bk.;	2·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; ch.
Sholapur;	40·0	Salgara Divti;	2·0; Mon.	..	2·0	w; n.	Sl (pr); Mhasoba Fr. Asd; tl.
Latur Road;	17·0	Ahmadpur;	4·0 Mon.	Shirur Tajband;	2·0	W; w.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Ter;	12·0	Local;	.. Mon.	..	10·0	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs (mp); Khandoba Fr. Mrg; 4 tl; m; mq; dg; 3 dh; gym; ch; 2 dp.
Latur;	44·0	Nilanga;	4·0; Thu.	Nilanga	3·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl.
Sholapur;	45·0	Lohara Bk.;	2·0; Fri.	Lohara Bk.;	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Omkaranath Maharaj Fr. Jt. Vad. 30; 2 tl; m; dg. ch.
Latur;	16·0	Sirur Anantpal;	Wed.	..	3·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Ausa Road;	8·0	Borgaon;	2·0; Thu.	Ausa;	8·0	W.	Sl (pr); 3 tl; mq; dg; dp.
Yedashi;	5·0	Yedashi;	5·0; Mon.	Stage;	0·1	W.	Sl (pr); tl.

Village Name (1)	Direction; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office; Distance (4)
Bhāḍagānv—Ltr;—भाडगांव ..	NE; 7·0	1·8; 765; 150; 346	Bhatangli; 2·6
Bhaḍī—Ltr;—भडी ..	NE; 10·0	2·3; 567; 98; 191	Bhatangli; 1·4
Bhākasakheḍā—Udr;—भाकसखेडा	SW; 8·0	3·1; 913; 159; 294	Devarjan; 2·0
Bhānasagānv—Osm;—भानसगांव	NW; 16·0	3·3; 802; 158; 472	Alni; ..
Bhāṇḍagānv—Prd;—भांडगांव ..	NE; 15·0	1·7; 568; 112; 205	Mankeshvar; 2·0
Bhaṇḍāravāḍī—Osm;—भंडारवाडी	NE; 12·0	2·9; 947; 27; 454	Arani; 3·0
Bhaṇḍārī—Osm;—भंडारी ..	SE; 14·0	2·7; 946; 162; 265	Kanegaon; 4·0
Bhātāgaḷī—Umrg;—भातागळी ..	NW; 35·0	5·6; 1884; 444; 789	Local; ..
Bhātakheḍā—Ltr;—भातखेडा ..	NE; 8·0	2·0; 910; 174; 491	Bhatangli; 2·0
Bhātambrī—Tjr;—भातंब्री ..	SE; 5·0	1·4; 240; 40; 110	Mangrul; 1·4
Bhātāṅgaḷī—Ltr;—भातांगळी ..	NE; 8·0	6·9; 1661; 321; 733	Local; ..
Bhāṭ Sāṅgavī—Amd;—भाट सांगवी	SW; 25·0	1·6; 564; 110; 267	Mohanal; 3·4
Bhāṭ Sāṅgavī—Klm;—भाट सांगवी	W; 2·0	0·9; 185; 34; 74	Kalam; 2·0
Bhāṭ Sirapurā—Klm;—भाट सिरपुरा.	SE; 5·0	2·0; 893; 175; 476	Mangrul; 2·0
Bheṭā—Aus;—भेटा ..	NW; 11·0	5·4; 1556; 297; 849	Ekurka; 4·0
Bhikār Sāroḷā—Osm;—भिकार सारोळा.	NE; 14·0	3·1; 968; 167; 439	Palsap; 1·4
Bhiṅgolī—Nlg;—भिंगोली ..	S; 18·0	0·8; 398; 80; 160	Sirur Anantpal; 2·0
Bhogajī—Klm;—भोगजी ..	NW; 7·0	2·6; 656; 118; 409	Itkur; 3·0
Bhogalagānv—Bhm;—भोगलगांव	W; 5·4	1·4; 395; 74; 224	Ulup; 4·0
Bhoiñjā—Prd;—भोइंजा ..	N; ..	3·8; 519; 96; 300	Sonari; 2·0
Bhoīsamudragā—Ltr;—भोईसमुद्रगा.	NW; 8·0	3·6; 940; 177; 481	Jevali; 2·0
Bhonagirī—Bhm;—भोनगिरी ..	NE; 3·0	2·4; 162; 27; 96	Bhum; 3·0
Bhopanī—Udr;—भोपनी ..	S; 6·0	1·8; 490; 80; 290	Honali; 0·4

Railway Station; Distance		Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day		Motor Stand; Distance		Water	Institutions and other information
(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)	(9)
Latur;	7·0	Latur;	7·0; Sat.	..	2·0	W;w, rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 3 tl; mq; ch.
Janval;	6·0	Latur;	10·0; Sat.	Mahalangra;	1·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Her;	5·0	Udgir;	8·0; Thu.	Udgir;	8·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); pyt; Jagadamba Devi. Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 4 tl; 2 m; ch.
Yedashi;	6·0	Osmanabad;	.. Sun.	Osmanabad;	..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; ch.
Barshi;	7·0	Javala;	3·0; Wed.	..	6·0	rv.	Sl (pr); tl; gym.
Palsap;	5·0	Ter;	4·0; Mon.	..	7·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; Siddheshvar Fr. Mg. Vad. 30, Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 3 tl; dh; gym; ch.
Ter;	18·0	Ujani;	2·0; Wed.	..	14·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; m; dh; ch.
Latur;	30·0	Lohara Bk,	7·0; Fri.	Lohara Bk.;	7·0	rv.	2 Sl (pr, h); pyt; Cs (c-gr); Mahadev Fr. Ct. Sud. 14; 3 tl; m; mq; gym; ch; lib.
Latur;	8·0	Latur;	8·0; Sat.	Local;	..	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl; mq; dh; ch; dp (Vet).
Sholapur;	25·0	Mangrul;	1·4; Mon.	..	1·4	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; Hanuman Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; tl; ch.
Latur;	..	Latur;	.. Sat.	Bhatkheda;	2·0	W.	Sl (h); Cs; tl; 2 mq; dh; ch.
Latur Road;	2·4	Chakur;	3·4; Fri.	..	2·4	W.	Sl (pr).
Yedashi;	28·0	Kalam;	2·0; Mon.	Kalam;	2·0	rv.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Dhoki;	11·0	Kalam;	5·0; Mon.	Kalam;	0·1	W;w.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; 3 tl; m; dg; dh; gym; ch.
Nivali;	4·0	Borgaon;	2·0; Thu.	..	6·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; dg; ch.
Palsap;	0·4	Ter;	4·0; Mon.	Dhorala;	5·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Datta Jayanti Mrg. Sud. 15; 2 tl; dg.
..	..	Sirur Anant-pal;	2·0; Wed.	Sirur Anantpal;	1·0	w.	Sl (pr); Cs (gr); dg.
Yedashi;	16·0	Itkur;	3·0; Fri.	Massa;	6·0	n.	Sl (pr); tl; m; ch.
Barshi;	16·0	Walwad;	5·4; Mon.	..	5·4	w;rv.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Barshi;	24·0	Sonari;	2·0; Fri.	..	6·0	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs; 4 tl; gym.
Harangul Bk;	4·0	Latur;	8·0; Sat.	..	4·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; m; ch.
Barshi;	17·0	Bhum;	3·0; Thu.	Stage;	1·2	rv.	Cs; tl; ch.
Belahakarga;	4·0	Devani Bk;	2·0; Wed.	Mogha;	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.

Village Name	Direction; Travelling distance	Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists	Post Office; Distance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Bhosā—Klm;—भोसा ..	SW; 13·0	2·3; 750; 133; 385	Yermala; 6·0
Bhosā—Ltr;—भोसा ..	NW; 30·0	2·8; 647; 137; 348	Vagholi; 2·0
Bhosagā—Umrg;—भोसगा ..	W; 16·0	3·5; 805; 166; 314	Dastapur; 2·0
Bhotrā—Prd;—भोत्रा ..	W; 3·0	4·6; 825; 155; 379	Paranda; 3·0
Bhoyarā—Ltr;—भोयरा ..	W; 12·0	5·7; 572; 104; 302	Savargaon; 1·0
Bhūm (Urban Area I)—Bhm;—भूम (नागरी विभाग I).	HQ; ..	15·8; 5475; 1074; 1063	Local; ..
Bhusanī—Aus;—भुसनी ..	NE; 12·0	1·8; 524; 90; 271	Babhalgaon; 2·0
Bhusaṇī—Umrg;—भुसणी ..	SW; ..	6·5; 1613; 318; 716	Chincholi Bhuyar; 2·0
Bhūtamugaḷī—Nlg;—भूतमुगळी	S; ..	3·0; 1046; 195; 424	.. ..
Bibrāḷ—Nlg;—बिब्राळ ..	NE; ..	1·3; 339; 64; 140	.. ..
Bijanavāḍī—Tjr;—बिजनवाडी ..	SE; 8·0	0·5; 830; 139; 441	Tirth Kh.; 4·0
Bindagī Hāḷ—Ltr;—बिंदगी हाळ	SE; 12·0	1·4; 662; 113; 302	Holi; 3·0
Biravalī—Aus;—बिरवली ..	SW; 12·0	0·6; 1247; 243; 656	Shivali 3·0
Birobācī Vāḍī—Prd;—बिरोबाची वाडी.	N; 22·4	0·5; 134; 22; 70	Ambi; 0·4
Boḍakhā—Amd;—बोडखा ..	SE; 10·0	1·8; 440; 84; 273	Vaygaon; 2·0
Boḍakhā—Ltr;—बोडखा ..	NW; 18·0	1·6; 458; 76; 190	Javala Bk.; 2·0
Boḍakhā—Prd;—बोडखा ..	E; 6·6	1·5; 237; 40; 122	Khasgaon; 3·0
Bokanagāṅv—Ltr;—बोकनगांव ..	SE; 10·0	2·1; 844; 133; 361	Holi; 2·0
Boḷegāṅv—Tjr;—बोळेगांव ..	SE; 36·0	2·9; 851; 166; 456	Alur; 1·4
Boḷegāṅv—Udr;—बोळेगांव ..	SW; 21·0	2·3; 479; 94; 287	Devani Bk.; 8·0
Boḷegāṅv Bk.—Nlg;—बोळेगांव बु.	S; ..	1·9; 607; 102; 292	.. ..
Boḷegāṅv Kh.—Amd;—बोळेगांव खु.	SW; 29·0	1·3; 135; 25; 68	Atola; 1·0
Boḷegāṅv Kh.—Nlg;—बोळेगांव खु.	NE; ..	2·4; 294; 50; 131	.. ..
Bombaḷī Bk.—Udr;—बोंबळी बु.	SW; 23·0	1·5; 329; 68; 188	Valandi; 5·0
Bombaḷī Kh.—Udr;—बोंबळी खु.	SW; 21·0	2·0; 432; 73; 251	Valandi; 4·0
Bopalā—Ltr;—बोपला ..	SW; 18·0	3·0; 731; 150; 427	Ekurka; 2·0

Railway Station; Distance (5)		Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day (6)		Motor Stand; Distance (7)		Water (8)	Institutions and other information (9)
Yedashi;	6·0	Dahiphal;	1·0; Thu.	Gaur Pati;	2·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; mq; dg; ch.
Murud Bk.;	10·0	Murud Bk.;	8·0; Wed.	Murud Bk.;	8·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Sholapur;	37·0	Murum;	12·0; Sun.	Local;	..	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; dh; ch.
Kurduvadi;	12·0	Parenda;	3·0; Sun.	Parenda;	3·0	W;w; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; ch.
Ausa Road;	1·0	Latur;	15·0; Sat.	Murud Akola;	3·0	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; tl; dg; gym. ch; dp.
Barshi;	14·0	Local;	.. Thu.	Local;	..	W;w; rv.	4 Sl (2 pr, m, h); Alam Prabhu Fr. Mrg. Paurnima Vad. 1 and 2; 16 tl; m; 7 mq; 2 dg; 2 dh; 5 gym; ch; 2lib; 7 dp.
Latur;	6·0	Latur;	6·0; Thu.	Latur;	6·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; ch.
Sholapur;	50·0	Murum;	4·0; Sun.	Murum;	4·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch; lib.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	w.	Sl (pr).
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	w.	Sl (pr).
Sholapur;	32·0	Arli Bk.;	3·0; Sat.	Tirth Bk.;	2·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); dg; ch.
Latur;	12·0	Chincholi (Pan);	4·0; Thu.	Latur;	10·0	rv.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs (mp); 2 tl; m; ch.
Nivali;	12·0	Shivali;	3·0; Thu.	Ausa;	12·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; mq; dg; ch.
Barshi;	21·0	Ambi;	0·4; Sun.	..	..	W.	..
Latur Road;	18·0	Hadolti;	3·0; Tue.	Sirur Tajband;	4·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; ch.
Ausa Road;	10·0	Javala Bk;	2·0; Thu.	Murud Bk.;	9·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (gr); tl; ch.
Shendri;	7·0	Parenda;	6·6; Sun.	Bramhgaon;	4·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c) (gr); tl.
Latur;	10·0	Chincholi (pan);	4·0; Thu.	Latur;	8·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; ch.
..	..	Vagdari;	4·0; Sun.	Andora;	11·0	W;n.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; dg; dh; ch.
Kamalnagar;	10·0	Devani Bk.;	8·0; Wed.	..	6·0	W.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; mq; dg; ch.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	w.	Sl (pr).
Latur Road;	4·0	Chakur;	4·0; Fri.	Latur Road;	4·0	W.	2 tl; dg.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	w.	Sl (pr).
Udgir;	23·0	Valandi;	5·0; Tue.	Udgir;	20·0	..	Sl (pr); tl; mq; ch.
Udgir;	21·0	Valandi;	4·0; Tue.	Udgir;	21·0	W.	Sl (pr); Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. Paurnima; 2 tl.
Ausa Road;	5·0	Borgaon;	5·0; Thu.	Murud Akola;	8·0	w.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; dh; ch.

Village Name (1)	Direction; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office; Distance (4)
Boragāṅv—Aus;—बोरगांव	NW; 9·0	3·7; 892; 185; 512	Bhada; 2·0
Boragāṅv—Klm;—बोरगांव	SW; 10·0	3·5; 890; 178; 461	Itkur; 2·0
Boragāṅv—Tjr;—बोरगांव	SE; 26·0	19·5; 742; 142; 349	Hangarga Naldurg; 2·0
Boragāṅv Bk.—Amd;—बोरगांव बु.	S; 16·0	2·0; 475; 88; 173	Ajansonda Bk.; 2·0
Boragāṅv Bk.—Klm;—बोरगांव बु	SE; 13·0	3·4; 597; 115; 331	Devadhanora; 2·0
Boragāṅv Bk.—Ltr;—बोरगांव बु.	W; 18·0	8·5; 1743; 324; 594	Local; ..
Boragāṅv Bk.—Udr;—बोरगांव बु	NE; ..	2·2; 727; 131; 373	Bijalgaon; 2·0
Boragāṅv Kh.—Amd;—बोरगांव खु.	NW; 10·0	0·8; 223; 56; 104	Mavalgaon; 2·0
Boragāṅv Kh.—Klm;—बोरगांव खु.	SE; 14·4	2·1; 619; 124; 296	Naigaon; 2·0
Boragāṅv Kh.—Udr;—बोरगांव खु.	NE; 12·0	1·4; 368, 63; 186	Gudsur; 3·0
Boragāṅv Kh. Kej—Klm;—बोरगांव खु. केज.	E; 10·0	1·0; 412; 78; 179	Savargaon; 3·0
Boragāṅv Rāje—Osm;—बोरगांव राजे.	E; 14·0	2·4; 766; 142; 382	Chikhali; 2·0
Borakheḍā—Osm;—बोरखेडा	E; 15·0	2·5; 712; 132; 435	Bembali; 2·0
Boranadīvāḍī (Naḷadurg).—Tjr;—बोरनदीवाडी (नळदुर्ग)	SE; ..	1·6; 243; 42; 117	Salgara Divti; 2·0
Buraphaḷ—Aus;—बोरफळ	SW; 4·0	6·0; 1366; 269; 677	Local; ..
Borasurī—Nlg;—बोरसुरी	SE; 8·0	5·8; 1844; 288; 726	Local; ..
Boravaṇṭī—Klm;—बोरवंटी	SE; 8·0	2·2; 215; 39; 120	Javala kh; 14·0
Boravaṭī—Ltr;—बोरवटी	N; 4·0	1·6; 622; 113; 329	Latur; 4·0
Borḍā—Klm;—बोर्डा	S; 6·0	2·2; 823; 154; 388	Local; ..
Borī—Bhm;—बोरी	E; 10·0	1·8; 208; 43; 97	Terkheda; 3·0
Borī—Ltr;—बोरी	SE; 10·0	3·9; 2103; 376; 574	Local; ..

Railway Station; Distance		Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day		Motor Stand; Distance		Water	Institutions and other information
(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)	(9)
Ausa Road;	6·0	Local;	.. Thu.	Ausa Road;	8·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Vithoba Fr. Asd. Paurnima; 5 tl; m; dh; gym; ch.
Yedashi;	36·0	Itkur;	2·0; Fri.	Massa;	6·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; Dhaneshavr Fr. Ct. Sud. 9 and 10; 2 tl; m; ch.
Sholapur;	39·0	Nandgaon;	3·0; Thu.	Jalkot;	4·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 2 tl; dg.
Latur Road;	8·0	Chapoli;	5·0; Wed.	Hali;	5·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Dhoki;	5·0	Dhoki;	5·0; Tue.	..	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Nivali;	1·4	Local;	.. Fri.	Stage;	0·1	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); pyt; Cs (c); 6 tl; mq; dg; gym; dp.
Udgir;	14·0	Khadka;	4·0; Fri.	Khadka;	4·0	rv.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); tl; ch.
..	..	Ahmadpur;	.. Mon.	..	5·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Murud;	5·0	Murud Bk.;	5·0; Wed.	Murud Bk.;	5·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Devi Fr. Ps. Sud. 15; 2 tl; 2 m; dg.
Udgir;	12·0	Gudsur;	3·0; ..	..	6·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; m; ch.
Dhoki;	14·0	Shirdhon;	5·0; Fri.	..	6·0	rv.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
..	..	Bembali;	.. Mon.	..	..	W;rv.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; mq; ch.
Ter;	..	Bembali;	2·0; Mon.	..	..	rv	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Sholapur;	37·0	Salgara Divti;	3·0; Mon.	..	2·4	rv; str.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Latur;	16·0	Ausa;	4·0; Sun.	Ausa;	4·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Mahadev Fr. Ct. Paurnima; 4 tl; dh; gym; ch.
Bhalki;	25·0	Local;	.. Fri.	..	1·0	w.	2 Sl (pr, m); 2 Cs (c); Mahadev Fr.; 3 tl; m; mq; dg; dh; ch; lib; dp (vet).
Tadvale;	8·0	Shirdhon;	4·0; Fri.	..	3·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (gr); tl; mq; dg.
Latur;	4·0	Latur;	4·0; Sat.	Stage;	0·1	W;w.	Sl (pr); 2 tl.
..	6·0	Moha;	3·0; Sun.	..	3·4	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs (mp); 2 tl; m; ch; lib.
Yedashi;	14·0	Terkheda;	3·0; Sat.	Local;	..	..	Sl (pr); Bhairoba Fr. Ct. Vad. 8; 2 tl; ch.
Latur;	10·0	Latur;	10·0; Sat.	Mahamdapur;	4·0	W.	3 Sl (pr, m, h); Cs; 2 tl; mq; dg; dh; gym; ch; lib; 2 dp (vet).

Village Name (1)	Direction; Travelling distance (2)		Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists (3)				Post Office; Distance (4)	
Borī—Tjr;—बोरी ..	N;	4·0	2·1;	326;	76;	147	Tuljapur;	4·0
Borī—Umrg;—बोरी ..	N;	14·0	2·4;	517;	97;	302	Narangvadi;	2·0
Boroḷ—Udr;—बोरोळ ..	S;	14·0	9·5;	2637;	455;	1218	Local;	..
Boṭakuḷ—Nlg;—बोटकुळ ..	E;	10·0	1·9;	637;	127;	169	Ambulga Bk.;	4·0
Bothī—Amd;—बोथी ..	S;	26·0	5·7;	790;	154;	390	..	..
Brahmāgāṅv Bk.—Osm;—ब्रह्मागांव बु.	E;	..	3·2;	395;	68;	229	Ruibhar;	..
Bramhagāṅv—Bhm;—ब्रम्हगांव ..	NE;	26·0	2·1;	125;	30;	74	Hatola;	2·0
Bramhagāṅv—Prd;—ब्रम्हगांव ..	SE;	4·0	1·7;	162;	33;	68	Asu;	1·0
Bramhapūrī—Amd;—ब्रम्हपूरी ..	SW;	4·4	1·9;	348;	62;	134	Savargaon Rokada;	3·0
Budhaḍā—Aus;—बुधडा ..	NE;	5 0	4·6;	1078;	216;	615	Local;	..
Bujarugavāḍī—Nlg;—बुजरुगवाडी	N;	10·0	0·7;	315;	49;	121	Rathoda;	1·0
Bukanavāḍī—Osm;—बुकनवाडी ..	N;	..	3·3;	677;	127;	347	Local;	..
Caḍakāḷ—Umrg;—चडकाळ ..	SE;	5·0	1·1;	265;	62;	153	Malgi;	2·0
Cākūr—Amd;—चाकूर ..	SW;	21·0	16·9;	6123;	1137;	2121	Local;	..
Cākūr—Umrg;—चाकूर ..	N;	16·0	11·6;	3053;	601;	1383	Local;	..
Calaburgā—Aus;—चलबुर्गा ..	SE;	8·0	3·5;	761;	146;	410	Javali;	1·4
Cāmaragā—Nlg;—चामरगा ..	NE;	27·0	1·3;	380;	68;	134	Atola;	2·0
Cāndavaḍ—Bhm;—चांदवड ..	N;	8·0	1·7;	644;	97;	316	Ghatpimpri;	2·0
Cāndegāṅv—Udr;—चांदेगांव ..	E;	7·0	2·6;	739;	150;	382	Sirol;	3·0
Cāṇḍeśvar—Ltr;—चांडेश्वर ..	S;	6·0	2·3;	667;	125;	305	Gangapur;	5·0
Cāndorī—Nlg;—चांदोरी ..	SE;	6·0	3·7;	1151;	213;	452	Borsuri;	2·0
Cannācīvāḍī—Nlg;—चन्नाचीवाडी	SE;	..	1·2;	170;	32;	93	..	..

Railway Station; Distance	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day	Motor Stand; Distance	Water	Institutions and other information
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Sholapur; 45·0	Tuljapur; 4·0; Tue.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Latur; 36·0	Chakur; 2·0; Fri.	.. 2·0	n.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; m; ch.
Kamalnagar; 3·0	Devani Bk.; 4·0; Thu.	Kamalnagar; 3·0	W;w.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs; Laxmannath Maharaj Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; tl; m; mq; dh; dp; Cch.
Udgir; 40·0	Ambulga Bk.; 4·0; Sat.	.. 4·0	w.	Sl (pr); pyt; 5 tl; m; dg; dh; ch.
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	W.	..
.. ..	Ruibhar; .. Thu.	.. ..	w.	tl.
Yedashi; 37·0	Chausala; 7·0; Wed.	.. 6·0	W.	tl.
Shendri; 6·0	Parenda; 4·0; Sun.	Stage; ..	W;rv.	tl.
Latur Road; 16·0	Ahmadpur; 4·4; Mon.	Hipperga Kajal; 1·4	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Latur; 6·0	Ausa, 5·0; Sun.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Mahashivaratra Fr. Mg; 3 tl; ch; lib.
Latur; 2·0	Nitur; 2·0; Mon.	Local; ..	w.	Sl (pr); pyt; 2 tl; dh; ch.
Ter; 3·0	Ter; 3·0; Mon.	Dhoki; 5·0	W.	Sl (pr).
Sholapur; 2·0	Turori; 4·0; Sat.	Turori; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Local; ..	Local; .. Fri.	Local; 0·2	W;w.	4 Sl (pr, m, h, clg); Cs (c); Mahashivaratra Fr. Ct. Sud. 12; 6 tl; 4 m; 2 mq; dg; 2 dh; gym; ch; lib; 2 dp.
Latur; 40·0	Local; .. Fri.	Narangvadi; 4·0	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); pyt; Cs; Bhagatvadi Devi Fr. Mrg. Amavasya, Kucheba Maharaj. Fr. Ct. Vad. 15; 4 tl; ch; lib; 2 dp (Vet).
Latur; 20·0	Ausa; 8·0; Sun.	Stage; 1·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; gym.
Chakur; 6·0	Nalegaon; .. Sun.	.. 0·2	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; ch.
Yedashi; 50·0	Ita; 3·0; Sat.	Bangarvadi; 5·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; m; gym; ch.
Udgir; 2·0	Udgir; 7·0; Thu.	Udgir; 7·0	W;w; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; ch.
Latur; 6·0	Latur; 6·0; Thu.	Peth; 0·4	W.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; ch.
.. ..	Borsuri; 2·0; Fri.	.. 8·0	n.	Sl (pr); Cs; Maruti Fr. Pus. Sud. Pratipada; 4 tl; mq; ch.
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	W; rv.	

Village Name (1)	Direction; Travelling distance (2)		Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists (3)				Post Office; Distance (4)	
Cāpolī—Amd;—चापोली ..	S;	15·0	8·4;	2099;	382;	870	Local;	..
Cāṭā—Ltr;—चाटा ..	W;	14·0	5·0;	867;	168;	398	Ekurka;	2·0
Cavaṇī Hipparagā—Udr;—चवणी हिप्परगा.	SW;	11·0	2·8;	904;	159;	486	Valandi;	3·0
Cerā—Amd;—चेरा ..	E;	18·0	3·5;	1298;	262;	604	Local;	..
Ciconḍī—Nlg—चिचोंडी ..	E;	10·0	2·7;	853;	148;	485	Ambulga Bk.;	3·0
Cigaḷī—Udr;—चिगळी ..	SW;	6·0	2·6;	507;	92;	205	Lohara;	..
Cikalaṭhāṇā—Ltr;—चिकलठाणा	NE;	10·0	3·5;	805;	121;	376	Bhatangli;	2·0
Cikhalī—Amd;—चिखली ..	NW;	15·0	5·8;	2105;	403;	1022	Local;	..
Cikhalī—Osm;—चिखली ..	NE;	10·0	6·8;	1742;	312;	885	Local;	..
Cikhūrḍā—Ltr;—चिखूर्डा ..	W;	..	3·8;	999;	198;	392	..	..
Cikundrā—Tjr;—चिकुंद्रा ..	SE;	18·0	6·4;	913;	187;	443	Horti;	1·4
Cilakā—Amd,—चिलका ..	W;	7·0	2·2;	334;	60;	130	Mavalgaon;	2·0
Cilavaḍī—Osm;—चिलवडी ..	SW;	7·2	4·0;	1092;	238;	569	Local;	..
Ciñcakoṭā—Umrg;—चिंचकोटा ..	SE;	7·0	2·0;	705;	165;	330	Kolsur Gunjoti;	2·0
Ciñcapūr—Bhm;—चिंचपूर ..	SW;	6·0	6·5;	1763;	350;	707	Local;	..
Ciñcapūr Bk.—Prd;—चिंचपूर बु.	NW;	24·0	9·1;	2420;	480;	1394	Local;	..
Ciñcapūr Kh.—Prd;—चिंचपूर खु.	NW;	15·0	13·0;	798;	146;	414	Shelgaon;	4·0
Ciñcolī—Bhm;—चिंचोली ..	NW;	1·2	2·8;	804;	152;	352	Ulup;	1·1
Ciñcolī—Tjr;—चिंचोली ..	SE;	10·0	2·6;	802;	143;	412	Arli Bk.;	1·4
Ciñcolī—Udr;—चिंचोली ..	NE;	13·0	2·1;	348;	60;	116	Atanur;	4·0

Railway Station; Distance		Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day			Motor Stand; Distance		Water	Institutions and other information.
(5)		(6)			(7)		(8)	(9)
Latur Road;	6·0	Local;	..	Wed.	Local;	..	W.	3 Sl (pr, m, h); clg; Cs; 3tl; 2 m; mq; gym; ch; lib; dp (vet).
Ausa Road;	3·0	Borgaon;	4·0;	Thu.	Murud Akola;	4·0	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); Satyai Devi Fr. Ct. Vad. 8; 3 tl; 2 m; gym; ch.
Udgir;	11·0	Hisamnagar;	5·0;	Sun.	Udgir;	11·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Jalnath Maharaj Fr. Asd. Vad. 5, Kt. Vad. 5; 2 tl; m.
Udgir;	16·0	Hadolati;	4·0;	Tue.	Sirur Taj-band ;	8·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; dh.
Udgir;	40·0	Ambulga Bk.;	3·0;	Sat.	Ambulga Bk.;	3·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Maruti Fr. Ct. Paurnima; 3 tl; m.
Udgir;	..	Udgir;	..	Thu.	..	..	..	Sl (pr); Cs (c); dh; ch.
Latur;	10·0	Latur;	10·0;	Thu.	..	2·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; mq; ch.
..	14·0	Local;	..	Thu.	..	3·0	W; w.	2 Sl (pr, m); pyt; Cs; 2 tl; ch.
..	14·0	Samudravani;	..	Tue.	Osmanabad;	10·0	W; w.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; Shivaratra Fr. Ct. Paurnima; 6 tl; m; dh; gym; 2 ch.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. .. ..
Sholapur;	33·0	Naldurg;	3·0;	Sun.	..	3·0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; Bhairoba Fr. Ct. Vad. 12; tl; dh; gym.
Panagaon;	..	Ahmadpur;	7·0;	Mon.	Patoda;	3·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; ch.
Yedashi;	..	Gaudgaon;	2·0;	Mon.	Local;	..	w.	Sl (pr); Datta Jayanti Fr. Mrg. Paurnima; 2 tl; gym; ch.
Sholapur;	61·0	Turori;	2·0;	Sat.	Turori;	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; m; ch.
Barshi;	17·0	Walwad ;	6·0;	Mon.	..	6·0	W; w; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 12 tl; m; mq; gym; ch; lib.
Jeur;	30·0	Shelgaon;	3·0;	Wed.	Nanaj;	6·0	W; rv.	2 Sl (pr); Cs (c); 5 tl; mq; 4 gym; 3 ch; lib.
Kurduvadi;	27·0	Shelgaon;	4·0;	Wed.	Parenda;	16·0	w; rv.	4 Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; mq; ch.
Yedashi;	24·0	Bhum;	1·2;	Thu.	Bhum;	1·2	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; gym; ch.
Sholapur;	20·0	Arli Bk.;	1·4;	Sat.	Naldurg;	3·0	W; w.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; Husenshah Pir Urus Vsk. Vad. 4; tl; dg; ch.
Udgir;	13·4	Udgir;	13·4;	Thu.	Udgir;	13·4	..	Sl (pr); tl.

Village Name (1)	Direction; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office; Distance (4)
Ciñcolī Ballāḷanāth—Ltr;—चिंचोली बल्लाळनाथ.	NW; 18·4	9·7; 2754; 513; 1187	Local; ..
Ciñcolī Bhaṅgār;—Nlg;—चिंचोली भंगार.	S; 5·0	1·6; 765; 144; 416	Gunjarga; 2·0
Ciñcolī Bhuyār —Umrg;—चिंचोळी भुयार.	W; 10·0	6·5; 1515; 300; 700	Local; ..
Ciñcolī Jahāgīr—Umrg;—चिंचोळी जहागीर.	SE; 4·0	5·3; 1283; 311; 644	Local; ..
Ciñcolī Jogan—Aus;—चिंचोली जोगन.	SE; ..	2·1; 461; 85; 268	Lamjana; 1·0
Ciñcolī Kājaḷā—Aus;—चिंचोली काजळा.	SW; 13·0	6·4; 1205; 240; 561	Taka; 2·0
Ciñcolī Kāṭe—Umrg;—चिंचोळी काटे.	NW; 17·0	1·3; 534; 99; 254	Tavashigad; 1·0
Ciñcolī (Pān)—Nlg;—चिंचोली (पान).	N; ..	4·7; 1989; 361; 779	Local; ..
Ciñcolī Rāv—Ltr;—चिंचोली राव.	SW; 9·0	6·5; 1197; 225; 612	Gangapur; 3·0
Ciñcolī Rebe—Umrg;—चिंचोली रेबे.	NW; 10·0	3·1; 490; 100; 223	Sastur; 2·0
Ciñcolī Sayākhān—Nlg;—चिंचोली सयाखान.	SE; ..	5·0; 1385; 288; 693	Local; ..
Ciñcolī Son —Aus;—चिंचोली सोन.	SW; 6·0	2·6; 414; 78; 163	Belkund; 2·0
Ciñcolī Tapase—Aus;—चिंचोली तपसे.	S; 10·0	9·1; 1787; 333; 1110	Local; ..
Civarī—Tjr;—चिवरी ..	SE; 16·0	9·2; 1414; 267; 724	Local; ..
Cobaḷī—Amd;—चोबळी ..	S; 10·0	3·5; 1051; 196 598	Telgaon; 2·0
Coṇḍī—Udr;—चोंडी ..	NE; ..	3·5; 610; 104; 169	Dapaka; 3·0
Corākhaḷī—Klm;—चोराखळी ..	SW; 22·0	9·0; 1704; 332; 738	Local; ..
Cumbaḷī—Bhm;—चुंबळी. ..	W; 8·0	3·1; 680; 119; 283	Pathsangvi; 3·0
Dābakā—Umrg;—दाबका ..	SE; 3·0	1·7; 501; 119; 259	Chincholi Jahagir; 3·0
Dābakyāḷ—Amd;—दाबक्याळ ..	SW; 34·0	2·4; 535; 90; 275	Janval; 3·0
Dābhā—Klm;—दाभा ..	SE; 8·0	2·3; 682; 121; 364	.. 3·0

Railway Station; Distance		Weekly Bazar; Distance ; Bazar Day		Motor Stand; Distance		Water	Institutions and other information
(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)	(9)
Ausa Road;	6·0	Local;	.. Sun.	Ramegaon;	4·0	W;w.	2 Sl (pr, m); pyt; Cs (c). Bhairavnath Fr. Ct. Vad; 8 to 12; 6 tl; 2 m; mq; dg; dh; lib.
Latur;	30·0	Nilanga;	6·0; Thu.	Nilanga;	5·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 4tl; dg; gym.
Sholapur;	46·0	Murum;	5·0; Sun.	Murum;	4·0	W;w.	Sl (m); Cs; tl· m; ch.
Sholapur;	52·0	Umarga;	4·0; Sun.	Umarga;	4·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; dg; ch.
Latur;	21·0	Lamjana;	1·0; Fri.	..	0·6	w.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; tl; m; ch; lib.
Nivali;	16·0	Ujani;	4·0; Wed.	Ausa;	13·0	W;str.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; dh; ch; lib.
Latur;	25·0	Sastur;	2·0; Wed.	Dalimb;	9·0	n.	Sl (pr); Cs (gr); dp.
..	..	Local;	.. Thu.	..	..	W;n.	2 Sl (pr, h); dp.
Harangul Bk.;	4·0	Latur;	9·0; Sat.	Harangul Bk.;	4·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 4 tl; m; dg; dh; ch.
Latur;	36·0	Sastur;	2·0; Wed.	Umarga;	10·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; dg.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	W.	Sl (pr); dp.
Latur;	21·0	Ausa;	6·0; Sun.	..	2·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); tl; dg;
Latur;	20·0	Lamjana;	4·0; Fri.	..	3·0	W.	2 Sl (pr); Cs; 6 tl; mq; ch; dp.
Sholapur;	25·0	Arli Bk.;	.. Sat.	Haglur Pati;	4·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; Laxmi Devi Fr. Mg. Sud. Paurnima; 4 tl; ch.
Latur Road;	14·0	Ahmadpur;	8·0; Mon.	Telgaon;	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Udgir;	16·0	Udgir;	.. ..	..	3·0	W;n.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; ch.
Yedashi;	4·0	Local;	.. Sun.	Local;	0·5	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 5 tl; mq; dg; ch.
Barshi;	16·0	Walwad;	2·0; Mon.	Bhum;	8·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 4 tl; mq; dg. ch; dp.
Sholapur;	51·0	Turori;	1·4; Sat.	Turori;	1·4	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl; 2 dg; ch.
Janval;	3·0	Janval;	3·0; Thu.	Gharni;	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
..	10·0	..	3·0; ..	..	..	rv.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.

Village Name	Direction; Travelling distance		Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists				Post Office; Distance	
(1)	(2)		(3)				(4)	
Dādagī—Nlg;—दादगी ..	S;	5·0	1·9;	875;	140;	354	Sindkhed;	1·0
Dagaḍavāḍī—Nlg;—दगडवाडी ..	NW;	..	2·6;	321;	55;	198	..	..
Dahiphal—Bhm;—दहिफळ ..	NE;	14·0	0·3;	508;	104;	276	Pimpalgaon Kamleshvari;	1·4
Dahīphal—Klm;—दहीफळ ..	SW;	14·0	4·6;	1742;	338;	751	Local;	..
Dahivadi—Tjr;—दहिवडी ..	SW;	13·0	9·1;	1136;	222;	628	Kati;	2·0
Dahiṭaṇā—Tjr;—दहिटणा ..	SE;	27·0	3·0;	621;	117;	343	Sholapur;	2·4
Dahiṭhāṇā—Prd;—दहिठाणा ..	E;	7·0	2·4;	579;	104;	260	Khasgaon;	3·0
Daiṭanā—Udr;—दटना ..	SW;	17·0	4·2;	866;	150;	429	Local;	..
Dāḷīmb—Umrg;—दाळींब ..	W;	10·0	10·3	2637;	512;	1125	Local;	..
Dāṇḍegāṅv—Prd;—दांडेगाव ..	N;	..	2·3;	604;	109;	327	Ambi;	2·0
Ḍāṅgevāḍī (Niṭūr)—Nlg;—डांगेवाडी (निटूर).	N;	..	0·6;	302;	55;	160	..	..
Dāpakā—Nlg;—दापका ..	N;	..	3·1;	462;	90;	204	..	..
Dāpegāṅv—Aus;—दापगाव ..	S;	6·0	2·1;	649;	132;	359	Nagarsoga;	2·0
Dāraphal—Osm;—दारफळ ..	NE;	10·0	2·1;	873;	152;	442	Rajuri;	2·0
Darevāḍī—Udr;—दरेवाडी ..	SW;	14·0	1·5;	243;	45;	141	Valandi;	2·0
Dasmegāṅv—Klm;—दस्मेगांव ..	SW;	12·0	2·4;	919;	167;	382	Local;	..
Dastāpūr—Umrg;—दस्तापूर ..	W;	18·0	1·4;	336;	129;	314	Local;	..
Dāudapūr—Osm;—दाऊदपूर ..	NE;	17·0	3·3;	997;	184;	491	Irla;	1·0
Dāuḷ—Udr;—दाऊळ ..	N;	..	1·6;	419;	82;	198	Vadhona Bk.;	..
Dāvaṇagāṅv—Udr;—दावणगांव ..	SW;	8·0	3·8;	1020;	187;	556	Devani;	3·0
Dāvaṇ Hipparagā—Udr;—दावण हिप्परगा.	SW;	16·0	5·2;	1361;	283;	750	Valandi;	2·0
Dāvudapur—Aus;—दावुदपूर ..	SE,	7·0	4·0	915;	174;	422	Nagarsoga;	3·0
Deuḷagāṅv—Prd;—देऊळगांव ..	NW;	14·0	3·7;	692;	124;	326	Donja;	2·0

Railway Station; Distance	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day	Motor Stand; Distance	Water	Institutions and other information
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Latur; 24·0	Nilanga; 5·0; Thu.	Nilanga; 5·0	rv.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs; Mahadev Fr. Ct. Sud. 1; 3 tl; m; mq; ch; lib.
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr).
Yedashi; 40·0	Chausala; 9·0; Wed.	Banagarvadi; 3·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); tl; 2 ch.
Yedashi; 9·0	Local; .. Thu.	Dahiphal Pati; 4·0	W;w.	2 Sl (pr, h); Cs (c); Khandoba Fr. Mrg. Sud. 6; 3 tl; m; dg; ch; lib; dp.
Barshi; 28·0	Kati; 2·0; Tue.	Suratgaon; 8·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; ch.
Akkalkot Road; 23·0	Naldurg; 7·0; Sun.	Naldurg; 7·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. Paurnima; 3 tl; mq; gym.
Shendri; 7·0	Javala; 4·0; Wed.	Bramhgaon; 4·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl.
Her; 8·4	Devani; 16·0; Thu.	Udgir; 17·0	W;n.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; dh; ch.
Sholapur; 42·0	Local; .. Mon.	Local; ..	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); pyt; 2 Cs; Rajebaksar Fr. Ct.; Vithoba Fr. Mrg; 2 tl; mq; dg; dh; ch; lib; dp.
Barshi; 25·0	Ambi; 2·0; Sun.	.. 7·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; gym; ch.
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	W.	..
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	W.	..
Latur; 18·0	Ausa; 6·0; Sun.	Ausa; 6·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Ter; 6·0	Samudravani; .. Tue.	Osmanabad; 10·0	W;w.	Sl (m); Cs; 2 tl; mq; dg.
Udgir; 14·0	Devani Bk.; 2·0; Thu.	Udgir; 14·0	W;n.	Sl (pr); Balaji Fr. An. Sud. 9; tl; m; dg; ch.
Yedashi; 22·0	Vashi; 3·0; Sun.	Vashi; 3·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; Khandoba Fr. Mrg. Sud. 6; 2 tl; m; ch; dp.
Sholapur; 35·0	Murum; 14·0; Sun.	Local; ..	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; 4 tl; dg; dh; ch, lib.
Ter; 8·0	Samudravani; 3·0; Tue.	Osmanabad; 17·0	W;w.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs (c); tl; dh.
Udgir; 15·0	Udgir; .. Thu.	.. 2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Udgir; 8·0	Udgir; 8·0; Thu.	Udgir; 8·0	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs (c); 4 tl; dh; ch; dp (vet).
Udgir; 16·0	Devani Bk.; 6·0; Thu.	Devani Bk.; 6·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; ch.
Latur; 19·0	Ausa; 7·0; Sun.	.. 2·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; 2 m; mq; dg; ch.
Jeur; 14·0	Shelgaon; 5·0; Wed.	Sangova; 8·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); tl; dg; ch.

Village Name (1)	Direction; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office; Distance (4)
Deuḷavāḍī—Udr;—देऊळवाडी ..	NE; 11·0	4·5; 1001; 166; 461	Gutti; 2·0
Devadhānorā—Klm;—देवधानोरा	SE; 10·0	3·3; 1097; 216; 619	Local; ..
Devagāṅv Bk.—Prd;—देवगांव बु.	N; 20·0	2·3; 1010; 167; 509	Ambi; 3·0
Devagāṅv Kh.—Prd;—देवगांव खु.	SE; 4·0	1·2; 634; 48; 371	Khasgaon; 3·0
Devakarā—Amd;—देवकरा ..	NW; 19·0	2·2; 744; 127; 396	Kingaon; 2·0
Devakuraḷī—Tjr;—देवकुरळी ..	SW; 16·0	5·5; 1305; 258; 701	Local; ..
Devaḷālī—Klm;—देवळाली ..	SE; 17·0	6·5; 1572; 289; 708	Local; ..
Devaḷālī—Osm;—देवळाली ..	E; 5·0	3·2; 1040; 200; 496	Ruibhar; 3·0
Devaḷālī—Prd;—देवळाली ..	NE; 15·0	12·4 17·38 377; 808	Local; ..
Devaṅgrā—Amd;—देवंग्रा ..	SW; 33·0	5·5; 1358; 242; 599	Ashta; 2·0
Devaṅgrā—Aus;—देवग्रा ..	E; 11·0	1·9; 336; 64; 183	Chincholi (Pan); 2·0
Devaṅgrā—Prd;—देवग्रा ..	NE; 18·0	3·0; 633; 124; 346	Savargaon; 1·0
Devaṇī Bk.—Udr;—देवणी बु. ..	SW; 14·0	14·2; 5101; 817; 2023	Local; ..
Devaṇī kh.—Udr;—देवणी खु ..	SW; 10·0	3·2; 686; 120; 351	Devani Bk.; 2·0
Devarjan—Udr;—देवर्जन ..	SW; 9·0	9·4; 2318; 380; 1207	Local; ..
Devasiṅgā Naḷadurg—Tjr;—देवसिंगा नळदुर्ग.	S; 32·0	1·5; 502; 102; 229	Keshegaon; 2·0
Devasiṅgā Tuḷajāpūr—Tjr;—देवसिंगा तुळजापूर.	SE; 9·4	5·5; 649; 131; 297	Barul; 3·0
Dhaḍakanāḷ—Udr;—धडकनाळ ..	NE; 14·0	1·0; 204; 31; 120	Bijalgaon (T. Aurangabad); 3·0
Ḍhagāpimprī—Prd;—ढगापिंप्री ..	SE; 6·0	4·5; 778; 125; 399	Asu; 2·0

Railway Station; Distance	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day	Motor Stand; Distance	Water	Institutions and other information
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Udgir; 11·0	Jalkot; 11·0; Mon.	Vadhona Bk.; 8·0	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; 2 tl; ch; lib.
Dhoki; 7·0	Shirdhon; 5·0; Fri.	.. 1·0	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs; Khandoba Fr. Mrg. Sud. 6; 4 tl; gym.
Barshi; 25·0	Ambi; 3·0; Sun.	.. 7·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; gym; ch.
Kurduvadi; 10·0	Parenda; 4·0; Sun.	Khasgaon; 3·0	W;w; rv.	Sl (pr); 2 Cs (c); tl; ch.
Ghatnandur; 14·0	Kingaon; 2·0; Wed.	Kingaon; 2·0	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); 3 tl; ch.
Sholapur; ..	Tuljapur; 16·0; Tue.	Tamalvadi; 4·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; dh; gym; ch.
.. 6·0	Dhoki; 4·0; Tue.	.. 2·0	W; str.	Sl (m); Cs; Mahadev Fr. Mg. Vad. 3; 2 tl; dg; 2 ch; lib.
Yedashi; 15·0	Osmanabad; 5·0; Sun.	Osmanabad; 5·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Barshi; 9·0	Barshi; 9·0; Sat.	Barshi; 9·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 5 tl; m; dg; gym.
Latur Road; 10·0	Nalegaon; 2·0; Sun.	Mahalangra; 4·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); 3 tl; m; ch.
Latur; 11·0	Chincholi (Pan); 2·0; Thu.	.. 6·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Barshi; 12·0	Bhum; 4·0; Thu.	Bhum; 4·0	W;w; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; m; dg.
Kamalnagar; 6·0	Local; .. Wed. Thu.	Togari; 6·0	W;rv.	3 Sl (pr, m, h); 2 Cs; Mahadev Fr. Ct. Sud. 12; 4 tl; m; mq; dg; ch; lib; 2 dp (Vet).
Kamalnagar; 5·0	Devani Bk.; 2·0; Wed; Thu.	Devani Bk.; 2·0	W;n.	Sl (pr);pyt; Cs (mp); 2 tl; dg; ch.
Udgir; 9·0	Udgir; 9·0; Thu.	Udgir; 9·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; 2 m; mq; ch; lib; dp.
Sholapur; 22·0	Musti; 1·0; ..	.. 4·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; mq.
Sholapur; 35·0	Salgara Divti; 4·0; Mon.	.. 0·4	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; Laxmi Devi Fr. Mg. Paurnima; 3 tl.
Udgir; 14·0	Khadka (T. Mukhed); 3·0; Fri.	Khadka; 3·0	rv.	Sl (pr); tl.
Shendri; 7·0	Parenda; 6·0; Sun.	Bramhgaon; 2·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; Mahadev Fr. Ct. Vad. 9; 5 tl; m; mq; dg; 2 gym; ch.

Village Name (1)	Direction; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office; Distance (4)
Ḍhakaṇī—Ltr;—ढाकणी ..	SW; 16·0	4·0; 649; 123; 408	Ekurka; 2·0
Ḍhāḷegāṅv—Amd;—ढाळेगांव ..	W; 10·0	6·0; 1347; 270; 690	Local; ..
Dhāmaṇagāṅv—Amd;-धामणगांव	SE; 20·0	2·1; 1022; 196; 422	Kumtha Bk. 4·0
Dhāmanagāṅv—Nlg;—धामनगांव	NE; ..	2·1; 778; 145; 329	.. ..
Dhanegāṅv—Ltr;—धनेगांव ..	SE; 6·0	0·8; 928; 179; 388	Sonvati; 1·0
Dhanegāṅv—Udr;—धनेगांव ..	SW; 26·0	2·6; 1156; 211; 491	Helamb; 3·0
Dhānorā—Aus;—धानोरा ..	NE; ..	2·3; 706; 121; 334	Babhalgaon; 2·0
Dhānorā—Nlg;—धानोरा ..	S; 5·0	1·9; 1081; 192; 545	Local; ..
Dhānorā—Umrg;—धानोरा ..	SE; 7·0	2·9; 723; 183; 388	Malgi; 2·0
Dhānorā Bk.—Amd.—धानोरा बु.	W; 15·0	2·0 1250; 225; 588	Local; ..
Dhānorī—Ltr.—धानोरी .	SW; 15·0	1·1; 287; 53; 136	Ausa Road; 7·0
Dhanorī—Umrg;—धानोरी ..	NW; 20·0	10·9; 1866; 458; 1026	Toramba; 4·0
Dhānurā Bk.—Amd;—धानुरा बु.	E; 5·0	5·2; 506; 99; 223	Hadolati; 5·0
Dharmāpūrī—Udr;—धर्मापूरी..	SW; 12·0	0·5; 6; 1; 4	Devarjan; ..
Dhārur—Osm;—धारूर ..	SE; 10·0	5·9; 1381; 268; 977	Local; .. ..
Dhasavāḍī—Amd;—धसवाडी ..	N; 7·00	4·5; 899; 177; 431	Khandali; 2·0
Dhavelī—Amd;—धवेली ..	SW; 38·0	2·8; 724; 125; 389	Talni; 3·0
Ḍhekarī—Tjr;—ढेकरी ..	NW; 3·0	4·4; 1018; 188; 522	Local; ..
Ḍhobaḷevāḍī—Nlg;—ढाबळेवाडी	N; 12·0	0·5; 102; 24; 65	Nitur; 2·0
Ḍhokī—Ltr;—ढोकी ..	NW; 16·0	1·8; 528; 78; 278	Javala Bk.; 2·0
Ḍhokī—Osm;—ढोकी ..	N; 15·0	9·4; 3729; 716; 1400	Local; ..
Dhoṇḍī Hipparagā—Udr;—धोंडी हिप्परगा.	SE; 10·0	3·2; 886; 169; 596	Local; ..
Ḍhorāḷā—Klm;—ढोराळा ..	SE; 20·0	4·2; 1121; 198; 521	Devalali; 3·0
Ḍhorasāṅgavī—Amd;—ढोरसांगवी	SE; 28·0	1·9; 300; 64; 154	.. ..

Railway Station; Distance	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day	Motor Stand; Distance	Water	Institutions and other information
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Nivali; 4·0	Borgaon; 5·0; Thu.	.. ..	W;w.	Sl (pr); pyt; 3 tl; m; dg; ch;
Pangaon; ..	Local; .. Fri.	.. 7·0	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); Karaj Appa Fr. Asd. Sud. 11; 4 tl; m; mq; dg; gym; ch.
Udgir; 20·0	Hadolati; 5·0; Tue.	Sirur Tajband; 8·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; dh; ch.
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr).
Latur; 6·0	Latur; 6·0; Sat.	Bhatkheda; 3·0	W;w; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Rokadoba Fr. Ct. Vad. Amavsya; tl; mq.
Udgir; 26·0	Hisamnagar; 3·0; Sun.	Halgara; 6·0	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); 2 Cs (c); Mahadev Fr. Ct. Sud. 12; 2 tl; 2 m; ch.
Latur; 6·0	Latur; 6·0; Sat.	Latur; 4·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; ch.
Latur; 20·0	Nilanga; 5·0; Thu.	Nilanga; 5·0	W;vr.	Sl (pr); Cs; Jotiba Fr. Vsk Vad. 3; 2 tl; m; mq; dg; dh; ch.
Gulbarga; 15·0	Diggi; 2·0; Wed.	Turori; 6·0	rv.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Kadpur; 8·0	Kingaon; 3·0; Wed.	Kopra; 2·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); 3 tl; lib.
Ausa Road; ..	Latur; 15·0; Sat.	.. 6·0	W; w.	Cs; 2 tl.
Latur; 40·0	Local; .. Fri.	.. 10·0	W; w.	Sl (m); Cs; tl; 2 m; mq; dg; dh.
Latur Road; 20·0	Ahmadpur; 5·0; Mon.	Ahmadpur; 5·0	W; w.	Sl (pr); pyt; 2 Cs (c; mp) Kondiba Maharaj Fr. Ct. Vad 30; 2 tl.
.. ..	Sakol; .. Sat.	.. ..	W.	tl.
Yedashi; 22·0	Tuljapur; 7·0; Tue.	Bavi (Osmanabad); 3·0	W.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; dh; ch.
Latur Road; 30·0	Ahmadpur; 7·0; Mon.	Ahmadpur; 7·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; 2 m.
Kadpur; 3·0	Kadpur; 3·0; Fri.	.. 10·0	W.	Sl (pr); 2 Cs (c); 3 tl; m; ch.
Sholapur; 29·0	Tuljapur; 3·0; Tue.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; dh; ch; lib.
Latur; 14·0	Nitur; 2·0; Mon.	Nitur; 2·0	rv.	2 tl; lib.
Ausa Road; 6·0	Javala Bk.; 2·0; Thu.	.. 5·0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Local; ..	Local; .. Tue.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Ramnavmi Fr.; 5 tl; 2 m; mq; dg; dh; gym; ch; lib; 2 dp.
Belshkaraga; 3·0	Udgir; 11·0; Thu.	Stage; 0·5	..	Sl (pr); 3 tl; dh; ch.
Ter; 3·0	Ter; 3·0; Mon.	.. 0·2	W; w	2 Sl (pr; m); Amba Devi Fr. Vijayadashmi; 3 tl; dh; ch.
.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	W.	.. ..

Village Name	Direction; Travelling distance	Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists	Post Office; Distance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Dhotrī—Tjr;—धोत्री ..	SW; 16·0	6·2; 966; 168; 550	Devkurli; ..
Dhuttā—Osm;—धुत्ता ..	SE; 14·0	2·4; 766; 155; 441	Bembli; 5·0
Ḍiggī—Umrg;—डिग्गी ..	SE; 10·0	8·2; 1819; 427; 926	Local; ..
Ḍigol—Nlg;—डिगोळ ..	NE; 24·0	3·7; 877; 167; 432	Local; ..
Ḍigras—Udr;—डिग्रस ..	W; 10·0	3·8; 937; 159; 539	Digol; 1·0
Ḍikasal—Klm;—डिकसळ ..	SE; 2·0	4·1; 932; 169; 492	Kalam; 2·0
Diṇḍegāṅv—Ltr;—दिंडेगांव ..	NW; 12·0	1·5; 201; 36; 119	Katgaon; 2·0
Diṇḍegāṅv—Tjr;—दिंडेगांव ..	S; 13·0	3·0; 423; 76; 212	Katgaon; 3·0
Diṇḍori—Bhml;—दिंडोरी ..	E; 7·0	3·5; 419; 73; 197	Vanjarvadı; 3·0
Divegāṅv—Amd;—दिवेगाव ..	W; 28·0	1·1; 267; 44; 162	Kostagaon; 2·0
Ḍomagāṅv—Amd;—डोमगांव ..	E; 17·0	1·1; 374; 72; 220	.. ..
Ḍomagānv—Prd;—डोमगाव .	NE; 5·0	5·5; 1091; 213; 495	Local; ..
Ḍoṅgaragānv—Udr;—डोंगरगाव	NE; 12·0	1·9; 453; 96; 182	Atanur; 3 0
Ḍoṅgaragāṅv Borī—Nlg;—डोंगरगांव बोरी.	N; 18·0	1·7; 509; 89; 231	Hisamabad; 2·0
Ḍongaragāṅv Halīkheḍ—Nlg;-डोंगरगांव हलीखड.	SW; ..	1·7; 499; 86; 271	.. ..
Ḍoṅgar Śeḷakī—Udr;—डोंगर शेळकी.	N; 6·0	3·9; 1018; 189; 504	Kallur; 2·0
Ḍongraj—Udr;—डोंग्रज ..	NW; 10·0	3·3; 1196; 193; 528	Shelgaon; 2·0
Ḍoñjā—Prd;—डोंजा ..	NW; 12·0	11·0; 2382; 427; 1087	Local; ..
Dudhanāḷ—Umrg;—दुधनाळ ..	NE; 9·0	1·7; 241; 60; 113	Kunhali; 1·0
Dudhauḍī—Bhm;—दुधौडी ..	NW; 16·0	4·3; 443; 78; 236	Pathrud; 2·0
Dudhī—Prd;—दुधी ..	E; 3·2	1·6; 284; 52; 120	Khasgaon; 2·0
Ekoṇḍī—(Guñjoṭī)—Umrg; एकोंडी (गुंजोटी).	S; 2·0	4·4; 792; 156; 422	Umarga; 2·0
Ekoṇḍī—(Lohārā)—Umrg;—एकोंडी (लोहारा).	NW; 17·0	2·2; 601; 101; 256	Kavatha; 2·0

Railway Station; Distance		Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day			Motor Stand; Distance		Water	Institutions and other information
(5)		(6)			(7)		(8)	(9)
Sholapur;	14·0	Katgaon;	3·0;	Fri.	Stage ;	..	W; w.	2 Sl (pr); Cs; Hanuman Jayanti Fr; 2 tl; m; gym; ch.
..	16·0	Ujani;	2·0;	Wed.	Osmanabad;	14·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; dg; dh; ch.
Sholapur ;	60·0	Local;	..	Wed.	Umarga;	10·0	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs; Hanuman Jayanti Ct. Paurnima; 3 tl; m; dg; dh; gym; ch; lib.
Her;	4·0	Yerola ;	2·0;	Thu.	Local;	..	W.	2 Sl (pr, m;); pyt; Cs (c); Maruti Fr. Ct. Vad. 7; 3 tl; m; mq; dg; dh.
Her;	2·0	Nalegaon;	6·0;	Wed.	..	..	W.	Sl (pr); tl; mq; dg; ch.
Yedashi;	26·0	Kalam;	2·0;	Mon.	Kalam;	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Vitthal Fr. An. Sud. Paurnima; 2 tl;
..	..	..	..	..	..	10·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; gym.
Sholapur;	21·0	Katgaon;	3·0;	Fri.	..	4·0	W; w.	Sl (pr); Shivrambuva Fr. Mg. 11; tl; ch.
Barshi;	18·0	Bhum;	7·0;	Thu.	..	3·0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; ch.
Pangaon;	3·0	Pangaon;	3·0;	Sat.	Ujani;	3·0	W.	tl.
..		..			..		W.	..
Barshi;	21·0	Sonari;	2·0;	Fri.	Parenda;	5·0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; Ram-Navami Ct. Sud. 9; 4 tl; mq; 2 gym; ch; lib.
Udgir ;	12·0	Jalkot;	4·0;	Mon.	Vadhona Bk.;	9·0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; ch.
Her;	14·0	Hisamabad;	2·0;	Tue.	Sirur Anant-pal;	5·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	W; n.	
Udgir;	6·0	Udgir;	6·0;	Thu.	..	4·0	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; Shri Dhondutatya Maharaj Fr. Ct. Sud. 3; 3 tl; m; dg; ch; dp (vet).
Her;	4·0	Udgir;	10·0;	Thu.	Kini Yalla-devi;	6·0	..	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; 3 tl; m; mq; ch; dp (vet).
Kurduvadi;	20·0	Shelgaon;	5·0;	Wed.	Sangova;	8·0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Renuka Devi Fr. Kt. Sud. Paurnima; 8 tl; mq; ch; 2 dp (vet).
Sholapur;	62·0	Turori;	6·0;	Sat.	Turori ;	6·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Barshi;	20·0	Pathrud;	2·0;	Fri.	Bhum;	16·0	W.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; m; ch.
Barshi;	14·0	Parenda;	3·0;	Sun.	Parenda;	3·2	rv.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; 2 tl.
Sholapur;	52·0	Umarga;	2·0;	Sun.	Umarga;	2·0	W; w.	Sl (pr); tl; m; mq; dg.
Latur;	24·0	Killari;	1·0;	Sat.	Kavatha;	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; m; ch.

Village Name (1)	Direction; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office; Distance (4)
Ekūragā—Umrg;—एकूरगा ..	NW; 6·0	7·3; 1637; 323; 887	Local; ..
Ekurakā—Klm;—एकुरका ..	SE; 12·0	3·1; 1029; 213; 523	Javala kh.; ..
Ekurakā—Ltr;—एकुरका ..	SW; 14·0	7·5; 1493; 291; 802	Local; ..
Ekurakā Kh.—Udr;—एकुरका खु.	NE; 12·0	1·0; 349; 60; 185	Vadhona Bk.; 3·0
Ekurakā Road—Udr;—एकुरका रोड.	NW; 6·0	2·4; 719; 123; 373	Vadhona Bk.; ..
Gaḍ Devadharī—Osm;—गड देवधरी.	NW; 8·0	8·7; 1172; 174; 623	Local; .. ..
Gādevāḍī—Amd;—गादेवाडी ..	SE; 12·0	1·1; 379; 54; 179	Vaigaon; 2·0
Gādhavaḍ—Ltr;—गाधवड ..	NW; 16·0	8·0; 1691; 280; 634	Local; .. ..
Gaṇegāṅv—Bhm;—गणेगांव ..	SW; 10·0	3·1; 1160; 232; 590	Local; ..
Gaṅgāhipparagā—Amd;—गगाहिप्परगा.	N; 7·0	5·8; 1063; 206; 552	Local; ..
Gaṅgāpūr—Ltr;—गगापूर ..	NW; 6·0	7·2; 2436; 428; 977	Local; ..
Gaṅgāpūr—Udr,—गगापूर ..	SW; 11·0	2·0; 476; 89; 189	.. 2·0
Gāñjanakheḍā—Aus;—गाजनखडा.	S; 24·0	1·7; 339; 68; 192	Talni; .. 1·0
Gañjevāḍī—Tjr;—गजेवाडी ..	SW; 14·0	3·6; 650; 122; 344	Tamalvadi; 2·0
Gāñjūr—Amd;—गांजूर ..	SW; 32·0	5·1; 1271; 232; 677	Ashta; .. 2·0
Gāñjūr—Ltr;—गांजूर ..	NW; 16.0	1·6; 405; 69; 135	Javala Bk.; 4·0
Gātegāṅv—Ltr;—गातेगांव ..	NW; 15·0	4·7; 1557; 287; 699	Local; .. ..
Gauḍagāṅv—Osm;—गौडगांव ..	SE; 8·0	1·1; 447; 86; 218	Bembli; .. 2·0
Gaur—Klm;—गौर ..	SW; 12·0	7·5; 1631; 336; 849	Yermala; .. 6·0
Gaur—Nlg;—गौर ..	NW; ..	5·0; 1288; 236; 568	Local; .. ..
Gauragāṅv—Klm;—गौरगांव ..	SE; 13·0	3·4; 635; 121; 323	Devadhanora; 2·0
Gavaḷevāḍī;—Tjr;—गवळवाडी	SW; 20·0	1·9; 207; 33; 124	Vadgaon Kati; ..
Gāvasūd;—Osm;—गावसूद ..	S; 4·0	2·5; 709; 141; 321	Pavaner; .. 3·0
Gavhāṇ—Udr;—गव्हाण ..	NE; ..	1·8; 746; 145; 358	Atanur; .. 2·0
Ghandūr—Tjr;—घंदूर ..	SE; 13·0	6·0; 993; 186; 434	Local; .. ..

Railway Station; Distance		Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day		Motor Stand; Distance		Water	Institutions and other information
(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)	(9)
Sholapur;	50·0	Umarga;	6·0; Sun.	..	1·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. Paurnima; 3 tl; m; mq; dg; dh; gym; ch.
Dhoki;	10·0	..	.. ..	..	..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Devi Fr. An. Sud. 15; tl; m; gym; ch.
Ausa Road;	6·0	Borgaon;	3·0; Thu.	Ramegaon;	6·0	W; w.	Sl (pr); Cs; 4 tl; dg; dh; ch; lib.
Udgir;	12·0	Jalkot;	6·0; Mon.	..	6·0	rv.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Udgir;	6·0	Udgir;	6·0; Thu.	Local;	..	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); pyt; Cs; tl; mq; dg; dh; ch; dp.
Yedashi;	4·0	Yedashi; ..	4·0; Mon.	Shingoli; ..	4·0	W.	3 Sl (pr); Cs; Shaikfarid Baba Fr.; 3 tl; mq; dg; dh; gym; ch.
Latur Road;	14·0	Hali; ..	3·0; ..	..	1·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; m.
Nivali;	7·0	Javala Bk.;	3·0; Thu.	..	7·0	W; w.	2 Sl (pr, m); pyt; Cs; 2 tl.
Barshi;	16·0	Walwad;	2·0; Mon.	..	10·0	W; w; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; mq; ch.
Gangakhed;	17·0	Ahmadpur;	6·0; Mon.	..	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl; ch.
Latur;	6·0	Latur;	6·0; Mon. Sat.	Peth;	2·0	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs; tl.
Her;	5·0	Udgir;	11·0; Thu.	Udgir;	11·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; ch.
Latur;	34·0	Killari;	3·0; Sat.	..	5·0	n.	Sl (pr); tl; m.
Sholapur;	14·0	Savargaon;	2·0; Mon.	..	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); 2 Cs; 2 tl; mq; gym.
Latur Road;	9·0	Latur;	9·0; Sat.	Mahalangra;	1·0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; m; ch.
Ausa Road;	12·0	Javala Bk.;	4·0; Thu.	Kumbhari;	7·0	rv.	Sl (pr); 3 tl.
Ausa Road;	5·0	Chincholi Ballalnath;	4·0; Sun.	..	3·0	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs (mp); tl; mq; dp.
..	..	Bembli;	2·0; Mon.	GaurPati;	..	W,	Sl (pr); tl; dg; dh;
Yedashi;	6·0	Dahiphal;	.. Thu.	Gaur Pati;	3·0	W; w; rv.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; 3 tl; m; dg; ch; lib; dp.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	W; rv.	Sl (pr).
Dhoki;	6·0	Shirdhon;	4·0; Fri.	..	5·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Sholapur;	10·0	Vadala;	1·0; Sun.	..	1·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Yedashi;	16·0	Osmanabad;	4·0; Sun.	Osmanabad;	4·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; dh.
Udgir;	20·0	Nalgir;	.. Tue.	..	..	W.	Sl (pr); 2 tl.
Sholapur;	23·0	Salgara Divti;	3·0; Mon.	Ghandur Pati;	1·4	W; w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); dg.

Village Name	Direction; Travelling distance		Area (Sq. ms); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists				Post Office; Distance	
(1)	(2)		(3)				(4)	
Ghāragāṅv—Klm;—घारगाव ..	SE;	18·0	4·1;	934;	190;	408	Ranjani; ..	1·0
Ghāragāṅv—Prd;—घारगाव ..	NE;	7·0	3·4;	963;	146;	490	Khasapuri;	3·0
Gharaṇī—Amd;—घरणी ..	S;	25·0	9·1;	1987;	352;	943	Local; ..	..
Ghāroḷā—Amd;—घारोळा ..	S;	26·0	3·0;	582;	125;	282	Gharni; ..	..
Ghāṭanāndūr—Bhm;—घाटनांदूर	NW;	8·0	5·3;	931;	167;	496	Ghatpimpari;	2·0
Ghāṭaṅgrī—Osm;—घाटंग्री ..	W;	5·0	7·7;	1262;	184;	617	Local; ..	..
Ghāṭapimparī—Bhm;—घाट-पिंपरी.	N;	8·0	4·3;	1250;	252;	619	Local; ..	..
Ghoḍakī—Klm;—घोडकी ..	SW;	10·0	2·4;	805;	151;	350	Borgaon;	3·0
Ghugī—Nlg;—घुगी ..	NE;	..	0·7;	161;	29;	95	..	..
Ghugī—Osm;—घुगी ..	NE;	22·0	1·7;	636;	108;	327	Samudra-vani;	2·0
Ghunasī—Udr;—घुनसी ..	NE;	10·0	7·7;	1572;	310;	833	Local;	..
Giralagāṅv—Bhm;—गिरलगांव ..	NW;	16·0	3·9;	385;	61;	177	Pathrud;	..
Giravalī—Bhm;—गिरवली ..	N;	18·0	4·5;	1307;	273;	453	Local;	..
Girīkacāḷ—Nlg;—गिरीकचाळ ..	NE;	15·0	0·6;	145;	22;	55	Sirol;	2·0
Godhāḷā—Amd;—गोधाळा ..	W;	28·0	3·9;	906;	169;	433	Satala Kh.;	3·0
Gogāṅv—Osm;—गोगांव ..	SE;	13·0	1·2;	210;	43;	171	Bamani;	..
Gojavāḍā—Klm;—गोजवाडा ..	SW;	12·0	5·0;	1258;	235;	715	Terkheda;	..
Golegāṅv—Bhm;—गोलेगांव ..	NE;	18·0	1·9;	507;	93;	230	Vashi;	2·0
Golegāṅv—Prd;—गोलेगाव ..	NE;	20·0	2·6;	584;	95;	281	Ashta;	2·0
Goṇḍagāṅv—Udr;—गोंडगांव ..	SE;	14·0	2·8;	891;	169;	302	Lasona;	3·0
Gondarī—Aus;—गोंदरी ..	NE;	10·0	4·0;	927;	167;	571	Hasegaon;	1·0
Gondegāṅv—Ltr;—गोंदेगांव ..	NW;	18·0	2·3;	861;	139;	424	Ramegaon;	1·0
Gondhaḷavāḍī—Tjr;—गोंधळवाडी	SW;	10·0	2·5;	669;	124;	331	Malumra;	2·0
Goramāḷā—Bhm;—गोरमाळा ..	NW;	6·0	2·4;	243;	42;	150	Ulup;	1·4
Gosāīvāḍī (Ambī)—Prd;—गोसाई-वाडी (अंबी).	N;	22·0	1·3;	302;	63;	182	Ambi;	1·0
Gosāīvāḍī (Ḍoñjā)—Prd;—गोसाईवाडी (डोंजा).	NW;	15·0	1·7;	259;	34;	154	Donja;	3·0
Gothāḷā—Amd;—गोथाळा ..	SW;	5·0	2·9;	549;	103;	301	Savargaon Rokada;	2·0

Railway Station; Distance	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day	Motor Stand; Distance	Water	Institutions and other information
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Murud; 10·0	Ranjani; 1·0; Sun.	.. 10·0	W.	Sl (pr); 3 tl.
Shendri; 8·0	Javala; 2·0; Wed.	Bramhgaon; 4·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Mahadev Fr. Ct. Sud. 6; 2 tl; mq; gym; ch.
Latur Road; 3·0	Nalegaon; 2·0; Sun.	Local; ..	W;w; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs(c); 3 tl; 4 dh; dp.
Latur Road; 3·0	Wadwal; 3·0; Sat.	Ghami; 1·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Yedashi; 50·0	Ita; 4·0; Sat.	Bangarvadi; 5·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; m; ch.
Yedashi; 6·0	Osmanabad; 5·0; Sun.	Osmanabad; 5·0	n.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Lalasebuva Fr. Ct. Sud. 8; 5 tl; m; mq; dg; gym; ch.
Yedashi; 62·0	Ita; .. Sat.	.. 2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. Paurnima; tl; gym; ch; lib.
Yedashi; 25·0	Vashi; 3·0; Sun.	.. 5·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	rv.	..
Nivali; 7·0	Samudravani; 2·0; Tue.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; 2 tl; dg; ch; lib.
Udgir; 10·0	Nalgir; 2·0; Tue.	.. 5·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; ch; lib.
Barshi; 40·0	Kharda; 4·0; Tue.	Bhum; 16·0	W;n.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); 3 tl; ch.
Yedashi; 43·0	Ita; 3·0; Fri.	.. 4·0	W;w; rv.	2 Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; 2 tl; dg; ch.
Udgir; 24·0	.. 3·0; ..	Sirur; 2·0	rv.	tl; dh.
Karepur; 7·0	Kingaon; 4·0; Wed.	Kingaon; 6·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; ch.
.. 18·0	Ujani; 3·0; Wed.	Osmanabad; 14·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; m; ch.
Yedashi; 20·0	Terkheda; 5·0; Sat.	.. 4·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl; ch.
Yedashi; 22·0	Vashi; 2·0; Sun.	Pardi; 1·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); 2 tl; ch.
Barshi; 17·0	Bhum; 2·0; Thu.	Bhum; 2·0	rv.	S (pr); Cs; 2 tl; mq.
Kamalnagar; 3·0	Devani Bk.; 5·0; Wed, Thu.	Kamalnagar; 5·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Latur; 8·0	Latur; 6·0; Thu.	Latur; 6·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (gr); Narsoba Fr. Ct. Sud. 1-2; 2 tl; ch.
Nivali; 1·0	Chincholi Ballalnath; 2·0; Sun.	Ramegaon; 2·4	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; dp.
Sholapur; 20·0	Pimpla kh.; 2·0; Mon.	Malumra; 2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Dhuloba Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 2 tl; gym; ch.
Barshi; 30·0	Bhum; 6·0; Thu.	Bhum; 6·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; dg; ch.
Barshi; 22·0	Ambi; 1·0; Sun.	Kharda; 6·0	rv.	Sl (pr).
Jeur; 9·0	Karmala; 9·0; Fri.	Sangova; 6·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); tl; m; ch.
Latur Road; 15·0	Ahmadpur; 5·0; Mon.	Hipperga Kajal; 3·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.

Village Name	Direction; Travelling distance	Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists	Post Office; Distance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Govardhanavāḍī—Osm;—गोवर्धनवाडी.	NE; 14·0	2·8; 982; 169; 536	Dhoki; 1·0
Govindanagaravāḍī—Nlg;—गोविंदनगरवाडी.	N; ..	0·7; 40; 7; 29	.. ..
Govindapūr—Klm;—गोविंदपूर ..	SE; 10·0	5·2; 1048; 182; 559	Devadhanora; 1·0
Gubāḷ—Aus;—गुबाळ ..	S; ..	2·9; 674; 118; 362	Mangarul; 2·0
Guḍasūr—Udr;—गुडसूर ..	N; 8·0	7·1; 2927; 522; 1107	Local; ..
Gugadaḷ—Amd;—गुगदळ ..	N; 5·0	1·7; 250; 50; 155	Ahmadpur; 3·0
Gugaḷagānv—Umrg;—गुगळगाव	N; 5·0	4·2; 997; 200; 497	Umarga; 5·0
Gujanūr—Tjr;—गुजनूर ..	SE; 24·0	0·2; 339; 65; 158	Shahpur; 2·0
Guḷahaḷḷī—Tjr;—गुळहळ्ळी ..	SE; 26·0	0·9; 445; 82; 190	Shahpur; 2·0
Guḷakheḍā—Aus;—गुळखेडा ..	SW; 9·0	4·4; 903; 165; 540	Belkund; 3·0
Gumphāvāḍī—Ltr;—गुफावाडी ..	W; 22·0	2·0; 580; 96; 245	Murud Bk.; 1·0
Guñjaragā—Nlg;—गुंजरगा ..	S; ..	2·7; 870, 146; 385	Local; ..
Guñjoṭī—Amd;—गुंजोटी ..	W; 20·0	3·0; 601; 125; 220	Satala Kh.; 2·0
Guñjoṭī—Umrg;—गुंजोटी ..	SW; 3·2	11·9; 4541; 948; 1882	Local; ..
Guradhāḷ (Her Circle)—Udr;—गुरधाळ (हेर सर्कल).	SW; ..	2·8; 866; 146; 469	Devarjan ; 4·0
Guradhāḷ (Udagīr Circle)—Udr;—गुरधाळ (उदगीर सर्कल).	E; ..	1·8; 302; 75; 176	Udgir; ..
Gurāḷ—Nlg;—गुराळ ..	E; 5·0	1·1; 558; 97; 283	Lambcta; 2·0
Guranāḷ—Udr;—गुरनाळ ..	SW; ..	2·9; 793; 136; 422	Lasona; 3·0
Guravāḍī—Umrg;—गुरवाडी ..	SE; 7·0	1·5; 307; 73; 121	Malgi; 1·4
Guttī—Udr;—गुत्ती ..	NE; 11·0	8·1; 1055; 182; 619	Local; ..
Hāḍagā—Nlg;—हाडगा ..	N; 5·0	3·6; 1334; 235; 744	Local; ..
Hāḍoḷatī—Amd;—हाडोळती ..	SE; 9·0	7·2; 3452; 590; 1186	Local; ..
Hāḍoḷī—Amd;—हाडोळी ..	W; 16·0	2·2; 574; 118; 285	Satala Kh.; 3·0
Haḍoḷī—Nlg;—हाडोळी ..	SW; ..	4·0; 839; 147; 437	.. ..
Hāḍoṅgrī—Bhm;—हाडोंग्री ..	NE, 3·0	5·7; 564; 89; 230	Vanjarvadi; 3·0

Railway Station; Distance		Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day		Motor Stand; Distance		Water	Institutions and other information
(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)	(9)
Dhoki;	0·4	Dhoki;	1·0; Tue.	Dhoki;	1·0	W;w.	3 Sl (pr); 4 tl; m; dh; ch.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	W.	..
Tadvale;	6·0	Tadvale;	6·0; Tue.	..	0·2	W.	Sl (pt); 3 Cs; 5 tl; dg: gym; ch.
Latur;	31·0	Sastur;	2·0; Wed.	Killari;	7·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Urus Ps. Amavasya; tl; dg.
Udgir;	8·0	Udgir;	8·0; Thu.	Vadhona;	6·0	W.	2 Sl (pr);Cs (c); Vitthal Fr. Mg. Paurnima; 3 tl; mq; dg; dh; ch; lib.
Latur Road;	24·0	Ahmadpur;	3·0; Mon.	..	..	W.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Latur;	44·0	Umarga;	5·0; Sun.	Umarga;	5·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Sholapur;	34·0	Naldurg;	4·0; Sun.	Naldurg;	4·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. Paurnima; tl; ch.
Akkalkot Road;	21·0	Naldurg;	8·0; Sun.	..	8·0	W.	Sl (pr); Nasarjang Vsk. Sud. 8; 2 tl; mq; dg; ch.
Latur;	21·0	Bhada;	4·0; Fri.	Ausa;	9·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; dh; ch.
Murud Bk.;	0·4	Murud Bk.;	2·0; Wed.	Karkatta;	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; gym.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	W.	Sl (pr).
Kadpur;	9·0	Kingaon;	4·0; Wed.	Kingaon;	3·0	rv.	Sl (pr); tl; mq; dg.
Sholapur;	52·0	Local;	.. Thu.	Local;	..	W.	3 Sl (pr, m, h); pyt; Cs; Maruti Fr. Ct. Paurnima; 8 tl; 3 m; 2 mq; dg; 4 dh; gym; ch; lib; dp.
Her;	12·0	Devani Bk.;	8·0; Thu.	Pandharpur;	2·0	W.	2 Sl (pr); Vitthal Rukhumai Fr. Pus. Ekadashi; tl.
Udgir;	..	Udgir;	.. Thu.	Udgir;	..	W;n.	Sl (pr).
Latur;	21·0	Nilanga;	5·0; Thu.	Gural Pati;	3·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Udgir;	12·0	Devani Bk.;	6·0; Thu.	Udgir;	12·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Sholapur;	..	Turori;	2·0; Sat.	Turori;	2·0	rv.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Udgir;	11·0	Jalkot;	7·0; Mon.	Vadhona Bk.;	10·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); 2 tl; ch; lib.
Latur;	20·0	Nilanga;	5·0; Thu.	Nilanga;	5·0	W.	3 Sl (pr,m, h); Cs; 7 tl; m.
Latur Road;	20·0	Local;	.. Tue.	Sirur Tajband;	..	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); pyt; 2 Cs; 4 tl; m; 2 mq; dg; dh; ch; 2 lib; 3 dp (Vet).
Janval;	6·0	Kingaon;	6·0; Wed.	Kingaon;	6·0	n.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	W.	Sl (pr).
Barshi;	18·0	Bhum;	2·0; Thu.	Bhum;	3·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Mahashivratra Mg; Vad. 13; 3 tl; ch.

Village Name (1)	Direction; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office; Distance (4)
Hagadaḷ—Amd;हगदळ ..	NE; 5·0	1·9; 402; 76; 214	Ahmadpur; 5·0
Hagalūr—Tjr;—हगलूर ..	SE; 17·0	4·1; 599; 106; 191	Kilaj; 2·0
Haibatapūr—Udr;—हैबतपूर ..	NW; 4·0	1·9; 555; 104; 292	Tondar; 1·0
Haidaravāḍī—Nlg;—हैदरवाडी ..	S; ..	0·6; 75; 14; 35	.. ..
Haḷadagāṅv—Klm;—हळदगांव ..	S; 15·0	0·8; 335; 65; 176	Satephal; 0·4
Haḷadurg—Aus;—हळदुर्ग ..	NW; 7·0	1·6; 70; 12; 31	Korangla; 2·0
Haḷad Vāḍhoṇā—Udr;—हळद वाढोणा.	NE; 20·0	2·3; 332; 60; 209	Jalkot; 3·0
Halagarā—Nlg;—हलगरा ..	E; .	6·1; 2517; 505; 792	Local; ..
Halakī—Nlg;—हलकी ..	N; 10·0	4·2; 1278; 230; 653	Local; ..
Haḷaṇī—Amd;—हळणी ..	W; 3·0	3·0; 710; 138; 385	Ahmadpur; 3·0
Halasī Hattaragā—Nlg;—हलसी हत्तरगा.	S; ..	2·7; 778; 149; 416	.. ..
Halasī Tugāṅv—Nlg;—हलसी तुगांव.	E; .	4·6; 1431; 245; 692	Local; ..
Haḷī—Udr;—हळी ..	NW; 14·0	10·1; 3727; 684; 1620	Local; ..
Hāḷī Kh.—Amd;—हाळी खु ..	S; 28·0	4·9; 1211; 211; 480	Wadwal; 2·0
Hallāḷī—Nlg;— हल्लाळी ..	SE; 20·0	2·4; 918; 182; 512	.. 5·0
Haṇamantavāḍī—Ltr;—हणमंतवाडी.	NE; 3·0	1·3; 166; 30; 59	Latur; 3·0
Haṇamantavāḍī Ambulagā Bk.—Nlg;—हणमंतवाडी अंबुलगा बु.	E; 8·0	0·6; 635; 111; 224	Ambulga Bk.; 2·0
Haṇamantavāḍī Ambulagā Viśvanāth—Nlg;—हणमंतवाडी अंबुलगा विश्वनाथ. ..	S; ..	1·3; 29; 5; 9	.. ..
Haṇamantavāḍī Haḍoḷī—Nlg;—हणमंतवाडी हडोळी.	S; ..	0·2; 515; 105; 277	.. ..
Haṇamantavāḍī Halagarā—Nlg; हणमंतवाडी हलगरा	E; ..	1·5; 317; 43; 127	.. ..
Haṇamantavāḍī Mugāṅv—Nlg;—हणमंतवाडी मुगाव.	.. ..	1·7; 147; 20; 72	.. ..
Haṇamant Javaḷagā—Amd;—हणमंत जवळगा. ..	SW; 18·0	2·5; 674; 124; 295	Zari Bk.; 2·0
Hañcanāḷ—Nlg;—हंचनाळ ..	E; 15·0	0·8; 278; 52; 130	Ambulga Bk.; 3·0
Hañcanāḷ—Udr;—हंचनाळ ..	S; 10·0	2·4; 487; 82; 214	Devani Bk.; 1·4

Railway Station; Distance		Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day		Motor Stand; Distance		Water	Institutions and other information
(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)	(9)
Latur Road;	24·0	Ahmadpur;	5·0; Mon.	Ahmadpur;	4·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Sholapur;	37·0	Salgara Divti;	4·0; Mon.	..	2·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; dh; ch.
Lohara;	1·0	Udgir;	4·0; Thu.	Udgir;	4·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; dg; ch.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	n.	..
Yedashi;	4·0	Yedashi;	3·0; Mon.	Yedashi;	4·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Latur;	17·0	Ausa;	7·0; Sun.	Ausa;	7·0	W.	Cs (gr).
Udgir;	20·0	Jalkot;	3·0; Mon.	..	..	W.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
..	..	Local;	.. Wed.	..	..	W.	Sl (pr); dp.
Latur;	12·0	Nitur;	3·0; Mon.	Nitur;	3·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); 5 tl; m;mq; dg; dh.
Latur Road;	18·0	Ahmadpur;	2·0; Mon.	..	..	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	W.	..
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	W.	Sl (pr); Jagadamba Fr. Ct. Sud. 9; tl.
Udgir;	14·0	Handarguli;	0·2; Sun.	Local;	..	W;rv.	3 Sl (pr); 2 Cs; 2 tl; mq; dg.
Wadwal;	1·4	Wadwal;	2·0; Sat.	Latur Road;	5·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl; mq; dg; ch.
Latur;	45·0	Kasarsirsi;	10·0; Wed.	..	10·0	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs; Jagadamba Devi Fr. Pus. Sud. Pratipada; 5 tl; m; ch.
Latur;	3·0	Latur;	3·0; Sat.	Latur;	3·0	W.	Sl (pr); 3 tl; m.
Latur;	40·0	Ambulga Bk.;	2·0; Sat.	Ambulga Bk.;	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); 4 tl; m; dh; ch.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	W.	..
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	W;rv.	Sl (pr).
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	W.	Sl (pr).
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	w.	..
Wadwal;	3·0	Wadwal;	3·0; Sat.	Latur Road;	4·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; m.
Latur;	40·0	Ambulga Bk.;	3·0; Sat.	Ambulga Bk.;	3·0	w.	Sl (pr); pyt; tl; m; ch.
Kamalnagar;	5·0	Devani Bk.;	2·0; Thu.	Togari;	4·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); 2 tl.

Village Name	Direction; Travelling distance		Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists				Post Office; Distance	
(1)	(2)		(3)				(4)	
Haṇḍaragulī—Udr;—हंडरगुळी ..	NW;	14·0	3·9;	2123;	386;	703	Hali;	0·2
Handrāl—Nlg;—हंद्राळ ..	SW;	..	1·0;	351;	58;	156	..	..
Handrāl—Umrg;—हंद्राळ ..	NE;	8·0	2·2;	265;	69;	111	Kunhali;	2·0
Haṅgaragā—Amd;—हंगरगा ..	SE;	8·0	1·1;	366;	71;	171	Hadolti;	3·0
Haṅgaragā—Nlg;—हंगरगा ..	E;	..	1·9;	976;	169;	356	..	..
Haṅgaragā—Tjr;—हंगरगा ..	SE;	3·0	2·8;	324;	63;	176	Tuljapur;	3·0
Haṅgaragā Kudhar—Udr;—हंगरगा कुधर.	NW;	8·0	2·4;	615;	115;	336	Tondar;	2·0
Haṅgaragā Naḷadurg—Tjr;—हंगरगा नळदुर्ग.	SE;	25·0	7·3;	1997;	369;	1880	Local;	..
Haṅgevāḍī—Prd;—हंगेवाडी ..	N;	15·0	1·1;	36;	8;	22	Kukadgaon;	..
Harāḷī—Umrg;—हराळी ..	NW;	19·0	0·4;	545;	106	166	Toramba;	2·0
Haraṅguḷ Bk.—Ltr;—हरंगुळ बु. ..	W;	6·0	11·0;	2135;	368;	960	Local;	..
Haraṅguḷ Kh.—Ltr;—हरंगुळ खु.	NW;	4·0	3·8;	1267;	251;	593	Harangul Bk.;	2·0
Haregāṅv—Aus;—हरेगांव ..	S;	10·0	4·1;	1405;	281;	729	Local;	..
Harī Javaḷagā—Nlg;—हरी जवळगा	S;	..	3·2;	834;	159;	416	..	..
Hāsāḷā—Aus;—हासाळा ..	NE;	9·0	0·8;	426;	78;	186	Kavha;	1·4
Hasalagan—Aus;—हसलगन ..	SW;	14·0	7·9;	1509;	302;	812	Matola;	2·0
Hasaraṇī—Amd;—हसरणी ..	E;	5·0	1·2;	430;	76;	231	Ahmadpur;	5·0
Hasegāṅv—Aus;—हसेगांव ..	NE;	8·0	7·9;	2400;	439;	1231	Local;	..
Hāsegāṅv Kaij—Klm;—हासेगांव कज.	SW;	3·0	5·0;	1271;	250;	505	Havargaon;	2·0
Hāsegāṅv Śiraḍhoṇ—Klm;—हासेगांव शिरढोण.	SE;	12·0	3·3;	657;	129;	363	Shirdhon;	3·0

Railway Station; Distance		Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day		Motor Stand; Distance		Water	Institutions and other information
(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)	(9)
Udgir;	14·0	Local;	.. Sun.	Local;	..	rv.	3 Sl (pr, m, h); pyt; Cs (mp); Tukamai Devi Fr. Ct. Paurnima, Mahadev Fr. Ct. Ekadashi; 5 tl; dg; dh; ch; lib; dp.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	w.	..
Sholapur;	62·0	Turori;	3·0; Sat.	Turori;	3·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Chakur;	21·0	Hadolti;	3·0; Tue.	Sirur Tajband;	6·0	W.	Sl (pr); 2 Cs (c); 2 tl; ch.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	w.	..
Sholapur	31·0	Tuljapur;	3·0; Tue.	Mangrul Pati;	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Lohara;	3·0	Udgir;	8·0; Thu.	Vadhona;	6·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Sholapur;	35·0	Nandgaon;	2·0; Thu.	Jalkot;	3·0	W;w.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs; 3 tl; m; gym; ch.
Kurduvadi;	31·0	Valvad;	6·0; Mon.	Parenda;	15·0	w.	Cs (gr); tl; dg.
Sholapur;	57·0	Lahora Bk.;	7·0; Fri.	Dalimb;	10·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; ch.
Local;	..	Latur;	6·0; Sat.	Stage;	2·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl; mq; 2 dg; 3 dh; ch.
HarangulBk.;	3·0	Latur;	4·0; Sat.	..	2·0	W;w.	Sl (m); Cs; 3 tl; dh; gym; ch; lib.
Latur;	21·0	Killari;	5·0; Sat.	Killri;	5·0	W.	Sl (pr); Namadev Fr. Asd. Sud. Paurnima; 2 tl; ch.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	w.	..
Latur;	6·0	Latur;	6·0; Thu.	Peth;	1·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; ch.
Latur;	26·0	Matola;	2·0; Thu.	Ausa;	14·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Devi Fr. An, Paurnima, Maruti Fr. Ct. Paurnima; 3 tl; 2 dh; ch; lib.
..	25·0	Ahmadpur;	5·0; Mon.	..	..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl; m; ch.
Latur;	6·0	Latur;	6·0; Sat.	..	5·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Hanuman Jayanti Fr. Ct. Paurnima, Datta Jayanti Fr. Mrg. Sud. Paurnima; 3 tl; mq; dh; gym; ch; dp.
Yedashi;	21·0	Kalam;	3·0; Mon.	Local;	..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; ch; dp.
Palasap;	7·0	Shirdhon;	3·0; Fri.	..	5·0	W.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; ch.

Village Name (1)	Direction; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office; Distance (4)
Hasorī Bk.—Nlg;—हसोरी बु. ..	S; 11·0	2·9; 1396; 222; 741	Local; ..
Hasorī Kh.—Nlg;—हसोरी खु. ..	S; 12·0	4·6; 329; 66; 194	Hasari Bk.; 0·4
Haṭakaravāḍī—Amd;—हटकरवाडी.	SE; 14·0	0·7; 58; 11; 33	Hali; 2·0
Hātolā—Bhm;—हातोला ..	NE; 24·0	2·6; 971; 188; 462	Local; ..
Hattaragā Halasī—Nlg;—हत्तरगा-हलसी.	S; ..	2·7; 871; 155; 413	.. ..
Hāvaragā—Amd;—हावरगा ..	SE; 17·0	1·8; 360; 75; 172	Kumtha Bk.; ..
Hāvaragāṅv—Klm;—हावरगांव ..	SW; 4·0	4·4; 1294; 237; 653	Local; ..
Heḷamb—Udr;—हेळंब ..	SW; 20·0	3·8; 1433; 265; 687	Local; ..
Her—Udr;—हेर ..	NW; 12·0	11·4; 2745; 457; 1428	Local; ..
Hiṅgaḷajavāḍī—Osm,—हिंगळजवाडी.	NE; 10·0	3·3; 1050; 209; 482	Local; ..
Hiṅgaṇagāṅv—Amd;—हिंगणगांव	NW; 15·0	1·0; 543; 80; 301	Kingaon; 2·0
Hiṅgaṇagāṅv—Klm;—हिंगणगांव	SE; 7·0	3·0; 668; 137; 366	Savargaon; 3·0
Hiṅgaṇagāṅv Bk.—Prd;—हिंगणगांव बु.	E; 10·0	3·7; 1171; 199; 602	Vakadi; 3·0
Hiṅgaṇagāṅv Kh.—Prd;—हिंगणगांव खु.	NW; 15·0	2·7; 488; 80; 173	Donja; 3·0
Hiparagā—Aus;—हिपरगा ..	SW; 12·0	4·7; 1025; 201; 511	Belkund; 3·0
Hiparasogā—Aus;—हिपरसोगा ..	NE; 11·0	2·6; 773; 142; 419	Kavha; 1·0
Hippaḷagāṅv—Amd;—हिप्पळगांव	SE; 17·0	2·5; 1166; 186; 561	Hadolti; 2·0
Hippalagāṅv—Nlg;—हिप्पलगांव	N; 25·0	6·7; 1826; 336; 951	Local; ..
Hippaḷanarī—Amd;—हिप्पळनरी	S; 13·0	5·0; 1115; 211; 517	Naigaon; 2·0
Hipparagā—Udr;—हिप्परगा ..	N; ..	1·9; 437; 77; 207	Vadhona Bk.; ..
Hipparagārāv—Umrg;—हिप्परगाराव.	SE; 9 0	3·2; 918; 217; 551	Kolsur Kalyani; 1·0
Hipparagā Ravā—Tjr;—हिप्परगा रवा.	SE; 16·0	7·1; 1278; 249; 776	Local; ..

Railway Station; Distance (5)	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day (6)	Motor Stand; Distance (7)	Water (8)	Institutions and other information (9)
Latur; ..	.. .. ..	Kasarsirsi; 3·0	w.	Sl (pr); Cs; Hanuman Jayanti Ct. Sud. Paurnima; 4 tl; m; dg; dh.
Latur; ..	.. .. ..	.. 5·0	w.	Sl (pr); Cs; 5 tl; ch
Latur Road; 10·0	Hali; 2·0; ..	Hali; 2·0	rv.	..
Yedashi; 35·0	Chausala; 5·0; Wed.	.. 4·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; mq; ch; lib.
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	w.	Sl (pr).
.. ..	Kumtha Bk.; .. Wed.	.. ..	w.	..
Yedashi; 24·0	Kalam; 4·0; Mon.	Hasegaon; 4·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; m; mq; dg; ch.
Her; 16·0	Hisamnagar; 1·0; Sun.	Nilanga; 12·0	..	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl; 2 m; mq; dh; ch.
Local; ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	W.	3 Sl (pr, m, h); Cs; Vaghoba Fr. Mrg. Paurnima, Khandoba Fr. Mrg.; 3 tl; 2 m; dh; ch; 4 dp.
Ter; 5·0	Ter; 2·4; Mon.	Ruidhoki; 5·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Hinglaj Devi Fr. Ct. Vad. 8; 4 tl; 2 m.
Ghatnandur; 14·0	Kingaon; 2·0; Wed.	Kingaon; 2·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; dh.
Dhoki; 13·0	Shirdhon; 4·0; Fri.	Bhat Sirapur; 4·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); 3 tl; m; ch.
Barshi; ..	Parenda; 10·0; ..	.. 1·0	w.	Sl (pr); Cs; Devi Fr. Ct. Paurnima; tl; gym; ch.
Barshi; 33·0	Shelgaon; 3·0; Wed.	.. 15·0	W.	Sl (pr); 4 tl; gym.
Latur; 24·0	Matola; 4·0; Thu.	.. ..	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; gym; ch.
Latur; 6·0	Latur; 6·0; Thu.	Peth; 3·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; m; dh; gym; ch; lib.
Chakur; 18·0	Hadolti; 2·0; Tue.	Sirur Taj-band; 5·0	W.	Sl (pr); 3 tl; mq; dg; ch.
Latur; 14·0	Nalegaon; 3·0; Wed.	Mahalangra Pati; 4·0	w.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl.
Latur Road; 4·0	Chapoli; 4·0; Wed.	Chapoli; 4·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; m; ch.
.. 16·0	Udgir; .. Thu.	.. 3·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Sholapur; 63·0	Turori; 4·0; Sat.	Talmod; 2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Devi Fr. An. Paurnima; 2 tl; ch.
Sholapur; ..	Salgara Divti; .. Mon.	.. 5·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl.

Village Name (1)	Direction; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office; Distance (4)
Hipparagā Sayyad—Umrg;—हिप्परगा सय्यद	NW; 16·0	3·9; 661; 141; 358	Jevali; 2·0
Hipparagā Tāḍ—Tjr;—हिप्परगा ताड.	SE; 15·0	3·7; 569; 123; 316	Yevata; 1·0
Hipperagā Kājaḷ—Amd;—हिप्पेरगा काजळ.	W; 5·0	4·3; 1167; 219; 599	Local; ..
Hipperagā Kopadev—Amd;—हिप्पेरगा कोपदेव	W; 9·0	2·7; 552; 105; 319	Kingaon; ..
Hisamābād—Nlg;—हिसमाबाद	N; 14·0	5·2; 1851; 584; 842	Local; ..
Hisāmanagar—Udr;—हिसामनगर	SW; 16·0	1·6; 819; 146; 432	Javalga; 1·0
Hisorī—Ltr;—हिसोरी ..	NW; 20·0	1·5; 485; 91; 219	Borgaon Bk.; 2·0
Hivarā—Bhm;—हिवरा ..	E; 5·0	3·4; 682; 106; 232	Vanjarvadi; 3·0
Hivarḍā—Bhm;—हिवर्डा ..	NW; 11·0	2·7; 404; 70; 186	Pathsangvi; 1·4
Hokaraṇā—Amd;—होकरणा ..	E; 22·0	3·4; 826; 152; 346	Vanjarvada; 1·4
Hoḷī—Aus;—होळी ..	NE; 16·0	1·8; 969; 170; 478	Local; ..
Hoḷī—Umrg;—होळी ..	NW; 16·0	5·6; 1121; 192; 493	Petsangavi; 3·0
Honāḷā—Tjr;—होनाळा ..	SE; 7·0	1·2; 390; 82; 201	Kakramba; 2·0
Honāḷī—Udr;—होनाळी ..	S; 6·0	2·4; 981; 168; 354	Local; ..
Honamāḷ—Nlg;—होनमाळ ..	NE; ..	1·4; 148; 28; 90	.. ..
Honī Hipparagā—Udr;—होनी हिप्परगा.	NW; 10·0	2·3; 279; 51; 144	Dongraj; 1·0
Horṭī—Tjr;—होर्टी ..	SE; 20·0	11·3; 1365; 271; 609	Local; ..
Hosūr—Nlg;—होसूर ..	E; 12·0	4·7; 1336; 271; 672	Ambulga Bk.; 3·0
Hoṭāḷā—Amd;—होटाळा ..	W; 7·0	0·8; 147; 27; 39	Hipperga Kajal; 3·0
Hoṭī—Amd;—होटी ..	W; 30·0	1·9; 627; 110; 379	Satala Kh.; 3·0

Railway Station; Distance	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day	Motor Stand; Distance	Water	Institutions and other information
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Sholapur; 36·0	Jevali; 2·0; Tue.	Yenegur; 4·0	W,w.	Sl (pr);Cs;Sayyad Pir Urus Ct. Gudipadva; tl; mq; dg; ch.
Sholapur; 22·0	Arli Bk.; 4·0; Sat.	.. 4·0	w;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; gym; ch.
Latur Road; 12·0	Ahmadpur; 4·4; Mon.	.. 0·1	rv.	Sl (m); Cs; Kashibai Devi Fr. Ps. Paurnima; tl; m; dg; dh.
.. ..	Kingaon; .. Wed.	.. ..	w.	..
.. ..	Local; .. Tue.	.. 3·0	w.	2 Sl (pr, m); Mahatma Gandhi Fr. Pus; 2 tl; mq; 2 dg; ch.
Her; 14·0	Local; .. Sun.	Nilanga; 12·0	..	Sl (pr); Cs; 8 tl; m; ch.
Nivali; 4·0	Borgaon Bk.; 2·0; Fri.	Borgaon; 2·0	w.	Sl (pr); tl.
Barshi; 18·0	Bhum; 5·0; Thu.	Pardi; 3·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; ch.
Barshi; 18·0	Walvad; .. Mon	Bhum; 11·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Tembi Devi Fr. Ct. Vad. 8; 2 tl; ch.
Udgir; 14·0	Jalkot; 4·0; Mon.	.. 10·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; dh; gym; ch; lib.
Latur; 8·0	Chincholi (Pan); 2·0; Thu.	Latur; 8·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Ramnavam; Fr. Ct. Sud. 9; 2 tl; gym; ch.
Latur; 45·0	Petsangavi; 3·0; Fri.	Narangvadi; 7·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Hanuman Jayanti Fr. Ct. Sud. 9; tl; dh; ch.
Sholapur; 28·0	Tuljapur; 7·0; Tue.	Barul; 3·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Gaibisaheb Urus. Vsk. Sud. Paurnima; mq; ch.
Belshakaraga; 4·0	Devani Bk.; 2·0; Wed.	.. 2·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; 2 dg; ch.
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	w.	..
Her; 6·0	Udgir; 11·0; Thu.	.. 6·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Sholapur; 38·0	Naldurg; 6·0; Sun.	Naldurg; 6·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 8 tl; 2 m; dg; gym; ch.
Udgir; 40·0	Ambulga Bk.; 3·0; Sat.	.. ..	w.	2 Sl (pr, m); pyt; Cs; 8 tl; mq; dg; ch.
.. ..	Ahmadpur; 5·0; Mon.	.. 1·0	W.	tl.
Janval; 6·0	Kingaon; 6·0; Wed.	Kingaon; 6·0	n.	Sl (pr); t

Village Name	Direction; Travelling distance	Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists	Post Office; Distance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Iḍā—Prd;—इडा ..	NE; 10·0	4·1, 555, 123; 275	Local; ..
Ījhorā—Bhm;—ईझोरा ..	NE; 13·0	4·9; 1129; 218; 576	Saramkundi; 2·0
Indāpūr—Bhm;—इदापूर ..	NE; ..	7·7; 2182; 426; 795	Local; ..
Indrāḷ—Udr;—इंद्राळ ..	SW; 15·0	2·3; 572; 106; 305	Lasona; 2·0
Ingodā—Prd;—इगोदा ..	NW; 15·0	4·0; 1006; 179; 519	Anala; 2·0
Irlā—Osm;—इर्ला ..	NE; 17·0	3·6; 1224; 243; 616	Local; ..
Ismāīlapūr—Udr;—इस्माईलपूर ..	NW; 7·0	1·7; 365; 57; 178	Kallur; 1·0
Ismāīlavāḍī—Udr;—इस्माईलवाडी	SW; 15·0	1 5; 203; 32; 104	Valandi; 2·0
Īṭa—Bhm;—ईट ..	NW; 15·0	23·1; 5322; 1053; 2339	Local; ..
Iṭakaḷ—Tjr;—इटकळ ..	SE; 30·0	4·5; 904; 187; 501	Local; ..
Iṭakūr—Klm;—इटकूर ..	SW; 7·0	19·2; 4479; 715; 2187	Local; ..
Jaḍhāḷā—Amd;—जढाळा ..	W; 13·0	5·1; 1008; 198; 497	Satala Kh.; 2·0
Jagadaḷavāḍī—Prd;—जगदळवाडी	NW; 15·0	1·6; 188; 32; 103	Shelgaon; 3·0
Jāgajī—Osm;—जागजी ..	NE; 16·0	14·8; 2573; 503; 1294	Local; ..
Jagaḷapūr Bk.—Amd;—जगळपूर बु.	E; 15·0	3·8; 1485; 276; 737	.. ..
Jagaḷapūr Kh.—Amd;—जगळपूर खु.	SW; 34·0	2·0; 574; 83; 272	Shivankhed Bk.; 1·0
Jājanūr—Nlg;—जाजनूर ..	E; 6·0	3·3; 871; 144; 470	Ambulga Bk.; 3·0
Jakanāḷ—Udr;—जकनाळ ..	S; 5·0	1·5; 261; 48; 108	Udgir; 5·0
Jakekūr—Umrg;—जकेकूर ..	W; 4·0	9·3; 2037; 403; 1022	Local; ..
Jākepimprī—Prd;—जाकेपिंप्री ..	NE; 6·0	1·6; 482; 85; 203	Arangaon; 2·0
Jaḷakoṭ—Tjr;—जळकोट ..	SE; 25·0	14·0; 2940; 530; 1343	Local; ..

Railway Station; Distance		Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day		Motor Stand; Distance		Water	Institutions and other information
(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)	(9)
Barshi;	16·0	Javala;	4·0; Wed.	Parenda;	10·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; 5 tl; mq; ch.
Yedashi;	34·0	Vashi;	6·0; Sun.	..	0·6	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; mq; dg.
Yedashi;	22·0	Local;	.. Sun.	..	1·1	W;w.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs (mp); Narsoba Fr. Vsk. Sud. Paurnima; 8 tl; m; mq; dg; ch; lib; dp (vet).
Udgir;	15·0	Devani Bk.;	6·0; Thu.	Udgir;	15·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; ch.
Barshi;	30·0	Shelgaon;	3·0; Wed.	Parenda;	15·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); 3 tl; dg; gym; ch.
Ter;	8·0	Samudravani;	3·0; Tue.	Dhoki;	9·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; dh; ch.
Lohara;	4·0	Udgir;	7·0; Thu.	..	1·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); dg; ch.
Udgir;	15·0	Devani Bk.;	8·0; Thu.	Udgir;	15·0	W.	Sl (pr); ch.
Barshi;	35·0	Local;	.. Sat.	..	8·0	W.	Sl (pr); Mahadev Fr. Ct. Sud. 11; 10 tl; m; mq; dg; dh; gym; ch; lib; 2 dp (vet).
Sholapur;	20·0	Musti;	2·0; ..	..	0·2	W;w.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; Avdhutpir Urus Ct. Sud. Pournima; tl; mq; dg; dh; gym; ch.
Yedashi;	14·0	Local;	.. Fri.	Massa;	4·0	W;n.	4 Sl (pr); Cs; 4 tl; mq; gym; 2 ch; lib; dp (vet).
Janval;	6·0	Kingaon;	5·0; Wed.	Patoda;	3·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; dg.
Jeur;	32·0	Shelgaon;	3·0; Wed.	Parenda;	15·0	rv.	Sl (pr); 2 tl.
Murud;	3·0	Local;	.. Thu;	Murud;	5·0	W.	3 Sl (pr, m, h); 2 Cs; Devi Fr. An. Sud. Paurnima, Jotiba Fr. Ct. Paurnima; dg; dh; gym.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Janval;	6·0	Kharola;	2·0; Wed.	Mahalangra;	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Latur;	20·0	Nilanga;	6·0; Thu.	Jajnur Pati;	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Mahadev Fr. Ct. Sud. Ekadashi; 3 tl; m; dg; ch; lib.
Udgir;	5·0	Udgir;	5·0; Thu.	Udgir;	5·0	W.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; ch.
Sholapur;	40·0	Umarga;	4·0; Sun.	Local;	..	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs; Maruti Fr. Ct. Paurnima; 5 tl; 2 m; mq; dg; 2 dh; ch; lib.
Barshi;	13·0	Javala;	4·0; Wed.	Parenda;	8·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; gym; ch.
Sholapur;	34·0	Naldurg;	5·0; Sun.	Local;	..	W.	3 Sl (pr, m, h); 5 tl; 3 m; mq; dg; gym; 2 lib.

Village Name (1)	Direction; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturist (3)	Post Office; Distance (4)
Jalakot—Udr;—जळकोट ..	NE; 20·0	7·8; 3113; 557; 920	Local; ..
Jalakoṭavāḍī—Tjr;—जळकोटवाडी	SW; 2·0	1·0; 356; 75; 195	Jalkot; ..
Jāmagā—Nlg;—जामगा ..	SE; 5·0	1·9; 590; 111; 250	Makani; 2·0
Jāmagāṅv—Prd;—जामगांव ..	NW; 2·0	1·7; 77; 11; 44	Parenda; 2·0
Jamālapūr—Aus;—जमालपूर ..	NE; 10·0	1·4; 453; 70; 250	Kavha; 1·0
Jāmb—Amd;—जांब ..	E; 6·0	0·9; 252; 48; 76	Hadolti; 3·0
Jāmb—Bhm;—जांब ..	NW; 18·0	10·6; 1885; 351; 848	Local; ..
Jānāpūr—Udr;—जानापूर ..	SE; 9·0	3·4; 725; 125; 376	Sirol; 0·4
Jānavaḷ—Amd;—जानवळ ..	SW; 28·0	12·0; 2623; 431; 1178	Local; ..
Jāu—Aus;—जाऊ ..	SE; 19·0	5·6; 872; 180; 514	Nanand; 2·0
Javaḷā—Prd;—जवळा ..	NE; 9·0	11·9; 2811; 527; 1214	Local; ..
Javaḷā Bk.—Ltr;—जवळा बु. ..	NW; 18·0	4·6; 1419; 259; 718	Local; ..
Javaḷagā—Amd;—जवळगा ..	SE; 8·0	0·8; 142; 24; 58	.. ..
Javaḷagā—Ltr;—जवळगा ..	NE; 8·0	3·8; 1036; 203; 552	Kasarkheda; 4·0
Javaḷagā—Udr;—जवळगा ..	SW; 21·0	9·7; 2968; 534; 1312	Local; ..
Javaḷagā Beṭ—Umrg;—जवळगा बेट.	N; 9·0	3·4; 767; 155; 328	Madaj; 3·0
Javaḷagāmesāī—Tjr;—जवळगामेसाई.	SE; 7·0	4·7; 799; 154; 446	Barul; 2·0
Javaḷagā Pomādevī—Aus;—जवळगा पोमादेवी.	S; 8·0	4·0; 1065; 198; 553	Tungi Bk.; 2·0
Javaḷakā—Bhm;—जवळका ..	NE; 15·0	0·2; 318; 72; 190	Tandulvadi; 2·0
Javaḷā Kh.—Klm;—जवळा खु. ..	SE; 10·0	3·3; 1409; 283; 696	Local; ..
Jāvaḷī—Aus;—जावळी ..	SE; 10·0	3·8; 1091; 205; 615	Local; ..
Jayanagar—Aus;—जयनगर ..	SE; 7·0	2·4; 490; 104; 256	Ausa; 7·0
Jāyaphaḷ—Aus;—जायफळ ..	W; 16·0	3·4; 380; 80; 183	Nithali; 1·0
Jāyaphaḷ—Klm;—जायफळ ..	SE; 13·0	4·6; 806; 146; 470	Shiradhon; 4·0

Railway Station; Distance		Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day		Motor Stand; Distance		Water	Institutions and other information
(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)	(9)
Udgir;	20·0	Local;	.. Mon.	..	15·0.	W.	2 Sl (pr, h); pyt; Cs (c); 2 tl; mq; dg; 2 dp (1 vet).
Sholapur;	10·0	Savargaon;	2·0; Mon.	..	4·0	W.	tl.
Latur;	45·0	Nilanga;	5·0; Thu.	..	4·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; dh; ch.
Kurduvadi;	14·0	Parenda;	2·0; Sun.	Parenda;	2·0	str.	tl.
Latur;	6·0	Latur;	6·0; Sat.	Peth;	1·4	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; dg; ch.
Latur Road;	23·0	Ahmadpur;	6·0; Mon.	Ahmadpur;	6·0	w.	Sl (pr); pyt; 2 Cs (c, mp); tl; ch.
Barshi;	22·0	Pathrud;	2·0; Fri.	Bhum;	8·0	W.	3 Sl (pr); Cs (mp); 10 tl; 3 ch; lib.
Udgir;	9·0	Udgir;	9·0; Thu.	Udgir;	9·0	W;n.	Sl (pr); Rama Fr. Ps. Paurnima; 3 tl; m; mq; ch.
Local;	..	Local;	.. Thu.	..	8·0	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); pyt; Cs (c); 2 tl; 2 mq; 3 dh; ch; lib; dp (vet).
Latur;	30·0	Nilanga;	3·0; Thu.	..	0·5	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 3 tl; mq; 2 dg; ch.
Barshi;	11·0	Local;	.. Wed.	..	6·0	W;w.	2 Sl (pr, m); pyt; Cs (c); Ram Navami Fr. Ct. Sud. 9; 4 tl; mq; dg; gym; ch; lib.
Ausa Road;	8·0	Local;	.. Thu.	..	8·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl; m; 2 mq; dh; gym; ch.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	W.	Cs; dh; ch.
Latur;	8·0	Renapur;	.. Fri.	..	3·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 3 tl; dg.
Udgir;	14·0	..	2·0; Sun.	..	..	w.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; 4 tl; 6 m; mq; 2 dg; ch; 4 Cch.
Latur;	39·0	Umarga;	9·0; Sun.	..	1·4	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; dg.
Sholapur;	40·0	Barul;	2·0; Sun.	Barul;	3·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); 3 tl; mq, ch.
Latur;	20·0	Ausa;	8·0; Sun.	Ausa;	8·0	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs (c); tl; dg; ch; lib.
Yedashi;	41·0	Vashi;	5·0; Sun.	Saramkundi;	5·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); tl; ch.
Kalam;	10·0	Shiradhon;	.. Fri.	..	..	w;rv.	2 Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; m; ch.
Latur;	22·0	Lamjana;	3·0; Thu.	..	1·4	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 4 tl; m; dh; ch.
Latur;	13·0	Ausa;	7·0; Sun.	Ausa;	7·0	W.	Sl (pr); Madhadev Fr. Ct.; 2 tl.
Nivali;	8·0	Samudrvani;	5·0; Tue.	Ausa;	16·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; dg; ch.
Murud;	6·0	Ranjani;	2·0; Sun.	..	7·0	w.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.

Village Name (1)	Direction; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office; Distance (4)
Jayavantanagar—Bhm;—जयवंतनगर.	NW; 14·0	2·5; 683; 130; 344	Pathrud; 3·0
Jebā—Bhm;—जेबा ..	NE; 26·0	1·0; 168; 33; 96	Hatola; 2·0
Jejalā—Prd;—जेजला ..	N; 24·0	3·3; 644; 123; 317	Ambi; 2·0
Jevaḷī—Ltr;—जेवळी ..	NW; 5·0	3·4; 978; 183; 516	Local; ..
Jevaḷī—Umrg;—जेवळी ..	NW; 22·0	12·0; 4653; 933; 1666	Local; ..
Jevarī—Nlg;—जेवरी ..	.. ..	3·8; 917; 106; 480	Local; ..
Jharegāṅv—Osm;—झरेगांव ..	SW; 8·4	1·4; 112; 23; 69	Chilvadi; 1·4
Jharī—Nlg;—झरी ..	N; 10·0	3·3; 703; 111; 235	Kelgaon; 1·0
Jharī Bk.—Amd;—झरी बु. ..	SW; 20·0	5·7; 968; 196; 467	Local; ..
Jharī Kh.—Amd;—झरी खु. ..	SW; 20·0	3·8; 605; 117; 255	Vadval; 5·0
Jhīnnar—Klm;—झीन्नर ..	SW; 21·0	1·8; 281; 51; 163	.. 0·4
Jiragā—Amd;—जिरगा ..	SE; 19·0	0·8; 165; 35; 54	.. ..
Jogīyāḷ—Nlg;—जोगीयाळ ..	.. ..	0·4; 117; 25; 43	.. ..
Junonī—Osm;—जुनोनी ..	SW; 6·0	3·1; 633; 117; 207	Osmanabad; 6·0
Kaban Sāṅgavī—Udr;—कबन सांगवी.	NW; 14·0	3·1; 938; 182; 450	Ujalamb; 2·0
Kaḍadorā—Umrg;—कडदोरा ..	N; 12·0	2·7; 510; 94; 224	Balsur; 2·0
Kaḍakanāthavāḍī—Klm;—कडकनाथवाडी.	SW; 22·0	9·9; 1929; 354; 988	Local; ..
Kadamāpūr—Umrg;—कदमापूर	NE; 7·0	1·7; 366; 80; 208	Kunhali; 1·0
Kadamavāḍī—Tjr;—कदमवाडी	SW; 11·0	2·1; 351; 73; 161	Kumbhari; 2·0
Kaḍamuḷī—Amd;—कडमुळी ..	SW; 22·0	1·8; 666; 113; 313	Chakur; 4·0
Kaḍapūr—Amd;—कडपूर ..	SW; 29·0	11·9; 2577; 506; 1077	Local; ..
Kadher—Umrg;—कधेर ..	SW; 6·0	6·6; 2464; 483; 1225	Local; ..
Kājaḷā—Osm;—काजळा ..	NE; 10·0	3·8; 1415; 278; 518	Local; ..

Railway Station; Distance		Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day		Motor Stand; Distance		Water	Institutions and other information
(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)	(9)
Barshi;	22·0	Pathrud;	3·0; Fri.	Kharda;	7·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl.
Yedashi;	37·0	Chausala;	5·0; Wed.	Pargaon;	6·0	rv.	tl.
Barshi;	24·0	Ambi;	2·0; Sun.	Kharda;	5·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Mhasoba Fr. Sud. 6; tl; ch.
Harangul Bk.;	4·0	Latur;	5·0; Sat.	Latur;	5·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; dg.
Sholapur;	34·0	Local;	.. Tue.	Bhosga;	3·0	W.	3 Sl (pr, m, h); 4 Cs; Basavnna Fr. Vsk. Sud. 3; 14 tl; 5 m; dg; 4 dh; gym; ch; 2 lib; dp.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	w.	Sl (pr); dp.
..	..	Gaudgaon Kh.;	3·4; Mon.	Chilvadi;	1·4	W.	tl.
Her;	18·0	Ambulga;	3·0; Sat.	Local;	..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; m; mq; dg; dh; ch; lib.
Vadval;	4·0	Vadval;	4·0; Sat.	..	9·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Mahashivaratra Fr. Mg; 3 tl; ch.
Vadval;	5·0	Vadval;	5·0; Sat.	Chakur;	10·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Yedashi;	22·0	Yedashi;	.. ..	..	3·4	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	W.	..
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	W.	..
..	..	Osmanabad;	6·0; Sun.	Pimpri;	4·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Her,	4·0	Nalegaon;	4·0, Wed.	Chakur;	4·0	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); 2 tl; mq; ch.
Latur;	50·0	Balsur;	2·0; Sat.	Yeli;	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; ch.
..	6·0	Terkheda;	2·0; ..	Terkheda;	2·4	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs; 2 tl; mq; dg; gym; ch.
Sholapur;	49·0	Kasarsirsi;	3·0; Wed.	Turori;	6·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; dh; ch.
Sholapur;	21·0	Mangrul;	3·0; Mon.	Suratgaon;	3·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. Paurnima; tl; ch.
Vadval;	1·4	Vadval,	2·0; Sat.	..	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); pyt.; 3 tl; ch.
Local;	..	Local;	.. Fri.	Kingaon;	9·0	W;w.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs; 4 tl; 2 m; mq; dh; gym; lib; dp.
Sholapur;	56·0	Gunjoti;	2·0; Thu.	Gunjoti;	2·0	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs; 2 tl; dg; 2 dh; Ch; lib.
Ter;	8·0	Ter;	6·0; Mon.	..	8·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Datta Jayanti Fr. Mrg. Sud. 15; Bramhachari buva Fr. Srn. Sud. 12; 7 tl; m; mq; dg. dh.

Village Name (1)	Direction; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office; Distance (4)
Kakāsapūr—Osm;—ककासपूर ..	SE; 15·0	0·8; 237; 40; 101	Kanegaon; 3·[illegible]
Kākrambā—Tjr;—काक्रंबा ..	NE; 4·0	10·1; 2897; 566; 1459	Local; ..
Kaladev Nimbāḷ—Umrg;—कलदेव निंबाळ.	NW; 16·0	4·6; 902; 177; 495	Local; ..
Kalakoṭī—Amd;—कलकोटी ..	S; 26·0	2·4; 403; 77; 210	.. ..
Kalamagānv—Nlg;—कलमगांव ..	N; 17·0	1·6; 524; 85; 226	Hisamabad; 3·0
Kāḷamāthā—Aus;—काळमाथा ..	NW; 6·0	2·1; 621; 113; 324	Bhada; 2·0
Kaḷamb Urban Area I—Klm;—कळंब नागरी विभाग I—	HQ; ..	7·3; 7297; 1421; 717	Local; ..
Kalamugaḷī—Nlg;—कलमुगळी ..	SE; 12·0	3·5; 1075; 181; 457	Tadmugli; 2·0
Kalāṇḍī—Nlg;—कलांडी ..	N; 11·0	1·4; 646; 118; 316	Kelgaon; 3·0
Kāḷanimbāḷ—Umrg;—काळ-निंबाळ.	NW; 14·0	4·2; 783; 155; 424	Kuldev Nimbal; 2·0
Kāḷegānv—Amd;—काळेगांव ..	N; 3·0	3·2; 649; 127; 305	.. ..
Kāḷegānv—Tjr;—काळेगांव ..	SE; 11·0	2·6; 456; 99; 236	Arli Bk.; 1·4
Kallūr—Udr;—कल्लूर ..	NW; 9·0	2·9; 817; 143; 380	Local; ..
Kāmaḷagā—Nlg;—कामळगा ..	N; 17·0	1·6; 601; 150; 298	Hippalgaon; 2·0
Kamālapūr—Umrg;—कमालपूर ..	NW; 34·0	1·6; 460; 80; 266	Kanegaon; 1·0
Kamaroddīnapūr—Udr;—कमरोद्दीनपूर.	SW; ..	2·6; 723; 128; 376	Devani Bk.; 3·0
Kāmaṭhā—Tjr;—कामठा ..	N; 4·1	4·5; 645; 120; 319	Apsinga; 1·0
Kāmegānv—Osm;—कामेगांव ..	NE; 11·0	2·9; 1008; 192; 552	.. ..
Kānaḍe Boragānv—Ltr;—कानडे बोरगांव.	NW; 20·0	2·5; 659; 105; 205	Tandulja; 2·0
Kānaḍī—Prd;—कानडी ..	NE; 12·6	14·5; 285; 66; 152	Ida; 0·6
Kanagarā—Osm;—कनगरा ..	SE; 14·0	6·6; 1614; 317; 803	Bembli; 3·0

Railway Station; Distance		Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day		Motor Stand; Distance		Water	Institutions and other information
(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)	(9)
Dhoki;	..	..	.. ..	Osmanabad;	14·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Sholapur;	30·0	Tuljapur;	4·0; Tue.	Tuljapur;	4·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Nagpanchami Fr. Srn. Sud. 5; 3 tl; 2 m; 2 gym; ch; lib.
Sholapur;	50·0	Balsur;	4·4; Sat.	Dalimb;	4·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Kaleshvar Fr. Ct. Sud. 12; 3 tl; m; mq; ch.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	..	..
		Hisamabad;	3·0; Tue.	Sirur Anantpal;	3·0	w.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
..	..						
Ausa Road;	4·0	Ausa;	6·0; Sun.	Ausa;	6·0	W.	Sl (pr); ch.
Tadvala;	12·0	Local;	.. Mon.	Local;	..	W; rv.	6 Sl (pr, 2 m, 2 h, clg.); Devi Fr. An. Sud. Paurnima, Khandoba Fr. Mrg. Sud. 6, Ganesh Fr. Bdp. Sud. 14; 8 tl; 2 m; 4 mq; 2 dg; dh; 2 gym; 3 lib; 2 dp (vet).
Latur;	50·0	Aurad;	7·0; Fri.	Aurad Shahajani;	7·0	w.	Sl (pr); 2 Cs.
Latur;	20·0	Nitur;	3·0; Mon.	..	1·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl; ch.
Latur;	40·0	Balsur;	3·0; Sat.	Dalimb	3·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Rokadeshvar Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 3 tl; m; 3 dh; ch.
..	..	.. ..	..	..	..	W.	..
Sholapur;	..	Arli Bk.;	1·4; Sat.	Khanapur;	6·4	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; dh; ch.
Udgir;	9·0	Udgir;	9·0; ..	..	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; ch; dp (vet).
Latur;	14·0	Nalegaon;	6·0; Sun.	..	4·0	w.	Sl (pr); Cs; Pir Urus January; tl; dg.
Latur;	23·0	Lohara Bk.;	7·0; Fri.	Tuljapur;	13·0	w.	Sl (p r); tl; dg.
..	17·0	Devani Bk.;	3·0; Wed.	Devani Bk.;	3·0	w;str.	Sl (pr); tl; mq; ch.
Sholapur;	32·1	Tuljapur;	4·1; Tue.	Tuljapur;	4·1	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	11·0	rv.	Sl (pr); 2 Cs; ch.
Nivali;	10·0	Ranjani;	3·0; Sun.	..	6·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Siddheshvar Fr. Phg. Sud. 1; 2 tl; ch.
Barshi;	17.0	Valvad;	4·0; Sun.	Parenda;	12·6	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl.
Ter;	12·0	Bembli;	3·0; Mon.	..	..	W;w.	Sl (m); Cs; Ganesh; Fr. Bdp; 3 tl; dg; 2 dh; gym; ch.

Village Name	Direction; Travelling distance	Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists	Post Office; Distance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Kāndalagāṅv—Prd;—कांदलगांव	NE; 8·0	2·1; 534; 85; 254	Javala; 2·0
Kaṇḍārī—Prd;—कंडारी ..	N; 8·0	7·8; 1486; 277; 801	Local; ..
Kānegāṅv—Udr;—कानेगांव ..	SW; 14·0	1·8; 412; 75; 225	Daitna; 3·0
Kānegāṅv—Umrg;—कानेगांव ..	NW; 35·0	10·2; 2523; 495; 820	Local; ..
Kanheravāḍī—Klm;—कन्हेरवाडी	SW; 7·0	5·8; 1726; 393; 798	Local; ..
Kaṇherī—Aus;—कण्हेरी ..	SE; 7·0	2·4; 541; 96; 310	Ausa; 7·0
Kanherī—Bhm;—कन्हेरी ..	NE; 7·0	5·3; 772; 146; 292	Vashi; 3·0
Kaṇherī—Ltr;—कण्हेरी ..	S; 2·0	1·8; 310; 67; 57	Latur; 2·0
Kaṇṭekūr—Umrg;—कांटेकूर ..	SW; 10·0	3·0; 1012; 241; 469	Murum; 2·0
Kapilāpurī—Prd;—कपिलापुरी ..	S; 4·0	2·0; 496; 104; 268	Local; ..
Karaḍakheḍ—Udr;—करडखेड ..	W; 8·0	4·6; 1645; 302; 797	Local; ..
Karajagāṅv—Aus;—करजगांव ..	SE; 5·0	3·6; 1017; 188; 541	Ausa; 5·0
Karajagāṅv—Umrg;—करजगांव ..	NW; 17·0	2·8; 880; 153; 492	Makani; 2·0
Karajakheḍā—Osm;—करजखेडा	SE; 20·0	7·7; 1578; 250; 925	Kanegaon; 3·0
Karakaṭṭā—Ltr;—करकट्टा ..	W; 20·0	4·3; 611; 127; 225	Borgaon Bk.; 3·0
Karakhelī—Udr;—करखेली ..	SW; 5·0	1·6; 536; 105; 264	Banshelaki; 3·0
Kāralā—Aus;—कारला ..	SE; 15·0	10·6; 2010; 401; 1117	Local; ..
Karāḷī—Umrg;—कराळी ..	E; 8·0	3·1; 660; 155; 5	Talmod; 2·0
Kārañjā—Prd;—कारंजा ..	SW; 4·0	2·0; 175; 38; 70	Kapilapuri; 1·2
Kārañjā Kalā—Klm;—कारंजा कला.	SE; 4·0	4·1; 1047; 193; 532	Local; ..
Karañjī—Udr;—करजी ..	N; 16·0	2·1; 655; 124; 386	Jalkot; 4·0
Kārasā—Ltr;—कारसा ..	NW; 12·0	2·0; 621; 109; 329	Takali Bardapur; 2·4
Karavandī—Udr;—करवदी ..	SW; 14·0	2·7; 416; 76; 233	Devarjan; 2·0
Karavañjī—Umrg;—करवजी ..	NW; 16·0	1·8; 525; 105; 254	Toramba; 2·0
Kārevaḍī—Nlg;—कारेवाडी ..	N; ..	0·9; 410; 73; 106	.. ..
Kārlā—Prd;—कार्ला	NW; 10·0	2·9; 475; 95; 261	Kandari; 2·0

Railway Station; Distance	Weekly Bazar: Distance; Bazar Day	Motor Stand; Distance	Water	Institutions and other information
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Barshi; 14·0	Javala; 2·0; Wed.	Bramhgaon; 3·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; dg.
Barshi; 22·0	Sonari; 2·0; Fri.	Parenda; 8·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; Bhairavanath Fr. Ct. Vad. 8; 4 tl; 2 mq; gym; ch.
Her; 9·0	Hisamnagar; 6·0; Sun.	Udgir; 14·0	W.	Sl (pr); Vitthal Fr. Kt. Vad. 4; 2 tl; ch.
Latur; 25·0	Lohara Bk.; 5·0; Fri.	.. 20·0	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs; 7 tl; m; dh; ch; lib; dp.
Yedashi; 16·0	Kalam; 7·0; Mon.	Local; 1·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; Satvai Devi Fr. Vsk. Sud. 15; 4 tl; m; gym.
Latur; 18·0	Ausa; 7·0; Sun.	Ausa; 7·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; m; dh; ch.
Yedashi; 22·0	Vashi; 3·0; Sun.	Pardi; 2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl; dg. 3 ch.
Latur; 2·0	Latur; 2·0; Sat.	Latur; 2·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Akkalkot; 25·0	Murum; 3·0; Sun.	Murum; 3·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 4 tl; m; ch.
Kurduvadi; 4·0	Parenda; 4·0; Sun.	Parenda; 4·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; ch.
Her; 2·0	Udgir; 8·0; Thu.	Udgir; 8·0	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs; 5 tl; 3 m; dh; ch; lib.
Latur; 16·0	Ausa; 5·0; Sun.	Local; ..	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; 5 tl.
Latur; 25·0	Lohara Bk.; 5·0; Fri.	Dalimb; 9·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (gr); Marut; Fr. Ct. Paurnima; tl; ch;
Ter; 18·0	Lohara Bk.; 5·0; Fri.	.. 12·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Khandoba Fr. Mrg. Sud. 6; 3 tl; m; ch.
Nivali; 2·0	Murud Bk.; 2·0; Wed.	Local; ..	W;w.	Sl (pr); 2 Cs (mp. mis); tl; gym.
Udgir; 5·0	Udgir; 5·0; Thu.	Udgir; 5·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); ch.
Latur; 27·0	.. .. ..	.. 2·4	W.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; m.
Sholapur; 62·0	Turori; 2·0; Sat.	.. 1·0	W.	Sl (pr); Agajappa Maharaj Fr. Ct. Amavsya; tl; dg; ch.
Kurduvadi; 4·4	Parenda; 4·0; Sun.	Parenda; 4·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Dhoki; 11·0	Kalam; 4·0; Mon.	Kalam; 4·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); tl; ch.
Udgir; 16·0	Jalkot; 4·0; Mon.	.. 8·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; m; ch.
Ausa Road; 11·0	Javala Bk.; 6·0 Thu.	Murud Akola; 10·0	n.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; mq; 2 dg.
Her; 8·0	Udgir; 14·0; Thu.	Udgir; 14·0	W;n.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
Sholapur; 38·0	Jevali; 4·0; Tue.	Yenegur; 4·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	W.	..
Barshi; 26·0	Sonari; 2·0; Fri.	Parenda; 10·0	w.	2 tl; gym; ch.

Village Name (1)	Direction; Travelling distance (2)		Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists (3)				Post Office; Distance (4)	
Kārlā—Tjr;—कार्ला ..	E;	10·0	5·9;	569;	114;	321	Salgara Divti;	4·0
Kasagī—Umrg;—कसगी ..	SW;	10·6	7·2;	2143;	429;	1129	Local;	..
Kasaī—Tjr;—कसई ..	S;	8·6	4·8;	671;	135;	345	Nanduri;	1·6
Kāsārabālakundā—Nlg;—कासारबालकुंदा	SE;	..	13·4;	4091;	827;	2250	Local;	..
Kāsāragāṅv—Ltr;—कासारगांव ..	N;	3·0	1·1;	379;	76;	127	Latur;	3·0
Kāsār Javaḷā—Ltr;—कासार जवळा.	NW;	18·0	2·2;	520;	100;	269	Javala Bk.;	0·1
Kāsarajavaḷagā—Umrg;—कासरजवळगा.	SW;	24·0	10·3;	3021;	703;	1171	Local;	..
Kāsārakheḍā—Ltr;—कासारखेडा	NE;	5·0	3·3;	1312;	250;	550	Local;	..
Kāsarāḷ—Udr;—कासराळ ..	NE;	9·0	3·2;	484;	83;	160	Avalkonda;	3·0
Kāsārī—Bhm·—कासारी ..	W;	3·0	0·8;	291;	62;	164	Bhum;	3·0
Kāsār Sirasī—Nlg;—कासार सिरसी.	..	..	6·2;	3625;	637;	899	Local;	..
Kāstī Bk.—Umrg;—कास्ती बु. ..	NW;	22·0	4·0;	1143;	237;	492	Lohara Bk.;	3·0
Kāstī Kh.—Umrg;—कास्ती खु...	NW;	21·0	3·6;	590;	112;	270	Lohara Bk.;	3·0
Kāṭagāṅv—Ltr;—काटगांव ..	NW;	9·0	7·0;	1580;	274;	860	Local;	..
Kāṭagāṅv—Tjr;—काटगांव ..	S;	44·0	19·8;	3356;	539;	1624	Local;	..
Kātapūr—Ltr;—कातपूर ..	SE;	2·0	1·0;	776;	143;	251	Babhalgaon;	2·0
Kāṭejavaḷagā—Nlg;—काटेजवळगा	NE;	14·0	2·8;	1171;	206;	531	Local;	..
Kāṭevāḍī—Prd;—काटेवाडी ..	NW;	17·0	1·4;	272;	43;	150	Shelgaon;	3·0
Kāṭī—Tjr;—काटी ..	SW;	14·0	26·3;	4891;	958;	2213	Local;	..
Kātrābād—Prd;—कात्राबाद ..	S;	2·0	1·1;	319;	56;	123	Parenda;	2·0
Kātrī—Tjr;—कात्री ..	NW;	5·0	3·0;	543;	93;	315	Tuljapur;	5·0
Kauḍagāṅv—Amd;—कौडगांव ..	SE;	17·0	0·8;	300;	60;	84	..	..

Railway Station; Distance (5)		Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day (6)		Motor Stand; Distance (7)		Water (8)	Institutions and other information (9)
Sholapur;	30·0	Salgara Divti;	4·0; Mon.	..	6·0	W.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; ch.
Sholapur;	56·0	Local;	.. Tue.	..	0·6	W;w.	3 Sl (2 pr, m); Cs; 3 tl; m; dg; dh; gym; ch; 2 lib; dp.
..	..	Mangrul;	2·0; Mon.	Tirth pati;	8·6	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Hanuman Jayanti Fr., Ram-Navami Fr. Ct. Sud. 9; tl; mq; dh; ch.
..	..	Local;	.. Sun.	..	..	w.	Sl (pr).
Latur;	3·0	Latur;	3·0; Sat.	Latur;	3·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); 3 tl; dg; dh; ch.
Ausa Road;	8·0	Javala Bk.;	0·1; Thu.	..	8·0	W.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; mq; ch.
Kadbgaon;	34·0	Local;	.. Sat.	Murum;	5·0	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); 2 Cs (c; mp); Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. Paurnima; 2 tl; 2 m; 2 mq; dh; ch; 2 dp.
Latur;	5·0	Latur;	5·0; Sat.	Kolpa;	..	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Khandoba Fr, Mrg. Sud. 6; 3 tl; 2 m; dh; ch; lib.
Udgir;	9·0	Udgir;	9·0; Thu.	Udgir;	9·0	n.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; lib; dp (vet).
Barshi;	3·0	Bhum;	3·0; Thu.	..	3·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; ch.
..	..	Local;	.. Wed.	..	..	W.	Sl (pr); tl; dp.
Latur;	25·0	Lohara Bk.;	3·0; Fri.	Lohara Bk.;	3·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl; m; dg; ch; 3 Cch.
Latur;	25·0	Lohara Bk.;	3·0; Fri.	Lohara Bk.;	3·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Vithoba Fr. Asd. Sud. Paurnima; 3 tl.
Ausa Road;	8·0	Javala Bk.;	3·0; Thu.	..	8·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; mq; dg; dh; ch.
Sholapur;	20·0	Local;	.. Fri.	Khanapur;	4·0	W;w; rv.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs; Urus January; 5 tl; mq; dg; 2 gym; ch.
Latur	2·0	Lautr;	2·0; Sat.	..	..	W.	Sl (pr); tl; dh; gym.
Her;	16·0	Ambulga Bk.;	3·0; Sat.	Katjavalga Pati;	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; dg; ch; lib; dp.
Jeur;	32·0	Shelgaon;	3·0; Wed.	..	5·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; ch.
Barshi;	25·0	Local;	.. Tue.	..	..	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); 4 tl; mq; dg; dh; lib; dp.
Barshi;	18·0	Parenda;	2·0; Sun.	Parenda;	2·0	..	Sl (pr); tl; mq.
Yedashi;	25·0	Tuljapur;	5·0; Tue.	Tuljapur;	5·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; gym; ch.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	rv.	..

Village Name (1)	Direction; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office; Distance (4)
Kauḍagāṅv—Osm;—कौडगांव ..	N; 10·0	1·0; 443; 87; 251	Khamgaon; 1·4
Kavalakheḍ—Udr;—कवलखेड ..	SE; 5·0	2·4; 473; 97; 253	Udgir; 5·0
Kāvaḷevāḍī—Osm;—कावळेवाडी	NE; 20·0	2·9; 992; 190; 535	Ter; 3·0
Kavaḷī—Aus;—कवळी ..	SW; 12·0	2·5; 479; 80; 230	Matola; 5·0
Kavaṭhā—Umrg;—कवठा ..	NW; 15·0	5·7; 2082; 384; 1024	Local; ..
Kavaṭhā Kej—Aus;कवठा केज ..	NW; 7·0	1·5; 387; 75; 205	Bhada; 4·0
Kavaṭhāḷā—Udr;—कवठाळा ..	SW; 15·0	3·4; 1103; 204; 659	Valandi; 3·0
Kavaṭhā Lātūr—Aus;—कवठा लातूर	NE; 14·0	0·9; 471; 79; 215	Lodaga; 2·0
Kavaṭhāḷī—Amd;—कवठाळी ..	SW; 33·0	2·8; 471; 82; 291	Janval; 3·0
Kavhā—Ltr;—कव्हा ..	S; 5·0	3·6; 1624; 273; 407	Local; ..
Kedārapūr—Nlg;—केदारपूर ..	NE; 13·0	2·2; 285; 50; 83	Katejavalga; 1·0
Kekat Sindagī—Amd;—केकत सिदगी.	E; 22·0	2·7; 680; 129; 336	Vanjarvada; 2·0
Keḷagāṅv—Nlg;—केळगांव ..	NE; ..	6·2; 1611; 314; 737	Local; ..
Kerūr—Tjr;—केरूर ..	SE; 27·0	1·1; 119; 27; 45	Andora; 5·0
Keśegāṅv—Osm;—केशेगांव ..	SE; 10·0	6·3; 1727; 379; 1128	Local; ..
Keśegāṅv—Tjr;—केशेगांव ..	S; 30·0	7·7; 1193; 200; 488	Local; ..
Khāḍagāṅv—Ltr;—खाडगांव ..	W; 1·0	3·8; 867; 155; 352	Vasangaon; 1·0
Khaḍakī—Klm;—खडकी ..	E; 2·0	2·8; 282; 53; 91	Karanja Kala; 3·0
Khaḍakī—Tjr;—खडकी ..	SW; 16·0	5·6; 860; 174; 429	Katgaon; ..
Khaḍak Umaragā—Nlg;—खडक उमरगा	NE; 12·0	2·5; 589; 112; 327	Katejavalga; 3·0
Khaḷaṅgrī—Amd;—खळंग्री ..	SW; 32·0	3·1; 676; 119; 336	Kadpur; 4·0
Khāmagāṅv—Osm;—खामगांव ..	N; 14·0	3·2; 922; 180; 479	Local; ..

Railway Station; Distance	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day	Motor Stand; Distance	Water	Institutions and other information
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Dhoki; 5·0	Tadvale; 5·0; Tue.	.. 1·4	W;w.	Sl (pr); pyt; 3 tl; ch.
Udgir; 5·0	Udgir; 5·0; Thu.	Udgir; 5·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; ch.
Ter; 2·0	Ter; 3·0; Mon.	Ter; 2·4	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; ch.
Latur; 24·0	Matola; 5·0; Thu.	Ausa; 12·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; gym; ch.
Latur; 29·0	Killari; 2·0; Sat.	.. 0·5	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs (c); Mahadev Fr. Ct. Sud. 12, Hanuman Jayanti Ct.Sud. 15; 2 tl; dh; ch.
Ausa Road; 2·0	Borgaon; 2·0; Thu.	Ausa Road; 7·0	W.	tl; dh.
Udgir; 15·0	Devani Bk.; 8·0; Thu.	Udgir; 15·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; m; 2 dh.
Latur; 9·0	Chincholi (Pan); 1·0; Thu.	Latur; 9·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Janval; 4·0	Kharola; 3·0; Wed.	.. 6·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Latur; 4·0	Latur; 4·0; ..	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; ch.
Her; 17·0	Ambulga Bk.; 3·0; Sat.	Kate Javalga Pati; 2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Udgir; 14·0	Jalkot; .. Mon.	Sirur Tajband 16·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; m; dh; ch.
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	w.	Sl (pr).
Sholapur; 27·0	Andora; 5·0; Mon.	Local; ..	W;rv.	tl; gym; ch.
Yedashi; 25·0	Bembli; 4·0; Mon.	.. 4·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; dg; dh; gym; ch.
Sholapur; 20·0	Musti; 3·0; ..	.. 4·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; m; gym; dp.
Latur; 2·0	Latur; 2·0; Sat.	Latur; 2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Darga Urus Phg. Sud. 7 to 9; 4 tl; dg; dh; gym; ch.
Dhoki; 13·0	Kalam; 2·0; Mon.	Kalam; 2·0	rv.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Sholapur; 12·0	Sholapur; 12·0; Tue.	Stage; W;w.	..	Sl (pr); Cs; Daut Malik Pir Urus December; 4 tl; dg; ch.
Latur; 25·0	Nitur; 5·0; Mon.	Kalandi; 2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl.
Kadpur; 5·0	Kadpur; 4·0; Fri.	Kingaon; 9·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Ramnavami Ct. Sud. 9; dg; dh; gym; ch.
Kalamb Road; 2·0	Tadola; 2·0; Tue.	.. 1·3	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Bhagabai Devi Fr. Ct. Vad. 8; 5 tl; m; ch.

Village Name (1)	Direction; Travelling distance (2)		Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists (3)				Post Office; Distance (4)	
Khāmasavāḍī—Klm;—खामसवाडी.	S;	10·0	16·7;	4039;	798;	1967	Local;	..
Khāmasavāḍī-Osm;—खामसवाडी	SE;	10·0	3·0;	588;	119;	269	Vadgaon;	3·0
Khānāpūr—Amd;—खानापूर ..	W;	17·0	1·0;	394;	70;	169	Kingaon;	2·0
Khāṇāpūr—Bhm;—खाणापूर ..	NE;	8·0	4·3;	494;	88;	286	Terkheda;	4·0
Khānāpūr—Osm;—खानापूर ..	W;	4·0	4·3;	530;	95;	176	Ghatangri;	2·0
Khānāpūr—Prd;—खानापूर ..	NW;	13·0	3·4;	642;	133;	279	Parenda;	3·0
Khānāpūr—Tjr;—खानापूर ..	S;	32·0	4·3;	626;	113;	218	Katgaon;	3·0
Khaṇḍāḷā—Ltr;—खंडाळा ..	NW;	20·0	2·7;	350;	74;	132	Borgaon Bk.;	2·0
Khaṇḍāḷā—Tjr;—खंडाळा ..	E;	7·0	3·4;	603;	99;	292	Kakramba;	2·0
Khaṇḍāḷī—Amd;—खंडाळी ..	N;	8·0	10·2;	2108;	391;	980	Local;	..
Khaṇḍāpūr—Ltr;—खंडापूर ..	SW;	4·0	2·6;	939;	169;	429	Gangapur;	2·0
Khaṇḍeśvaravāḍī—Prd;—खंडेश्वरवाडी.	N;	19·0	1·0;	576;	59;	288	Kukadgaon;	2·0
Kharavavāḍī—Amd;—खरववाडी	SE;	10·0	1·6;	649;	107;	337	Vaigaon;	4·0
Kharosā—Aus;—खरोसा ..	SE;	16·0	6·6;	2511;	460;	1321	Local;	..
Khāsagāṅv—Prd;—खासगांव ..	SE;	4·0	1·8;	317;	61;	146	Local;	..
Khāsāpurī—Prd;—खासापुरी ..	NE;	4·0	5·1;	990;	179;	494	Local;	..
Kheḍ—Osm;—खेड ..	N;	14·0	5·6;	1660;	299;	871	Local;	..
Kheḍ—Umrg;—खेड ..	NW;	28·0	5·4;	1204;	271;	617	Nagur;	0·4
Kherḍā—Klm;—खेर्डा ..	S;	7·0	1·3;	512;	100;	226	Borda;	0·5
Kherḍā Kh.—Udr;—खेर्डा खु. ..	NW;	..	1·2;	424;	85;	241	Wadhona Bk.;	2·0
Khopegāṅv—Ltr;—खोपेगाव ..	S;	4·0	1·9;	633;	105;	251	Vasangaon;	1·4
Khondalā—Klm;—खोंदला ..	NW;	5·0	1·8;	822;	141;	470	Kalam;	5·0
Khudāvāḍī—Tjr;—खुदावाडी ..	SE;	24·0	2·2;	1116;	158;	494	Local;	..
Khulagāpūr—Ltr;—खुलगापूर ..	NE;	4·0	2·0;	604;	123;	247	Latur;	4·0
Khuṇṭegāṅv—Aus;—खुंटेगांव ..	NE;	6·0	3·9;	1273;	248;	676	Selu;	2·0

Railway Station; Distance		Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day		Motor Stand; Distance		Water	Institutions and other information
(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)	(9)
Tadvale Kasabe;	6·0	Tadvale Kasabe;	6·0; Tue.	Tadvale Kasabe;	6·0	W;w.	2 Sl (pr, m); pyt; 2 Cs (C); Rokada Devi Fr. An. Sud. 8, 9; 4 tl; mq; lib; dp.
Yedashi;	20·0	Vadgaon;	3·0; Mon.	..	4·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Kerepur;	9·0	Kingaon;	2·0; Wed.	Kingaon;	2·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Yedashi;	17·0	Terkheda;	4·0; Sat.	Khanapur Pati;	2·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; Mahadev Fr. Ct. Sud. 11; 2 tl; m; dg; ch.
Yedashi;	17·0	Osmanabad;	4·0 Sun.	Osmanabad;	4·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (gr); Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. Paurnima; 3 tl; m; ch.
Kurduvadi;	14·0	Parenda;	3·0; Sun.	Parenda;	3·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; m; mq; gym.
Sholapur;	18·0	Musti;	4·0; Thu.	..	1·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; gym; ch.
Nivali;	4·0	Borgaon Bk.;	2·0; Fri.	..	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); tl.
Sholapur;	26·0	Tuljapur;	7·0; Tue.	Barul;	3·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); 3 tl; dh; ch.
Latur Road;	30·0	Ahmadpur;	8·0; Mon.	Sangavi;	7·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl; 3 m; 2 mq; dg; gym; ch; dp.
Harangul Bk.;	2·0	Latur;	4·0; Sat.	Harangul Bk.;	2·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Maruti Fr. Ct. Paurnima; 2 tl.
Barshi;	25·0	Valvad;	7·0; Mon.	Kharda;	9·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Latur Road;	12·0	Hali Kh.;	3·0; Sat.	..	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Latur;	24·0	Local;	.. Sun.	Local;	..	W;w.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs; Devi Fr. An.; tl; 4 m; mq; 2 dh; 2 dg; ch; lib.
Barshi;	13·0	Parenda;	4·0; Sun.	Local;	..	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs.
Barshi;	14·0	Parenda;	4·0; Sun.	Parenda;	4·0	W.	Sl (pr); 2 tl.
Dhoki;	6·0	Tadola;	6·0; Tue.	..	2·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 4 tl; m; 2 dh; gym; ch.
Sholapur;	52·0	Makani;	2·0; Tue.	Lohara Bk.;	5·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; m; mq.
Kalam;	7·0	Kalam;	7·0; Mon.	Kalam;	4·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Udgir;	8·0	Wadhona Bk.;	2·0; Wed.	Wadhona Bk.;	3·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 3 tl; dg; ch.
Latur;	4·0	Latur;	4·0; Thu.	Vasangaon;	1·4	W;n; str.	Sl (pr); tl; m; ch.
Yedashi;	29·0	Kalam;	5·0; Mon.	Kalam;	5·0	rv.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; ch.
Sholapur;	27·0	Andora;	2·0; Mon.	..	2·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. Paurnima; 3 tl; m; dh; gym.
Latur;	4·0	Latur;	4·0; Sat.	Latur;	4·0	rv.	Sl (pr); tl; dh; ch.
Latur;	6·0	Ausa;	6·0; Sun.	..	3·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; mq; gym.

Village Name	Direction; Travelling distance	Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists	Post Office; Distance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Khuṇṭephal—Ltr;—खुंटेफळ ..	NW; 24·0	1·8; 294; 54; 140	Vagholi; 2·0
Kilaj—Tjr;—किलज ..	SE; 20·0	9·0; 1250; 222; 568	Local; ..
Killārī—Aus;—किल्लारी ..	SE; 16·0	10·0; 5032; 918; 2315	Local; ..
Kinagāṅv—Amd;—किनगांव ..	W; 16·0	12·0; 4650; 827; 1858	Local; ..
Kiṇī—Osm;—किणी ..	N; 8·0	3·5; 1108; 204; 512	Varuda; 3·0
Kinīkaḍu—Amd;—किनीकडु ..	E; 6·0	2·0; 436; 76; 159	Hadolti; 4·0
Kinī Navare—Aus;—किनी नवरे	SE; 12·0	6·2; 1847; 352; 1027	Shedol; 2·0
Kinīthoṭ—Aus;—किनीथोट ..	E; 9·0	6·5; 1379; 266; 829	Local; ..
Kiṇī Yallādevī—Udr;—किणी यल्लादेवी	NW; 14·0	3·8; 1300; 226; 557	Local; ..
Kodaḷī—Udr;—कोदळी ..	NE; 10·0	3·9; 898; 161; 270	Nalgir; 3·0
Kokaḷagāṅv—Nlg;—कोकळगांव ..	SW; 8·0	3·9; 1418; 246; 681	Local; ..
Kokanagā—Amd;—कोकनगा ..	SE; 5·0	1·2; 397; 73; 200	Ahmadpur; 5·0
Kokeravāḍī—Prd;—कोकेरवाडी ..	NW; 18·0	2·3; 523; 100; 299	Shelgaon; 3·0
Koḷanūr—Udr;—कोळनूर ..	N; 16·0	2·4; 792; 128, 506	Jalkot; 4·0
Koḷanūr Pāṇḍharī—Umrg;—कोळनूर पांढरी	W; 19·0	1·5; 226; 45; 130	Dastapur; 2·0
Koḷapā—Ltr;—कोळपा ..	NE; 6·0	1·9; 570; 101; 235	Kasarkheda; 2·0
Koḷasūr Guñjoṭī—Umrg;—कोळसूर गुंजोटी	SE; 9·0	1·7; 418; 124; 221	Local; ..
Koḷasūr Kalyāṇī—Umrg;—कोळसूर कल्याणी.	SE; 9·0	1·7; 439; 100; 244	Local; ..
Koḷevāḍī—Osm;—कोळेवाडी ..	NE; 10·0	2·6; 469; 92; 100	Ter; 3·0
Kolhegāṅv—Osm;—कोल्हेगांव ..	NE; 22·0	3·1; 625; 119; 308	Devlali; 2·0
Konāḷī—Udr;—कोनाळी ..	SW; 7·0	2·3; 953; 167; 518	Devani; 4·0
Konāḷī Ḍoṅgar—Udr;—कोनाळी डोंगर	NE; 14·0	2·2; 552; 93; 293	Gudsur; 4·0
Koṇḍ—Osm;—कोंड ..	NE; 15·0	2·6; 2617; 490; 1326	Local; ..

Railway Station; Distance	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day	Motor Stand; Distance	Water	Institutions and other information
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Nivali; 7·0	Murud Bk.; 6·0; Wed.	.. 5·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); 2 tl; ch.
Sholapur; 35·0	Salgara Divti; 2·0; Mon.	.. 4·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl; 2 dh; gym; ch.
Latur; 33·0	Local; .. Sat.	.. 1·4	W.	3 Sl (pr, m, h); 3 Cs (c, mis); tl; 2 m; lib; 3 dp.
Ghatnandur; 13·0	Local; .. Wed.	0·4	W;w.	3 Sl (pr, m, h); Cs; Mahadev Fr. Ct. Sud. 12; 3 tl; m; mq; dg; dh; ch; lib; dp.
Dhoki; 5·0	Ter; 4·0; Mon.	Dhoki; 5·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; dh, gym.
Latur Road; 20·0	Hadolti; 4·0; Tue.	Ahmadpur; 8·0	W.	Sl (pr); 2 Cs (mp); tl; ch.
Latur; 22·0	Lamajna; 3·0; Thu.	Lamajna Pati; 3·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; ch; dp.
Latur; 12·0	Ausa, 9·0; Sun.	Ausa; 9·0	W;n.	Sl (pr); Mahadev Fr. Ct. Sud. 12; 3 tl; ch.
Her; 6·0	Handarguli; 3·0; Sun.	.. 0·6	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs; 4 tl; ch; lib; dp (vet).
Udgir; 10·0	Nalgir; 3·0; Tue.	Udgir; 10·0	..	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs (c); Tukaram Bij Fr. Phg. 2; 2 tl; m; ch.
Latur; 26·0	Killari; 5·0; Sat.	.. 3·0	w.	Sl (m); Cs; 4 tl; dg.
.. 22·0	Ahmadpur; 4·0; Mon.	.. ..	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl; ch.
Jeur; 30·0	Shelgaon; 2·0; Wed.	Borgaon; ..	W;rv.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; ch.
Udgir; 4·0	Jalkot; 4·0; Mon.	Vadhona Bk.; 8·0	..	Sl (pr); 2 tl; m; ch.
Sholapur; 36·0	Murum; 13·0; Sun.	.. 2·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); tl.
Latur; 6·0	Latur; 6·0; Sat.	Stage; ..	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); 7 tl.
Sholapur; 63·0	Turori; 4·0; Sat.	Turori; 4·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Sholapur; 63·0	Turori; 4·0 Sat.	Turori; 4·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Ter; 4·0	Ter; 4·0; Mon.	Dhoki; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; gym.
Ter; 2·0	Dhoki; 3·0; Tue.	Stage; 0·1	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; 3 tl.
Udgir; 7·0	Udgir; 7·0; Thu.	Udgir; 7·0	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs (c); 2 tl; ch; lib.
Udgir; 14·0	Jalkot; 6·0; Mon.	.. 6·0	W.	Sl (pr); Khandoba Fr. Mrg. Sud. 6; 2 tl; ch.
Murud Bk.; 5·0	Murud Bk.; 6·0; Mon, Tue, Wed.	Murud Bk.; 6·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Sati Devi; Fr. Phg. Vad. 2; 6 tl; m; mq; dg; 2 dh; gym; ch; 2 dp.

Village Name (1)	Direction; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.); Pop,; Households; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office; Distance (4)
Koṇḍajīgaḍ—Umrg;—कोंडजीगड	NW; 10·0	2·8; 521; 106; 267	Sastur; 2·0
Koparā—Amd;—कोपरा ..	W; 12·0	2·7; 774; 149; 326	Dhanora Bk. 2·0
Korāḷ—Umrg;—कोराळ ..	NW; 12·0	4·8; 1147; 220; 420	Local; ..
Korāḷī—Nlg;—कोराळी ..	S; ..	6·5; 1913; 354; 869	Local; ..
Koraṅgaḷā—Aus;—कोरंगळा ..	W; 6·0	3·6; 1024; 205; 628	Local; ..
Koregāṅv—Umrg;—कोरेगांव ..	N; 3·0	4·1; 987; 226; 477	Local; ..
Korevāḍī—Tjr;—कोरेवाडी ..	SW; 13·0	2·5; 182; 45; 83	Kumbhari; 2·0
Koṣṭagāṅv—Amd;—कोष्टगांव ..	W; 26·0	5·7; 1708; 316; 919	Local; ..
Kothaḷā—Klm;—कोथळा ..	SE; 8·0	4·8; 1255; 235; 547	Jevala Kh. 2·0
Kothaḷī—Umrg;—कोथळी ..	SW; 12·0	6·0; 1660; 329; 692	Murum; 4·0
Koyācīvāḍī—Nlg;—कोयाचीवाडी	E; ..	1·2; 216; 32; 125	.. ..
Kṛṣṇāpūr—Bhm;—कृष्णापूर ..	NW; 7·0	0·9; 34; 4; 27	Ulup; 3·0
Kṣetrapāḷ—Udr;—क्षेत्रपाळ ..	NW; 6·0	2·5; 365; 58; 171	Tondar; 2·0
Kukaḍagāṅv—Prd;—कुकडगांव ..	N; 18·0	6·6; 1303; 303; 721	Local; ..
Kumadhāḷ (Her Circle)—Udr;—कुमधाळ (हेर सर्कल)	E; 8·0	1·0; 466; 74; 228	Sirol; 2·0
Kumadhāḷ (Udagīr Circle)—Udr;—कुमधाळ (उदगीर सर्कल)	SW; 6·0	1·0; 253; 48; 161	Devani; 3·0
Kumaṭhā—Aus;—कुमठा ..	SE; 18·0	2·5; 672; 126; 357	Magarga; 4·0
Kumaṭhā Bk.—Amd;—कुमठा बु.	SE; 15·0	5·8; 2074; 215; 556	Local; ..
Kumaṭhā Kh.—Udr;—कुमठा खु.	NW; 5·0	3·5; 1603; 306; 809	Local; 2·0
Kumbhārī—Tjr;—कुंभारी ..	S; 8·0	6·6; 1324; 267; 618	Local; ..
Kumbhej—Prd;—कुंभेज ..	NW; 5·0	2·6; 471; 77; 243	Sonari; 2·0
Kumbhephaḷ—Prd;—कुंभेफळ ..	NE; 8·0	3·4; 551; 113; 252	Ida; 5·0
Kunakī—Udr;—कुनकी ..	N; 27·0	3·0; 1114; 197; 639	Jalkot; 4·0
Kunhāḷī—Umrg;—कुन्हाळी ..	NE; 8·0	1·1; 1192; 281; 565	Local; ..
Kunsāvaḷī—Tjr;—कुन्सावळी ..	SE; 34·0	11·7; 376; 70; 121	Achaler; 3·0
Lakaḍajavaḷagā—Nlg;—लकडजवळगा	N; 22·0	1·3; 342; 64; 171	Sirur Anantpal; 2·0

Railway Station; Distance		Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day		Motor Stand; Distance		Water	Institutions and other information
(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)	(9)
Latur;	36·0	Sastur;	2·0; Wed.	..	4·0	W.	Sl (pr), tl.
Ghatnandur;	14·0	Kingaon;	2·4; Wed.	Local;	..	W;rv.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; 2 tl; m; ch.
Sholapur;	46·0	Jevali;	4·0; Tue.	Dalimb;	2·0	W;p.	Sl (pr); Cs; Tukaram Bij Fr. Phg. Sud. 15; tl; m; mq; dg; dh.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	w;n.	Sl (pr).
Latur;	16·0	Ausa;	6·0; Sun.	Ausa;	6·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; dh; dp.
Sholapur;	40·0	Umarga,	3·0; Sun.	Umarga;	3·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; dh.
Sholapur;	23·0	Mangrul;	3·0; Mon.	..	5·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); tl.
Panagaon;	6·0	Local;	.. Tue.	..	3·0	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; 2 Cs (c); 3 tl; mq; ch; lib.
Dhoki;	12·0	Shiradhon;	3·0; Fri.	Bhatsirpura;	3·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; m; ch.
Sholapur;	50·0	Murum;	4·0; Sun.	Murum;	4·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; Maruti Fr. Vsk. Sud. Paurnima; Kaleshvar Mg. Vad. 30; 3 tl; 2 m; dh; ch.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	W.	..
Yedashi;	40·0	Bhum;	7·0; Thu.	Bhum;	7·0	W;w.	..
..	3·0	Udgir;	6·0; Thu.	..	6·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Barshi;	24·0	Valvad;	6·0; Mon.	Kharda;	10·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 3 tl; mq.
Udgir;	8·0	Udgir;	8·0; Thu.	Udgir;	8·0	W;n.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; mq; dg; ch.
Udgir;	6·0	Udgir;	6·0; Thu.	..	6·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Latur;	28·0	Nilanga;	6·0; Thu.	..	7·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; Maruti Fr. Ct. Vad. 1-2; tl; ch.
Udgir;	18·0	Local;	.. Wed.	..	6·0	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; tl; mq; dh; gym; ch; lib.
Her;	2·0	Udgir;	4·0; Thu.	Udgir;	4·0	W;w.	2 Sl (pr, m) ; Cs; 3 tl; gym; ch.
Sholapur;	24·0	Mangrul;	1·4; Mon.	Sangvimardi;	4·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; Gram Daivat Fr. Vsk; 5 tl; dg; gym; ch.
Kurduvadi;	19·0	Sonari;	2·0; Fri.	Parenda;	5·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; gym; ch.
Barshi;	16·0	Parenda;	8·0; Sun.	Parenda;	8·0	W.	Sl (pr); 3 tl; mq; dg; ch.
Udgir;	25·0	Jalkot;	4·0; ..	Sirur Tajband;	12·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; dp (vet).
Sholapur;	58·0	Turori;	5·0; Sat.	Mulaj;	3·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl; mq; ch.
..	..	Vagdari;	4·0; Sun.	Jalkot;	9·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (gr); tl; dg; dh.
Latur;	10·0	Sirur Anantpal;	2·0; Wed.	Gharni	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; ch.

Village Name	Direction; Travelling distance		Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists				Post Office; Distance	
(1)	(2)		(3)				(4)	
Lakhanagāṅv—Aus;—लखनगांव	NW;	6·0	2·6;	706;	125;	396	Uti Bk.;	2·0
Lākhaṇagāṅv—Klm;—लाखणगांव	NW;	14·0	5·3;	1320;	278;	665	Local;	..
Lākhī—Prd;—लाखी ..	NE;	10·0	1·2;	177;	33;	98	Arangaon;	2·0
Lāḷī Bk.—Udr;—लाळी बु. ..	N;	16·0	2·4;	678;	129;	316	Vadhona Bk.;	4·0
Lāḷī Kh.—Udr;—लाळी खु. ..	NW;	14·0	1·3;	384;	58;	224	Vadhona Bk.;	3·0
Lāmajanā—Aus;—लामजना ..	SE;	..	8·4;	2341;	400;	1166	Local;	..
Lāmboṭā—Nlg;—लांबोटा ..	N;	..	6·1;	1619;	272;	618	Local;	..
Lāñjeśvar—Bhm;—लांजेश्वर ..	NW;	25·0	3·6;	624;	125;	138	Pakhrud;	4·0
Lāñjī—Amd;—लांजी ..	W;	3·0	2·4;	469;	86;	274	..	..
Lāsarā—Klm;—लासरा ..	E;	14·0	0·9;	240;	47;	131	Shiradhon;	4·0
Lāsoṇā—Udr;—लासोणा ..	SW;	16·0	5·0;	1363;	242;	481	Local;	..
Lāsūṇā—Osm;—लासूणा ..	NE;	15·0	3·3;	766;	148;	445	Samudravani;	0·6
Lātūr Non-Municipal Area—Ltr;—लातूर ग्रामीण विभाग	..	..	5·0;	403;	90;	121	..	..
Lātūr Urban Area—Ltr; · लातूर नागरी विभाग	HQ;	..	11·3;	40913;	7951;	1443	..	..
Leṅḍegāṅv—Amd;—लेंडेगाव ..	NW;	8·0	0·8;	223;	41;	124	Mavalgaon;	2·0
Limbāḷā—Aus;—लिंबाळा ..	S;	11·0	5·3;	1037;	248;	503	Haregaon;	2·0
Limbāḷā—Nlg;—लिंबाळा ..	S;	..	2·5;	725;	134;	354	..	..
Liṅgadhāḷ—Amd;—लिंगधाळ ..	S;	9·0	1·0;	317;	59;	194	Umarga Kort;	3·0
Lodagā—Aus;—लोदगा ..	NE;	14·0	3·3;	1210;	235;	562	Local;	..
Lohagāṅv—Tjr;—लोहगांव ..	SE;	27·0	6·8;	1077;	218;	515	Local;	..
Lohārā—Prd;—लोहारा ..	S;	7·0	2·6;	354;	68;	232	Shirala ;	2·0
Lohārā—Udr;– लोहारा ..	W;	6·0	9·1;	2775;	430;	1115	Local;	..
Lohārā Bk.—Umrg;—लोहारा बु.	NW;	20·0	6·8;	3482;	696;	1119	Local;	..

Railway Station; Distance		Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day		Motor Stand; Distance		Water	Institutions and other information
(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)	(9)
Ausa Road;	8·0	Ausa;	6·0; Sun.	Ausa;	6·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; dg.
Tadvala;	20·0	Vashi;	6·0; Sun.	Vashi;	16·0	W.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; dg.
Barshi;	15·0	Javala;	4·0; Wed.	Parenda;	15·0	rv.	Sl (pr); tl.
Udgir;	16·0	Vadhona Bk.;	4·0; Wed.	Vadhona Bk.;	4·0	..	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; ch.
Udgir;	14·0	Vadhona Bk.;	3·0; Wed.	Vadhona Bk.;	3·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Latur;	20·0	Local;	.. Fri.	..	0·6	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); 4 Cs; Tukaram Bij Fr. Phg. Vad. 2; tl; dg; 3 dh; ch; lib; dp.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	W.	Sl (pr).
Yedashi;	58·0	Jategaon;	2·0; Thu.	Jategaon;	2·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Pir Urus Vsk. Vad; 2 tl; dg; ch.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Murud;	14·0	Ranjani;	2·0; Sun.	Murud;	12·0	rv.	Sl (pr); tl.
Kamalnagar;	10·0	Devani Bk.;	7·0; Thu.	Kamalnagar;	10·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Maruti Fr. Ct. Paurnima, Dattajayanti Fr. Mrg. Paurnima; 8 tl; mq; dh; ch; dp.
Palsap;	10·0	Samudravani;	0·6; Tue.	Murud;	10·0	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Maruti Fr. Ct. Paurnima; tl; m; dh; ch; lib.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	..	..
..	..	Local;	.. Thu.	..	..	..	..
..	..	Ahmadpur;	.. Mon.	..	6·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; m; mq; ch.
Latur;	22·0	Killari;	4·0; Sat.	Killari;	5·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; mq; ch; lib.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	W; rv.	Sl (pr).
Latur Road;	18·0	Ahmadpur;	.. Fri.	Telgaon;	4·0	W.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; ch.
Latur;	10·0	Chincholi (Pan);	2·0; Thu.	..	10·0	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs; 4 tl; m; mq; dg; gym; ch.
Sholapur;	35·0	Naldurg;	5·0; Sun.	Naldurg;	5·0	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs; 5 tl; m; mq; ch.
Kurduvadi;	3·4	Kurduvadi;	3·4; Thu.	Kurduvadi;	3·4	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
..	3·0	Udgir;	6·0; Thu.	..	..	W.	Sl (m); Shri Beninath Maharaj Fr. Kt. Vad. Pratipada; 4 tl; m; mq; dh; ch; dp (vet).
Sholapur;	45·0	Local;	.. Fri.	Local;	..	W.	3 Sl (pr, m, h); Cs; 7 tl; 3 m; mq; dg; dh; gym; lib; 2 dp.

Village Name (1)	Direction; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office; Distance (4)
Lohārā Kh.—Umrg;—लोहारा खु.	NW; 24·0	4·3; 675; 139; 327	Lohara Bk., 1·
Lohaṭā—Aus;—लोहटा ..	SW; 16·0	1·9; 476; 80; 231	Matola; 2·
Lohaṭā—Klm;—लोहटा ..	SE; 6·0	2·8; 826; 156; 305	Karanjakala; 1·
Loṇakhas—Bhm;—लोणखस ..	NE; 22·2	0·8; 179; 24; 70	Pargaon; 2·
Loṇī—Prd;— लोणी ..	SE; 9·0	6·4, 1479; 398; 613	Local; ..
Loṇī—Udr;—लोणी ..	NW; 4·0	6·0; 1628; 283; 738	Local; ..
Mācaraṭavāḍī—Nlg;—माचरटवाडी	E; ..	0·5; 173; 50; 95	.. ..
Māḍaj—Umrg;—माडज ..	N; 9·0	8·4; 238?; 462; 1305	Local; ..
Mādalāpūr—Udr;—मादलापूर ..	S; 2·0	2·2; 332; 84; 137	Udgir ; 3·
Madanasurī—Nlg;—मदनसुरी ..	SW; ..	5·9; 2098; 244; 1006	Local; ..
Mahādevavāḍī—Udr;—महादेव-वाडी	SW; ..	1·2; 80; 16; 48	Valandi; 2·
Mahāladārapurī—Bhm;— .. महालदारपुरी	NE; 16·0	0·6; 90; 15; 56	Vashi; 2·
Mahāḷaṅgrā—Amd;—महाळंग्रा ..	SW; 30·0	5·5; 1466; 193; 685	Ashta; 1·
Mahāliṅgī—Amd;—महालिंगी ..	SW; 20·0	7·6; 1525; 281; 696	Local; ..
Mahāliṅgī—Osm;—महालिंगी ..	E; 10·	2·7; 596; 126; 274	Bembli; 2·
Mahamadāpūr—Ltr;—महमदापूर	SE; 10·0	1·6; 678; 124; 309	Bori; 4·
Mahamadāpūr—Nlg;—महमदापूर	SE; 21·0	7·4; 776; 137; 319	.. 3·
Mahāṅḍoḷ—Udr;—महांडोळ ..	NW; 12·0	2·1; 504; 87; 287	Rohina; 4·
Mākaṇī—Amd;—माकणी ..	S; 12·0	2·9; 835; 158; 331	Chapoli; 3·
Mākaṇī—Nlg;—माकणी ..	E; 9·0	2·7; 935; 177; 462	Local; ..
Mākaṇī—Umrg;—माकणी ..	NW; 16·0	8·1; 3389; 757; 1465	Local; ..
Mākegāṅv—Amd;—माकेगांव ..	W; 27·0	3·0; 770; 136; 486	Kostgaon; 2·
Maḷagī—Umrg;—मळगी ..	SE; 8·0	4·1; 1118; 260; 611	Local; ..
Malakāpūr—Klm;—मलकापूर ..	SW; ..	2·2; 412; 67; 107	.. ..

Railway Station; Distance		Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day		Motor Stand; Distance		Water	Institutions and other information
(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)	(9)
Sholapur;	48·0	Lohara Bk.;	1·4; Fri.	Lohara Bk.,	1·4	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; ch.
Latur;	28·0	Matola;	2·0; Thu.	Ausa;	16·0	W.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; dh; ch; lib.
Dhoki;	12·0	Kalam;	6·0; Mon.	..	6·0	rv.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (mp); tl; ch.
Yedashi;	45·0	Pargaon;	2·0; Fri.	Pargaon;	2·0	W.	tl.
Shendri;	4·0	Barshi;	10·0; Sat.	Shendri;	4·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Khandoba Fr. Mrg. Sud. 6; 7 tl; mq; gym; ch.
Lohara;	1·0	Udgir;	4·0; Thu.	..	1·4	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; 2 tl.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	W.	..
Latur;	38·0	Local;	.. Tue.	..	1·0	W.	3 Sl (pr, m, h); Cs; Premnath Maharaj Fr. Kt. Vad. 4; 6 tl; m; gym; ch; lib; 2 dp.
Udgir;	2·0	Udgir;	2·0; Thu.	Udgir;	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); 3 tl; ch.
..	..	Local;	.. Fri.	..	..	W.	Sl (m).
Udgir;	17·0	Devani Bk.;	7·0; Wed.	Devani Bk.;	7·0	W.	..
Yedashi;	30·0	Vashi;	2·0; Sun.	Vashi;	2·0	W.	tl.
Latur Road;	10·0	Sugaon;	1·4; Wed.	..	0·4	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; 6 tl; m; mq; 2 dg; lib.
Janval;	4·0	Kadpur;	5·0; Fri.	Kingaon;	8·0	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); Mahadev Fr. Ct. Sud. 12; 3 tl; gym, ch; 2 dp (vet).
..	..	Bembli;	2·0; Mon.	..	..	W.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Latur;	9·0	Latur;	9·0; Thu.	..	..	W.	Sl (pr); tl; m.
Latur;	45·0	Kasarsirsi;	11·0; Wed.	..	10·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; m; dg; ch.
Her;	4·0	Udgir;	12·0; Thu.	Handarguli;	6·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl.
Latur Road;	12·0	Chapoli;	4·0; Wed.	Chapoli	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Latur;	47·0	Nilanga;	9·0; Thu.	..	1·0	W;n.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; m; ch.
Latur;	25·0	Local;	.. Tue.	Dalimb;	11·0	rv.	3 Sl (pr, m, h); 2 Cs (c, mis); Siddheshvar Fr. Mrg. Sud. 15; 8 tl; m; 2 ch.
Pangaon;	4·0	Pangaon;	4·0; Sat.	Kingaon;	6·0	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs (c); tl; gym.
Sholapur;	..	Turori;	4·0; Sat.	Turori;	4·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; dg; ch.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	W.	Sl (pr).

Village Name	Direction; Travelling distance		Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists	Post Office; Distance	
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	
Malakāpūr—Prd;— मलकापूर ..	N;	14·0	3·7; 520; 110; 263	Anala;	..
Malakāpūr—Udr;—मलकापूर ..	W;	2·0	1·8; 388; 59; 199	Udgir;	2·0
Māḷakarañjā—Klm;—माळकरंजा	SE;	14·0	4·3; 1010; 197; 556	Local;	..
Mālakoṅḍajī—Aus;—मालकोंडजी	SW;	10·0	3·9; 1015; 223; 500	Matola;	5·0
Malaraḍavāḍī—Nlg;—मलरडवाडी	N;	..	0·5; 108; 23; 58	..	..
Maḷavaṭī—Ltr;—मळवटी ..	NE;	3·0	1·9; 606; 107; 260	Latur;	3·0
Mālegāṅv—Umrg;— मालेगांव ..	NW;	27·0	2·9; 453; 93; 286	Jevali;	3·0
Māḷegāṅv Jevarī—Nlg;—माळेगांव जेवरी	W;	..	6·0; 502; 84; 319	Local;	..
Mālegāṅv Kalyāṇī—Nlg;—मालेगांव कल्याणी	SE;	..	2·3; 1609; 310; 715	..	..
Māḷegāṅv Kh.—Amd;—माळेगांव खु.	E;	3·0	1·4; 452; 82; 278	Ahmadpur;	3·0
Māḷevāḍī—Bhm;—माळेवाडी ..	NW;	26·0	1·9; 417; 75; 208	Pakhrud;	2·0
Māḷevāḍī—Udr;—माळेवाडी ..	S;	3·0	1·4; 472; 74; 226	Udgir;	3·0
Māḷ Hipparagā—Udr;—माळ हिप्परगा	NE;	20·0	7·6; 1382; 254; 729	Jalkot;	2 0
Mallāpūr—Udr;—मल्लापूर ..	E;	4·0	1·7; 221; 36; 112	Udgir;	4·0
Mālumbrā—Aus;—मालुंब्रा ..	SW;	7·0	2·4; 324; 58; 148	Tungi Bk.;	1·0
Māḷumrā—Tjr;—माळुंम्रा ..	SW;	7·0	5·8; 933; 185; 480	Local;	..
Mamadāpūr—Udr;—ममदापूर	SW;	10·0	1·2; 73; 15; 42	Valandi;	6·0
Māṇakeśvar—Prd;—माणकेश्वर ..	NE;	15·0	11·2; 3073; 686; 1335	Local;	..
Mānakheḍ—Amd;—मानखेड ..	W;	10·0	1·7; 456; 86; 185	Kingaon;	4·0
Māṇakī—Udr;—माणकी ..	SW;	7·0	1·3; 231; 45; 134	Honali;	1·4
Manāthapūr—Nlg;—मनाथपूर ..	N;	2·0	1·5; 385; 58; 165	Nilanga;	2·0
Māṅḍaṇī—Amd;—मांडणी ..	SE;	5·0	2·8; 843; 168; 357	Valsangi;	2·0
Māṅḍavā—Klm;—मांडवा ..	SW;	10·0	6·7; 1783; 341; 721	Local;	..
Māṅḍurakī—Amd;—मांडुरकी ..	S;	26·0	2·0; 265; 45; 156	..	..
Māne Javaḷagā—Nlg;—माने जवळगा	..	..	3·1; 912; 149; 357	..	..
Māṅgadarī—Amd;—मांगदरी ..	NE;	12·0	1·7; 193; 43; 128	Hadolti;	7·0
Maṅgaruḷ—Aus;—मंगरुळ ..	S;	..	2·1; 1544; 270; 856	Local;	..

Railway Station; Distance (5)	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day (6)	Motor Stand; Distance (7)	Water (8)	Institutions and other information (9)
Kurduvadi; 30·0	Walvad; 5·0; Mon.	Parenda; 14·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (gr); 2 tl; mq.
Udgir; 2·0	Udgir; 2·0; Thu.	Udgir; 2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Dhoki; 4·0	Dhoki; 3·0; Tue.	.. 0·1	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; dg; ch.
Latur; 22·0	Matola; 5·0; Thu.	.. ..	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; mq; ch.
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	W.	..
Latur; 3·0	Latur; 3·0; Sat.	.. 3·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Mahadev Fr. Ct. Vad. 8; 3 tl; m; dh; ch.
Sholapur; 42·0	Jevali; 3·0; Tue.	Jevali; 3·0	W.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; dg; gym; ch.
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr).
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	w.	..
Chakur; 22·0	Ahmadpur; 5·0; Mon.	.. ..	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; 2 m; dh; ch.
Yedashi; 49·0	Ita; 4·0; Sat.	.. 8·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Udgir; 3·0	Udgir; 3·0; Thu.	.. 1·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 3 tl; m; ch.
Udgir; 17·0	Jalkot; 2·0; Mon.	.. 12·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; 2 tl; m.
Udgir; 4·0	Udgir; 4·0; Thu.	Udgir; 5·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Latur; 19·0	Ausa; 7·0, Sun.	Ausa; 7·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Sholapur; 18·0	Tuljapur; 7·0; Tue.	.. ..	W;w.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs; tl; gym; ch; lib; dp (vet).
Her; 9·0	Udgir; 9·0; Thu.	Udgir; 9·0	W.	tl; dh.
Barshi; 10·0	Local; .. Tue.	Bhum; 8·0	W;w.	2 Sl (pr, m); pyt; Cs; Urus Kt; 5 tl; m; 4 mq; dg; 3 dh; 2 gym; ch; lib; dp (vet).
Ghatnandur; 16·0	Kingaon; 4·0; Wed.	.. 1·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); 2 tl; ch.
Udgir; 7·0	Udgir; 7·0; Thu.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl.
Latur; 22·0	Nilanga; 2·0; Thu.	Nilanga; 2·0	w.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Latur Road; 12·0	Ahmadpur; .. Mon.	Shirur Tajband; 2·0	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs; 2 tl; m; mq; dh; ch.
Yedashi; 20·0	Terkheda; 5·0; Sat.	Massa; 3·0	W;w.	2 Sl (pr, m); pyt; Cs (c); 5 tl; mq; dg; ch.
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	..	..
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	rv.	Sl (pr).
Chakur; 25·0	Ahmadpur; 9·0; Mon.	Sangavi; 4·0	W.	tl; dg.
Latur; 29·0	Killari; 2·0; Sat.	Killari Pati; 5·0	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs; Mahashivratra Fr. Mg. Amavasya; 2 tl; m; ch; lib.

Village Name (1)	Direction; Travelling distance (2)		Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office; Distance (4)	
Mangarul—Klm;—मंगरुळ ..	SE;	7·0	10·3; 2352; 417; 926	Local;	..
Mangarul—Tjr;—मंगरुळ ..	S;	7·0	10·7; 3465; 691; 1590	Local;	..
Mangarul—Udr;—मंगरुळ ..	N;	..	2·6; 912; 165; 490	Vadhona Bk.;	8·0
Mānjarī—Ltr;—मांजरी ..	NW;	10·0	2·1; 880; 165; 479	Gategaon;	2·0
Mānjarī—Udr;—मांजरी ..	NE;	8·0	1·5; 451; 68; 230	Avalkonda;	3·0
Marasāngavī—Udr;—मरसांगवी	NE;	..	3·9; 585; 87; 311	Atanur;	2·0
Marasivanī—Amd;—मरसिवनी ..	NE;	1·1	2·2; 242; 61; 165	Ahmadpur;	1·1
Mārḍī—Umrg;—मार्डी .	NW;	28·0	4·5; 929; 186; 442	Lohara Bk.;	3·0
Masalā—Ltr;—मसला ..	NW,	20·0	1·8; 708; 133; 312	Vagholi;	1·4
Masalā Kh.—Tjr;—मसला खु. ..	SW;	5·3	8·4; 1899; 381; 1003	Local;	..
Masalagā—Nlg;—मसलगा ..	N;	..	2·2; 1125; 215; 523	Local;	..
Masalagā Bk.—Aus;—मसलगा बु.	SW,	16·0	1·2; 171; 31; 109	Matola;	2·0
Masalagā Kh.—Aus;—मसलगा खु.	SW;	7·0	1·4; 254; 42; 125	Tungi Bk.;	1·0
Masobācīvāḍī—Klm;—मसोबाचीवाडी	SW;	20·0	3·9; 494; 90; 270	Kadaknath-vadi;	2·0
Masobācīvāḍī—Nlg;—मसोबाचीवाडी	E;	..	0·5; 165; 23; 75	..	..
Massā—Klm,—मस्सा ..	SW,	8·0	9·4; 2111; 476; 1095	Local;	..
Māsurḍī—Aus;—मासुर्डी ..	SW;	10·0	4·1; 1008; 184; 600	Taka;	1·0
Māṭephaḷ—Ltr;—माटेफळ ..	NW;	24·0	4·7; 1005; 181; 525	Naigaon;	3·0
Mātoḷā—Aus;—मातोळा ..	SW;	14·0	8·7; 2993; 570; 1270	Local;	..
Mātoḷā Kh.—Umrg;—मातोळा खु.	N;	14·0	0·8; 312; 65; 170	Narangvadi;	2·0
Māvalagānv—Amd;—मावलगांव	W;	7·0	1·2; 643; 113; 232	Local;	..
Meḍasingā—Osm;—मेडसिंगा ..	E;	6·0	4·6; 976; 194; 522	Local;	..

Railway Station; Distance (5)	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day (6)	Motor Stand; Distance (7)	Water (8)	Institutions and other information (9)
Kalam; 8·0	Kalam; 7·0; Mon.	.. 1·4	W.	Sl (pr); 2 Cs; 3 tl; 2 m; mq; dg; dh; gym; 2 ch; lib; dp.
Sholapur; 25·0	Local; .. Mon.	.. 4·0	W;w.	3 Sl (pr, m, h); Cs (c); Kancheshvar Fr. Mg. Mahashivratra Fr. Mg; 7 tl; 3 mq; dg; 2 gym; 2 dp (1 vet).
Udgir; 23·0	Vadhona Bk.; 8·0; Wed.	Vadhona Bk.; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; mq.
Ausa Road; 6·0	Chincholi Ballalnath; 3·0; Sun.	.. 5·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Devi Fr. An. Sud. Paurnima and Ct. Sud. Paurnima; 2 tl; ch; Cch.
Udgir; 8·0	Nalgir; 3·0; Tue.	Udgir; 8·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; ch.
Udgir; 20·0	Jalkot; .. Mon.	. ..	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; mq.
Latur Road; 20·0	Ahmadpur; 1·1; Mon.	Ahmadpur; 1·1	W.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Sholapur; 44·0	Lohara Bk.; 3·0; Fri.	Lohara Bk.; 3·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Jiwa Saheb Urus. Mrg; tl; dg; ch.
Murud Bk.; 10·0	Murud Bk.; 8·0; Wed.	Murud Bk.; 8·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); 2 tl.
Sholapur; 24·0	Tuljapur; 5·0; Tue.	Sangavimardi; 3·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Jotiba Fr. Ct. Paurnima; 3 tl; m; mq. dp (vet).
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr).
Latur; 28·0	Matola; 2·0; Thu.	Ausa; 16·0	rv.	tl; m; dh; ch.
Latur; 19·0	Ausa; 7·0; Sun.	Ausa; 7·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Yedashi; 14·0	Terkheda; 4·0; Sat.	Yermala; 4·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	W.	..
Yedashi; 16·0	Dahiphal; 5·0; Thu.	Local; ..	W;w; n.	Sl (m); Cs; Khandeshvari Mahadev Fr. Ct. Sud. 11; 7 tl; m; mq.
Nivali; 16·0	Ujani; 3·0; Wed.	Ausa; 10·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; ch.
Murud Bk.; 6·0	Murud Bk.; 5·0; Wed.	.. 4·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); tl; ch.
Latur; 26·0	Local; .. Thu.	Ausa; 14·0	W.	3 Sl (pr, m, h); Cs; Khandoba Fr. Amavasya; 3 tl; m; 2 dh; ch; lib; 2 dp.
Latur; 36·0	Pet Sangavi; 4·0; Fri.	Kavatha; 1·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
.. ..	Ahmadpur; 7·0; Mon.	.. 3·0	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs; tl; dg; dh; ch.
Yedashi; 15·0	Osmanabad; 5·0; Sun.	Osmanabad; 5·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 3 tl; ch.

Village Name (1)	Direction; Travelling distance (2)		Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists (3)				Post Office; Distance (4)	
Meṇḍhā—Osm;—मेंढा ..	NE;	18·0	3·8;	1009;	176;	934	Samudravani;	2·0
Methī—Amd;—मेथी ..	S;	8·0	1·4;	491;	85;	283	Umarga Kort;	2·0
Mevāpūr—Udr;—मेवापूर ..	NE;	20·0	2·5;	331;	63;	174	Atnur;	2·0
Miraganahaḷḷī—Nlg;—मिरगनहळ्ळी.	SE;	..	6·7;	1087;	191;	419	..	..
Mogaragā—Aus;—मोगरगा ..	SE;	13·0	5·7;	1307;	250;	736	Local;	..
Moghā—Amd;—मोघा ..	E;	7·0	3·2;	417;	87;	182	Ahmadpur;	6·0
Moghā—Udr;—मोघा ..	SE;	1·4	4·7;	1121;	195;	603	Local;	..
Moghā Bk.—Umrg;—मोघा बु.	NW;	28·0	2·5;	461;	99;	302	Lohara Bk.;	3·0
Moghā Kh.—Umrg;—मोघा खु.	NW;	28·0	0·8;	418;	103;	266	Lohara Bk.;	3·0
Mohā—Klm;—मोहा ..	S;	8·0	13·2;	3302;	592;	1246	Local;	..
Mohadaḷ—Amd;—मोहदळ ..	SW;	28·0	1·3;	227;	38;	112	Ashta;	1·0
Mohagāṅv (Khānāpūr)—Amd; मोहगांव (खानापूर)	W;	17·0	1·0;	467;	82;	219	Kingaon;	2·0
Mohagāṅv (Talaṇī)—Amd;—मोहगांव (तळणी)	SW;	36·0	1·8;	502;	98;	228	Talni;	1·0
Mohanāḷ—Amd;—मोहनाळ	SW;	22·0	2·0;	800;	156;	322	Local;	..
Mohataravāḍī-Osm;-मोहतरवाडी	NE;	14·0	3·4;	678;	130;	358	Ter;	2·0
Moḷavaṇ—Amd;—मोळवण ..	NW;	22·0	1·1;	475;	80;	142	Kingaon;	2·0
Monegopāḷ—Umrg;—मोनेगोपाळ	SE;	6·0	0·7;	297;	71;	116	Diggi;	2·0
Morḍā—Tjr;—मोर्डा .	NE;	6·0	3·1;	514;	95;	323	Dharur;	3·0
Morṭā—Tjr;—मोर्टा ..	SE;	20·0	8·8;	1089;	211;	563	Local;	..
Mubārakapūr—Nlg;—मुबारकपूर	N;	..	1·9;	132;	24;	67	..	..
Mudagaḍ Ekojī—Nlg;—मुदगड एकोजी.	SW;	10·0	4·9;	1317;	240;	601	Killari;	2·0
Mudagaḍ Rāmaliṅg—Nlg;—मुदगड रामलींग.	SW;	..	8·0;	2153;	391;	1103	Local;	..
Mugāṅv—Nlg;—मुगांव ..	N;	12·0	1·4;	892;	145;	400	Nitur;	4·0
Mugāṅv—Prd;—मुगांव ..	NW;	10·0	4·6;	548;	107;	294	Sonari;	2·0

Railway Station; Distance (5)	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day (6)	Motor Stand; Distance (7)	Water (8)	Institutions and other information (9)
Palsap; 10·0	Samudravani, 2·0; Tue.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); 3 tl; m; dg; ch.
Latur Road; 15·0	Ahmadpur; 8·0; Fri.	.. 2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; ch.
Udgir; 20·0	Nalgir; .. Tue.	.. ..	n.	Sl (pr).
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr).
Latur; 25·0	Lamajna; 3·0; Thu.	.. 2·0	W.	Sl (pr); 2 Cs; 2 tl; dh; ch; dp (vet).
Latur Road; 20·0	Ahmadpur; 6·0; Mon.	Ahmadpur; 6·0	rv.	2 Sl (pr, m); 3 Cs (c, mp, fmg); tl; m; ch.
Belshakarga; 2·0	Belshakarga; 2·0; ..	Stage; 0·½	W;w.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (mp); 2 tl; mq; 2 dg; lib; dp (vet).
Sholapur; 35·0	Lohara Bk.; 3·0; Fri.	Lohara Bk.; 3·0	W.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; dg; dh; ch.
Sholapur; 35·0	Lohara Bk.; 3·0; Fri.	Lohara Bk.; 3·0	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. 3; tl; dg; dh; ch.
Kalam; 7·0	Local; .. Sun.	Andora; 4·0	W;w.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs (mp); Ramnavami Fr. Ct. Sud. 9; 4 tl; mq; dg; gym; ch; lib.
Latur Road; 4·0	Nalegaon; 4·0; Sun.	.. 1·0	W;n.	Sl (pr); tl.
Pingaon; 9·0	Kingaon; 2·0; Wed.	Kingaon; 2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; ch.
Kadpur; 4·0	Kadpur; 5·0; Fri.	Renapur; 6·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Ramanavami Fr. Ct. Sud. 9; 3 tl; m; dg; ch.
Vadval; 0·6	Chakur; 3·0; Fri.	Stage; 0·6	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; tl; dh; ch.
Ter; 1·4	Ter; 2·0; Mon.	Dhorala; 5·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Ghatnandur; 12·0	Kingaon; 3·0; Wed.	Kingaon; 3·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; m; dh.
Gulbarga; 15·0	Diggi; 2·0; Wed.	.. 5·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; ch.
Sholapur; 50·0	Tuljapur; 6·0; Tue.	Tuljapur; 6·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Sholapur; 30·0	Naldurg; 3·0; Sun.	Naldurg; 3·0	W;w. n	2 Sl (pr); 2 Cs (c); 5 tl; m; dh; ch.
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	W.	..
Latur; 33·0	Killari; 2·0; Sun.	.. 1·0	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs; tl; dh.
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	..	..
Latur; 14·0	Nitur; 4·0; Mon.	.. 0·6	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl; m; mq; dg; lib.
Barahi; 26·0	Sonari; 2·0; Fri.	Parenda; 10·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; dg; ch.

Village Name (1)	Direction; Travelling distance (2)		Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office; Distance (4)	
Mulaj—Umrg;—मुळज ..	E;	5·0	11·2; 3131; 599; 1458	Local;	..
Mulakī—Amd;—मुळकी ..	SW;	9·0	1·7; 443; 85; 230	Umargakort,	2·0
Mulevāḍī—Osm;—मुळेवाडी ..	NE;	9·0	2·7; 364; 60; 192	Tugaon;	2·0
Muṅgaḷevāḍī—Aus;—मुंगळेवाडी	SE;	9·4	0·6; 167; 35; 106	Javli;	1·4
Muraḷī—Umrg;—मुरळी ..	SW;	10·0	1·8; 382; 77; 191	Murum;	5·0
Murambī—Amd;—मुरंबी ..	SW;	36·0	1·8; 514; 90; 203	Sugaon;	2·0
Murśadapūr—Umrg;—मुर्शदपूर ..	NW;	12·0	3·1; 508; 92; 262	Tavashigad;	3·0
Muruḍ Akolā—Ltr;—मुरुड अकोला ..	W;	12·0	5·5; 1051; 223; 482	Gategaon;	3·0
Muruḍ Bk.,—Ltr;—मुरुड बु. ..	W;	23·3	11·6; 4450; 827; 1152	Local;	..
Murum Urban Area—Umrg;—मुरुम नागरी विभाग	SW;	20·0	20·95; 10029; 1894; 3147	Local;	..
Musirābād—Ltr;—मुसिराबाद ..	SE;	12·0	1·7; 924; 164; 194	Bori;	2·0
Mutalagāṅv—Udr;—मुतलगाव	NE;	10·0	0·6; 125; 22; 78	Nalgir;	..
Nadīhattaragā—Nlg;—नदीहत्तरगा ..	SW;	12·0	3·2 1078; 177; 369	Killari;	2·0
Nadīvāḍī—Nlg;—नदीवाडी ..	NE;	15·0	1·6; 327; 53; 159	Ambulga Bk.;	3·0
Nāgadaravāḍī—Amd;—नागदरवाडी	SE;	2·0	0·9; 266; 40; 127	Takalgaon;	2·0
Nāgajharī—Amd.—नागझरी ..	N;	10·0	1·5; 406; 75; 194	Gangahip-paraga;	2·0
Nāgajharī—Ltr;—नागझरी ..	NW;	5·0	1·3; 452; 81; 220	Jevali;	0·6
Nāgalīgāṅv—Udr;—नागलगांव ..	NE;	8·0	8·3; 1788; 301; 482	Local;	..
Nāgarāḷ—Udr;—नागराळ ..	SE;	8·0	2·3; 628; 107; 284	Devani Bk.;	4·0
Nāgarāḷ Guñjoṭī—Umrg;—नागराळ गुंजोटी	S;	5·0	1·2; 458; 110; 236	Gunjoti;	3·0

Railway Station; Distance		Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day		Motor Stand; Distance		Water	Institutions and other information
(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)	(9)
..	..	Turori;	2·0; Sat.	Stage;	..	W;w; n.	Sl (m);3 Cs (c,2 mis);Jatashankar Samarth Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 3 tl; 2 m; gym; ch, lib.
atur Road;	6·0	Chapoli;	2·0; Wed.	Chapoli;	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; ch; lib.
hoki;	2·4	Ter;	2·0; Mon.	Khed;	5·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
atur;	21·0	Ausa;	9·0; Sun.	..	3·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
iolapur;	50·0	Murum;	6·0; Sun.	Murum;	5·0	rv.	Sl (pr); 3 tl; mq; dg; ch.
atur;	9·0	Sugaon;	2·0; Wed.	Mahalangra Pati;	4·0	n.	Sl (pr); t ; dh; ch.
iolapur;	52·0	Sastur;	2·0; Wed.	Dalimb;	14·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl; m; mq; dh; gym; ch.
isa Road;	1·0	Chincholi Ballalnath;	.. Sun.	Local;	..	W;w.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs; Amba Devi Fr. Vijayadashmi; 3 tl; dh; gym; ch; lib.
ical;	1·5	Local;	.. Mon. Tue. Wed.	Local;	..	W.	5 Sl (2 pr, 2 m, h) tr-clg; pyt; 2 Cs; 4 tl; 2 mq; dg; 3 dh; ch; lib; 6 dp.
olapur;	46·0	Local;	.. Sun.	Local;	..	W;w.	5 Sl (3 pr, m, h); Cs; Maruti Fr. Ct. Paurnima, Vithoba Fr. Kt. Vad. 30; 4 tl; 2 mq; 2 dg; 2 dh; gym; ch; lib; dp.
tur,	12·0	Latur;	12·0; Sat.	Mahamdapur;	1·0	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs; Hanuman Jayanti Ct. Paurnima; 2 tl; dg; dh; gym; ch.
gir;	10·0	Nalgir;	3·0; Tue.	Udgir;	10·0	W.	tl; ch.
ur;	32·0	Killari;	2·0; Sun.	..	1·0	w; rv.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs; dh; ch; lib.
ur;	40·0	Ambulga Bk.;	3·0; Sat.	Shirur;	3·0	W.	Sl (pr); 4 tl; m; ch.
ur Road;	12·0	Hali Kh.;	2·0; Sat.	Hali Kh.;	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
igakhed;	14·0	Ahmadpur;	10·0; Mon.	..	4·3	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl.
angul Bk.;	6·0	Latur;	6·0; Sat.	..	5·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
gir;	9·0	Udgir;	9·0; Thu.	Local;	..	W;w.	Sl (m); Cs (mp); Vitthal Rakhumai Fr. Mg; 2 tl; m; dh; gym; ch.
gir;	8·0	Udgir;	8·0; Thu.	Udgir;	8·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; ch; lib.
lapur;	60·0	Gunjoti;	3·0; Thu.	Umarga;	5·0	rv.	Sl (pr); pyt; tl.

Village Name (1)	Direction; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office; Distance (4)
Nāgarāḷ Lohārā—Umrg;—नागराळ लोहारा	NW; 27·0	1·9; 461; 82; 195	Lohara Bk.; 2·0
Nāgarasogā—Aus;—नागरसोगा ..	S; 5·0	9·4; 2086; 382; 936	Local; ..
Nāgaṭhāṇā—Amd;—नागठाणा ..	SW; 15·0	2·2; 273; 55; 146	Savargaon Rokada; 2·0
Nāgatīrthavāḍī—Udr;—नागतीर्थवाडी	SW; 11·0	1·0; 195; 36; 129	Valandi; 3·0
Nāgulagāṅv—Klm;—नागुलगांव ..	SE; 11·0	1·4; 427; 83; 161	Shiradhon; 2·9
Nāgūr—Umrg;—नागूर ..	NW; 28·4	3·7; 1124; 275; 529	Local; ..
Nāholī—Aus;—नाहोली ..	NW; 9·0	1·0; 50; 10; 34	Bhada; 2·0
Naḷadurg Urban Area II—Tjr;-नळदुर्ग नागरी विभाग २	SE; 20·0	13·4; 4806; 938; 1029	Local; ..
Nāḷagāṅv—Prd;—नाळगांव ..	SE; ..	3·5; 806; 138; 409	Shirala; 3·0
Naḷagir—Udr;—नळगीर ..	NE; 8·0	8·9; 3257; 608; 1437	Local; ..
Naḷegāṅv—Amd;—नळेगांव ..	S; 30·0	17·4; 5215; 678; 2024	.. ..
Naḷīvaḍagānv—Bhm;—नळीवडगाव	NW; 16·0	2·5; 418; 80; 221	Pathrud; 6·0
Naṇand—Aus;—नणंद ..	SE; 20·0	7·6; 1885; 349; 934	Local; ..
Nāndagāṅv—Amd;—नांदगांव ..	SW; 31·0	2·9; 601; 115; 257	Shivankhed Bk.; 2·0
Nāndagāṅv—Bhm;—नांदगांव ..	E; 9·0	1·4; 588; 101; 329	Terkheda; 3·0
Nāndagāṅv—Ltr;—नांदगांव ..	N; 6·0	3·9; 1337; 232; 606	Local; ..
Nāndagāṅv—Tjr;—नांदगांव ..	SE; 36·0	8·4; 2304; 457; 1124	Local; ..
Nāndurā Bk.—Amd;—नांदुरा बु.	S; 3·4	3·3; 636; 125; 353	Ahmadpur; 3·4
Nāndurā Kh.—Amd;—नांदुरा खु.	SW; 3·0	1·2; 296; 58; 139	Ahmadpur; 3·0
Nāndurgā—Aus;—नांदुर्गा ..	SW; ..	7·3. 1535; 301; 865	Local; ..
Nāndurgā—Osm;—नांदुर्गा ..	SE; 14·0	3·3; 943; 167; 579	Kanegaon; 4·0

Railway Station; Distance (5)	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day (6)	Motor Stand; Distance (7)	Water (8)	Institutions and other information (9)
Sholapur; 45·0	Lohara Bk.; 2·0; Fri.	Lohara Bk.; 2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Latur; 17·0	Ausa; 5·0; Sun.	.. 2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl; m; ch; 2 lib; 2 dp.
Vadval; 6·0	Ahmadpur; 6·0; Mon.	Hipperga Kajal; 5·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl.
Udgir; 11·0	.. .. ..	Udgir; 11·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Palsap; 7·0	Shiradhon; 2·0; Fri.	.. 6·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Sholapur; 52·0	Makni; 2·0; Mon.	Lohara Bk.; 5·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; ch.
Ausa Road; 4·0	Borgaon; 0·4; Thu.	Ausa Road; 9·0	W.	Sl (pr).
Sholapur; 25·0	Local; .. Sun.	Local; ..	W;n.	6 Sl (2 pr, 2 m, 2 h); 9 Cs; Khandoba Fr. Pus. 6; 5 tl; 4 mq; 2 dg; dh; 2 gym; ch; lib; 2 dp.
Maisagaon; 2·0	Kurduvadi; 9·0; Thu.	Ridhora; 1·4	rv.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); 2 tl; dg; gym; ch.
Nalgir; 7·0	Local; .. Tue.	Udgir; ..	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs (c); Shivaratra Fr. Mg. Vad. 1; 5 tl; m; mq; dg; dh; ch; 2 dp (1 vet).
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	..	.. .. ..
Barshi; 40·0	Kharda; 4·0; Tue.	Bhum; 16·0	W;n.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); 4 tl; ch.
Latur; 31·0	Nilanga; 3·0; Thu.	.. 3·0	W.	Sl (pr); 2 Cs; Ganesh Utsav Bdp. Vad. 4; 5 tl; m; mq. 2 dg; dh; gym; ch.
Janval; 4·0	Janval; 4·0; Thu.	Stage; 2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Yedashi; 15·0	Terkheda; 3·0; Sat.	Terkheda; 3·0	rv.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Latur; 6·0	Latur; 6·0; Sat.	Latur; 6·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; dg.
Sholapur; 46·0	Local; .. Thu.	Jalkot; 5·0	W;w.	2 Sl (pr, m); 2 Cs (c, mis); Basveshvar Jayanti Fr. Vak. Sud. 3, 5 tl; m; dg; ch.
Latur Road; 12·0	Ahmadpur; 3·4; Mon.	Ahmadpur; 3·4	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs. tl; m; mq; 2 dg.
Latur Road; 13·0	Ahmadpur; 3·0; Mon.	Hipperga Kajal; 2·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; mq; dg.
Latur; 27·0	Sastur; 3·0; Wed.	Killari; 6·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Mahadev Fr. Phg. Vad. 12; tl; ch.
Murud; 25·0	Ujani; 2·0; Wed.	Bavi (Osmanabad); 11·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.

Village Name (1)	Direction; (2)	Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.); (3)	Pop.; (3)	Households; (3)	Agriculturists (3)	Post Office; (4)	Distance (4)
Nānduri—Tjr;—नांदुरी ..	SE;	10·0	4·8;	894;	168;	421	Local;	..
Nārangavāḍī—Umrg;—नारंगवाडी	N;	12·4	6·3;	1486;	294;	719	Local;	..
Nṛsinhavāḍī—Osm;—नृसिंहवाडी	..	..	1·4;	4;	1;	3	..	..
Naḷī—Pro;—नळी ..	N;	28·0	0·9;	246;	46;	141	Antaravali;	2·0
Navalagānv—Bhm;—नवलगाव ..	SW;	4·0	0·9;	130;	24;	77	Bhum;	4·0
Nāvandī—Udr;—नावंदी ..	N;	7·0	4·9;	1052;	263;	524	Nalgir;	2·0
Nāyagānv—Amd;—नायगांव ..	S;	18·0	8·3;	1513;	250;	852	Local;	..
Nāyagānv—Klm;—नायगांव ..	SE;	18·0	6·5;	1840;	377;	909	Local;	..
Nekanāḷ—Udr;—नेकनाळ ..	SW;	10·0	1·9;	500;	86;	271	Devani Bk.;	3·0
Nelavāḍā—Nlg;—नेलवाडा ..	S;	..	5·3;	1666;	282;	821	..	..
Netragānv—Udr;—नेत्रगांव ..	SW;	5·0	2·3;	592;	109;	282	Udgir;	5·0
Nideban—Udr;—निडेबन ..	SE;	2·0	3·9;	439;	86;	150	Udgir;	2·0
Niḷakanṭh—Ltr;—निळकंठ ..	NW;	21·0	0·8;	192;	33;	79	Vagholi;	2·4
Nilakanṭhavāḍī—Nlg;—निलकंठ-वाडी.	S;	..	0·8;	79;	14;	32	..	..
Nilangā Rural Area—Nlg;—निलंगा ग्रामीण विभाग	..	..	Included in Urban Area I.					
Nilangā Urban Area I—Nlg;—निलगा नागरी विभाग १	HQ.	..	8·7;	8918;	1589;	1848	Local;	..
Niḷegānv—Tjr;—निळेगांव ..	SE;	30·0	10·6;	1448;	275;	678	Local;	..
Nimagānv—Udr;—निमगांव ..	NE;	..	1·9;	254;	43;	163	Shirul;	4·0
Nipāṇī—Bhm;—निपाणी ..	NW;	29·0	4·0;	709;	150;	324	Pakhrud;	3·0
Nipāṇī—Klm;—निपाणी ..	SE;	16·0	3·3;	827;	132;	269	Local;	..
Nithaḷī—Osm;—निथळी ..	NE;	22·0	6·5;	1479;	264;	793	Local;	..
Niṭūr—Nlg;—निटूर ..	N;	10·0	7·7;	2672;	518;	1215	Local;	..
Nivaḷī—Ltr;—निवळी ..	W;	20·0	8·8;	1929;	323;	1020	Local;	..

ailway Station; Distance		Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day		Motor Stand; Distance		Water	Institutions and other information
(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)	(9)
..	..	Mangrul;	3·0; Mon.	Tirthpati;	7·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Khandoba Fr. Mrg. Sud. 6; tl; dh; ch.
itur;	36·0	Pet-Sangavi;	2·0; Fri.	..	0·4	W.	3 Sl (pr, m, h); Cs; 2 tl; 2 m; dg; dh; ch.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	w.	..
irshi;	26·0	Kharda;	3·0; ..	Kharda;	3·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
irshi;	16·0	Bhum;	4·0; Thu.	Bhum;	4·0	W;rv.	pyt.
dgir;	7·0	Udgir;	7·0; Thu.	Udgir;	7·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch; lib.
itur Road	4·0	Chapoli;	3·0; Wed.	..	3·0	W;rv.	2 Sl (pr); 2 Cs (c); 4 tl; m; mq; gym; ch; lib.
urud;	3·0	Murud;	3·0; Wed.	Murud;	3·0	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; 2 tl; m; dg; dh; ch; lib; 3 ch.
dgir;	10·0	Udgir;	10·0; Thu.	Vilegaon;	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; m; dh; ch; lib.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	..	..
dgir;	5·0	Udgir;	5·0; Thu.	Udgir;	5·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); 4 tl; m; ch; dp (vet).
dgir;	2·0	Udgir;	2·0; Thu.	Udgir;	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (gr); 2 tl; m; ch.
urud;	11·0	Ranjani;	4·0; Sun.	Murud Bk.;	9·0	rv.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; dg.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	w.	..
..	..	Local;	.. Thu.	Local;	..	w.	Sl (h); tl; dp.
iolapur;	20·0	Naldurg;	10·0; Sun.	Itkal;	6·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Mahadev Fr. Vsk; 3 tl; m; mq; dg; gym; ch; dp.
dgir;	15·0	Udgir;	15·0; Thu.	Nimgaon Pati;	1·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
edashi;	54·0	Jategaon;	2·0; Thu.	Jategaon;	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. Paurnima; 2 tl; m; dg.
urud;	5·0	Shiradhon;	3·0; Fri.	Murud;	5·0	W.	3 Sl (pr, m, h); Cs; tl.
ilsap;	9·0	Murud;	9·0; Mon. to Wed.	Murud;	10·0	W.	Cs; Vijayadashmi An. Paurnima, Hanuman Jayanti Ct; 2 tl; ch.
itur;	16·0	Local;	.. Mon.	Local;	..	W.	2 Sl (pr, h); 2 Cs (c); 18 tl; 4 m; mq; 4 dg; dh; ch; dp.
ocal;	..	Murud Bk.;	6·0; Wed.	..	3·0	W;w.	2 Sl (pr, m); pyt; Cs; Maruti Fr.Ct. Sud Paurnima; 2 tl; dg; gym; ch; lib.

Village Name (1)	Direction; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office; Distance (4)
Pācapimpaḷā—Prd;—पाचपिंपळा	NE; 7·0	4·4; 862; 185; 414	Parenda; 7·0
Pāḍoḷī—Bhm;—पाडोळी	NW; 6·0	3·0; 314; 62; 164	Ulup; 3·0
Pāḍoḷī—Klm;—पाडोळी	SE; 14·0	5·8; 1491; 264; 752	Local; ..
Pāḍoḷī—Osm;—पाडोळी	E; 16·0	7·0; 2715; 481; 1244	Local; ..
Pākhar Sāṅgavī—Ltr;—पाखर सांगवी	W; 3·0	4·3; 972; 199; 367	Vasangaon; 3·0
Pakharuḍ—Bhm;—पखरुड	NW; 25·0	5·9; 1869; 323; 1007	Local; ..
Pālāpūr—Nlg;—पालापूर	S; 2·0	1·9; 233; 44; 104	Nilanga; 2·0
Paḷasagāṅv—Umrg;—पळसगांव	S; 3·0	0·9; 364; 71; 173	Gunjoti; 2·0
Paḷasap—Osm;—पळसप	NE; 20·0	9·3; 2712; 520, 1272	Local; ..
Paḷasavāḍī—Osm;—पळसवाडी	SE; 5·0	1·1; 510; 101; 265	Vadgaon; 1·0
Pānagāṅv—Klm;—पानगांव	SW; 16·0	3·3; 1246; 253; 570	Local; ..
Pañcagavhāṇ—Osm;—पंचगव्हाण	SE; 12·0	0·8; 94; 19; 48	Bembli; 2·0
Pāṅgarī—Bhm;—पांगरी	NE; 26·0	1·2; 268; 48; 137	Hatola; 2·0
Pār—Amd;—पार	NW; 6·0	1·0; 158; 34; 75	Dhalegaon; 1·0
Pārā—Klm;—पारा	NW; 8·0	17·7; 3872; 664; 2012	Local; ..
Pāracaṇḍā—Amd;—पारचंडा	W; 8·0	2·8; 779; 146; 473	.. ..
Pāragāṅv—Bhm;—पारगांव	NE; 18·1	8·7; 2418; 495; 1092	Local; ..
Pārajakheḍā—Umrg;—पारजखेडा	SE; 4·0	0·9; 141; 35; 83	Chincholi Jahagir; 4·0
Parāṇḍā Urban Area I—Prd;—परांडा नागरी विभाग १	HQ; ..	12·6; 6723; 1211; 1428	Local; ..
Pārḍī—Bhm;—पार्डी	NE; 10·0	2·9; 512; 103; 269	Vashi; 3·0
Pārevāḍī—Prd;—पारेवाडी	NE; 12·0	3·2; 502; 87; 270	Donja; 2·0

Railway Station; Distance		Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day		Motor Stand; Distance		Water	Institutions and other information
(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)	(9)
larshi;	17·0	Parenda;	7·0; Sun.	Parenda;	7·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); 5 tl; dg; ch.
'edashi;	26·0	Walwad;	5·0; Mon.	..	6·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); tl; ch.
/lurud;	5·0	Murud;	3·0; Wed.	Murud;	3·0	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs; 2 tl; mq; dh.
'alsap;	13·0	Samudravani;	2·0; Tue.	Osmanabad;	16·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Akkubai Devi Fr. Ps; 5 tl; ch; dp.
Iarangul	2·0	Latur;	3·0; Sat.	..	2·0	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs (c); 2 tl; mq; ch.
'edashi Bk.;	58·0	Ita;	3·0; Sat.	Jategaon;	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Vasudev Swami Fr. Asd. Vad. 2; Bhairavnath Fr. Ct. Sud. 8, Sachidanand Swami Fr. Srn. Sud. 8; 4 tl.
,atur;	22·0	Nilanga;	2·0 Thu.	Nilanga;	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
holapur;	58·0	Gunjoti;	2·0; Thu.	Umarga;	3·0	rv.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; tl; m; ch.
ocal;	..	Local;	.. Thu.	..	2·4	W;w.	Sl (h); Cs; 3 tl; mq; dg; ch.
edashi;	15·0	Osmanabad;	5·0; Sun.	Vadgaon;	1·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c) (gr); 2 tl; ch.
'edashi;	14·0	Yermala;	.. Wed.	Local;	..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); Hanuman Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 3 tl; gym.
	..	Bembli;	2·0; Mon.	..	..	W.	tl.
'edashi;	37·0	Chausala;	7·0; Wed.	Pargaon;	7·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; mq.
anagaon;	..	Ahmadpur;	8·0; Mon.	Patoda;	4·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
'edashi;	28·0	Vashi;	6·0; Sun.	Vashi;	6·0	W;w; rv.	2 Sl (pr, m); 2 Cs (2 mp); Devi Fr. An. Paurnima, Vsk. Paurnima, Hanuman Jayanti Ct. Paurnima; 9-tl; m; mq; ch; lib; dp.
..	..	..	..	..	..		..
arshi;	54·0	Local;	.. Fri.	Stage;	..	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 5 tl; mq; ch; lib.
holapur;	69·0	Umarga;	4·0; Sun.	Umarga;	4·0	rv.	tl; m.
:urduvadi;	12·0	Local;	.. Sun.	Local;	..	W;w.	6 sl; (2 pr, m, 2 h,clg); 4 Cs; Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 16 tl; 4 m; 5 mq; dg; dh; 4 gym; ch; lib; 7 dp (1 vet).
'edashi;	23·0	Vashi;	3·0; Sun.	Pardi;	1·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (gr); tl; ch.
arshi;	28·0	Sonari;	4·0; Fri.	Parenda;	12·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; gym; ch.

Village Name (1)	Direction; Travelling distance (2)		Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists (3)				Post Office; Distance (4)	
Pāthardī—Klm;—पाथर्डी ..	NW;	6·0	1·7;	541;	124;	280	Kalam;	6·0
Pāthasāṅgavī—Bhm;—पाठसांगवी	NW;	15·0	4·3;	1083;	138;	572	Local;	..
Pāthrūḍ—Bhm- पाथरूड ..	NW;	11·0	10·7;	2820	552;	1183	Local;	..
Pāṭodā—Amd;—पाटोदा ..	W;	8·0	1·0;	267;	49;	92	Hipperga Kajal;	1·0
Pāṭodā—Osm;—पाटोदा ..	SE;	18·0	3·7;	1212;	228;	441	Bamani;	3·0
Pāṭodā Bk.—Udr;—पाटोदा बु. .	NE;	18·0	4·5;	1628;	245;	871	Jalkot;	3·0
Pāṭodā Kh.—Udr;—पाटोदा खु...	NE;	14·0	1·2;	441;	79;	277	Jalkot;	3·0
Pavaner—Osm;—पवनेर ..	S;	5·0	3·0;	927;	165;	447	Local;	..
Peṭh—Ltr;—पेठ ..	SW;	5·0	2·6;	927;	174;	395	Local;	..
Peṭh Mehabūb Gañj—Nlg;—पेठ मेहबूब गंज	..	..	0·3;				Included in	
Peṭ Sāṅgavī—Umrg;—पेट सांगवी	NW;	16·0	8·9;	1979;	289;	961	Local;	..
Phakarānapūr—Nlg;—फकरानपूर	NW;	12·0	0·9;	127;	14;	70	Halki;	3·0
Phaṇepūr—Umrg;—फणेपूर ..	NW;	29·0	2·6;	377;	70;	180	Jevali;	2·0
Phattepūr—Amd;—फत्तेपूर ..	SW;	10·0	0·7;	119;	24;	65	Umargakort;	1·0
Phattepūr—Aus;—फत्तेपूर ..	S;	4·0	3·0;	679;	125;	304	Ausa;	4·0
Piḍā—Prd;—पिडा ..	NE;	12·0	1·1;	210;	41;	118	Ida;	..
Pimpaḷā Bk.—Tjr;—पिंपळा बु ..	SW;	16·0	5·9;	887;	190;	479	Pimpala Kh.;	2·0
Pimpaḷagāṅv—Bhm;—पिंपळगाव	SW;	8·0	1·1;	169;	30;	95	Chinchpur;	1·0
Pimpaḷagāṅv Ambā—Ltr;—पिंपळगांव अंबा.	NW;	18·0	2·3;	551;	102;	227	Tandulaja;	2·0
Pimpaḷagāṅv Doḷā—Klm;—पिंपळगांव डोळा	SE;	4·0	2·7;	835;	146;	445	Mangarul;	2·0
Pimpaḷagāṅv (Kamaḷeśvarī)—Bhm;—पिंपळगांव (कमळेश्वरी)	NE;	20·4	4·5;	1055;	212;	566	Local;	..
Pimpaḷagāṅv Koṭhaḷā—Klm;—पिंपळगांव कोठळा	NW;	10·0	3·4;	1121;	200;	554	Kalam;	10·0

Railway Station; Distance	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day	Motor Stand; Distance	Water	Institutions and other information
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Tadaval; 19·0	Kalam; 6·0; Mon.	Kalam; 6·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; dg; dh; ch.
Barshi; 22·0	Walwad; 3·0; Mon.	Bhum; 15·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); 4 tl; mq; dg; ch.
Barshi; 24·0	Local; .. Fri.	Kharda; 6·0	W;w; rv.	Sl (m); Maruti Fr. Ct. Paurnima; 4 tl; m; mq; dg; dh; ch; 2 lib; dp.
Janval; 10·0	Kingaon; 5·0; Wed.	Local; ..	w;rv.	Cs; tl; dh; ch.
Ter; 20·0	Bembli; 5·0; Mon.	Bavi (Osmanabad); 10·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; m; ch; dp.
Udgir; 18·0	Jalkot; 3·0; Mon.	.. 10·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; m.
Udgir; 14·0	Jalkot; 3·0; Mon.	.. 10·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Yedashi; 17·0	Osmanabad; 5·0; Sun.	.. 3·0	W; str.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs (c); 2 tl; ch.
Latur; 5·0	Latur; 5·0; Mon. Sat.	Stage; 0 2	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs; tl.
Urban Area I				
Latur; 45·0	Local; .. Fri.	Narangvadi; 4·0	W..	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs (c); Imamsaheb Urus March; 2 tl; m; mq; dg; dh; ch; lib; dp.
.. 12·0	Chincholi (Pan); .. Thu.	.. 12·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Sholapur; 37·0	Jevali; 2·0; Tue.	.. 1·0	W.	Sl (pr); 3 tl; dg; dh; ch.
Latur Road; 7·0	Chapoli; 3·0; Wed.	.. 5·0	W.	tl; ch.
Latur; 16·0	Ausa; 4·0; Sun.	.. 1·2	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; m; mq; dh; ch.
Barshi; 14·0	Javala; 3·0; Wed.	Parenda; 12·0	W;rv.	Cs; tl.
Sholapur; 17·0	Pimpala Kh.; 2·0; Mon.	Tamalvadi; 4·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Maruti Fr. Ct; 3 tl; m; dg; gym; ch; lib.
Barshi; 16·0	Walwad; 3·0; Mon.	.. 8·0	W;rv.	Cs; tl; mq.
Murud Bk.; 10·0	Ranjani; 2·0; Sun.	.. 8·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; dg; ch.
Tadvala; 10·0	Kalam; 4·0; Mon.	.. ..	w.	Sl (pr); Cs; Devi Fr. Ct. Vad. 8; 3 tl; ch.
Yedashi; 43·0	Local; .. Sat.	.. 4·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 5 tl; ch.
Yedashi; 36·0	Nandur; 5·0; Tue.	Kalam; 10·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; m; gym; ch.

Village Name (1)	Direction; Travelling distance (2)		Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists (3)				Post Office; Distance (4)	
Pimpalagāṅv Liṅgī—Klm;—पिंपळगांव लिंगी	W;	10·0	8·4;	1715;	319;	968	Local;	..
Pimpalagāṅv Tonage—Klm;—पिंपळगांव टोनगे	E;	6·4	2·6;	926;	175;	279	Karanja Kala;	3·0
Pimpalā Kh.—Tjr;—पिंपळा खु.	SW;	15·0	6·2;	1373;	259;	760	Local;	..
Pimpalavāḍī—Klm;—पिंपळवाडी	NW;	14·0	2·6;	416;	84;	197	Para;	2·0
Pimpalavāḍī—Prd;—पिंपळवाडी	SE;	..	2·4;	794;	147;	380	Asu;	1·0
Pimpalavāḍī Jevarī—Nlg;—पिंपळवाडी जेवरी	SW;	..	0·4;	108;	17;	61	..	..
Pimparakheḍ—Prd;—पिंपरखेड	N;	3·0	4·8;	413;	89;	160	Khasapuri;	2·0
Pimparī—Klm;—पिंपरी ..	SE;	18·0	2·1;	687;	129;	363	Padoli;	2·0
Pimparī—Osm;—पिंपरी ..	SW;	6·0	3·5;	750;	164;	148	Chilvadi;	2·0
Pimparī Ambā—Ltr;—पिंपरी अंबा	NW;	14·0	3·3;	851;	157;	510	Gadhavad;	3·0
Piparī—Udr;—पिपरी ..	NE;	3·0	3·1;	628;	106;	303	Avalkonda;	1·4
Pistamavāḍī—Prd;—पिस्तमवाडी	NE;	12·0	0·9;	261;	49;	130	Rohakal;	2·0
Piṭhāpurī—Prd;—पिठापुरी ..	SW,	2·6	1·3;	260;	43;	138	Parenda;	2·6
Rājegāṅv—Umrg;—राजेगांव ..	NW;	18·0	1·8;	706;	135;	233	Kavatha;	3·0
Rājevāḍī—Amd;—राजेवाडी ..	SW;	22·0	0·8;	116;	18;	56	Mahalingi;	2·0
Rājevāḍī—Aus;—राजेवाडी ..	SE;	11·0	1·1;	150;	26;	80	Lamajna;	2·0
Rājevāḍī—Nlg;—राजेवाडी ..	E;	..	0·8;	30;	5;	14	..	..
Rājūrī—Osm,—राजूरी ..	NE;	12·0	2·1;	1007;	184;	579	Local;	..
Rājurī—Prd;—राजुरी ..	NE;	5·0	3·5;	658;	123;	288	Arangaon;	5·0
Rāḷagā—Amd;—राळगा ..	N;	11·0	2·5;	250;	48;	150	..	..
Rāḷesāṅgavī—Bhm;—राळेसांगवी	NW;	16·0	2·7;	518;	111;	272	Pathasangvi;	2·0
Ramajānapūr—Ltr;—रमजानपूर	E;	7·1	0·9;	298;	51;	140	Bori;	3·0
Rāmakuṇḍ—Bhm;—रामकुंड ..	NE;	21·0	2·5;	538;	94;	201	Saramkundi;	2·0
Rāmapūr—Umrg;—रामपूर ..	NW;	8·0	3·2;	730;	148;	374	Balsur;	2·0
Rāmatīrth—Nlg;—रामतीर्थ ..	SW;	8·0	1·3;	279;	51;	159	Madansuri;	2·0
Rāmatīrth—Tjr;—रामतीर्थ ..	SE;	21·0	2·8;	44;	11;	23	Naldurg;	1·0
Rāmavāḍī—Aus;—रामवाडी ..	SE;	14·0	1·0;	92;	15;	54	Kharosa;	2·0

Railway Station; Distance		Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bâzar Day		Motor Stand; Distance		Water	Institutions and other information
(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)	(9)
Yedashi;	20·0	Vashi;	4·0; Sun.	Vashi;	4·0	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs; 2 tl; mq; dg; gym; ch; 2 Cch.
..	14·0	Kalam;	6·4; Mon.	Kalam;	6·4	rv.; str.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); Mahadev Fr. Mg. Vad. 13; 2 tl; m; ch.
Sholapur;	17·0	Local;	.. Mon.	..	3·0	..	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Mahadev Fr. Ct. Sud. 12; 4 tl; dh; gym; ch.
Yedashi;	32·0	Nandur Ghat;	4·0; Tue.	Vashi;	5·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); tl.
Shendri;	5·0	Parenda;	8·0; Sun.	Asu;	0·1	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); ch.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	w.	..
Kurduvadi;	14·0	Parenda;	3·0; Sun.	Parenda;	3·0	W.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; gym; ch.
Murud;	7·0	Shiradhon;	4·0; Fri.	Murud;	6·0	W.	Sl (pr); Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; tl; m; dh.
Yedashi;	18·0	Osmanabad	6·0; Sun.	..	1·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 3 tl; ch.
Nivali;	6·0	Shirala;	3·0; Sat.	Borgaon;	4·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (mp); 2 tl; lib.
Udgir;	3·0	Udgir;	3·0; Thu.	Udgir;	3·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Barshi;	17·0	Valvad;	6·0; Mon.	Parenda;	12·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Kurduvadi;	10·0	Parenda;	2·6; Sun.	Parenda;	2·6	W;w; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; ch.
Latur;	25·0	Killari;	1·4; Sat.	Kavatha;	3·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Pandurang Fr. Ct. Sud. 9; 2 tl.
Kadpur;	2·0	Kadpur;	2·0; Fri.	Kingaon;	8·0	W.	tl; ch.
Latur;	21·0	Lamajna;	2·0; Fri.	Lamajna Pati;	1·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	W.	..
Palsap;	9·0	Samudravani;	4·0; Tue.	Osmanabad,	12·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Devi Fr. Ct. Vad. 8; 2 tl.
Barshi;	20·0	Parenda;	5·0; Sun.	Parenda;	5·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Barshi;	22·0	Walwad;	5·0; Mon.	Bhum;	16·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); tl; ch.
Latur;	7·1	Latur;	7·1; Sat.	Bhatkheda;	2·1	W.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Barshi;	31·0	Vashi;	4·0; Sun.	Stage;	0·2	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs (c); Kuntalgiri Devi Fr. Mrg. Sud. Paurnima; 2 tl; gym; ch.
Sholapur;	46·0	Balsur;	2·0; Sat.	..	1·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; m; dh; ch.
Latur;	24·0	Nilanga;	8·0 Thu.	Nilanga;	8·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; m; ch.
Sholapur;	29·0	Naldurg;	1·0; Sun.	..	0·4	W;rv.	tl; mq.
Latur;	31·0	Kharosa;	2·0; Sun.	Kharosa Pati;	1·4	W.	tl.

Village Name (1)	Direction; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office; Distance (4)
Rāmavāḍī—Osm;—रामवाडी ..	NE; 14·0	2·7; 810; 144; 451	Ter; 4·0
Rāmegāṅv—Aus;—रामेगांव ..	SE; 17·0	4·7; 956; 143; 537	Kharosa; 1·0
Rāmegāṅv—Ltr;—रामेगांव ..	NW; 16·0	5·6; 888; 157; 330	Local; ..
Rāmeśvar—Bhm;—रामेश्वर ..	NW; 5·0	1·9; 580; 105; 326	Ulap; 1·0
Rāmeśvar—Ltr;—रामेश्वर ..	NW; 14·0	1·9; 861; 151; 435	Javala Bk.; 3·0
Rāñjaṇī—Klm;—रांजणी ..	E; 19·0	4·6; 929; 175; 507	Local; ..
Rāpakā—Nlg;—रापका ..	N; 18·0	1·1; 370; 75; 174	Sirur Anantpal; 4·0
Rāṭhoḍā—Nlg;—राठोडा ..	N; 7·0	4·8; 1492; 264; 690	Local; ..
Ratnāpūr—Klm;—रत्नापूर ..	SW; 16·0	2·2; 1238; 223; 657	Pangaon; 2·0
Ratnāpūr—Prd;—रत्नापूर ..	NW; 14·0	3·3; 601; 111; 340	Anala; 2·0
Rāvaṇagāṅv—Udr; रावणगांव ..	SE; 10·0	4·7; 1203; 250; 636	Dhondi Hipparga; ..
Rāvaṇakolā—Udr;—रावणकोला	NE; 20·0	7·0; 776; 151; 392	Jalkot; 3·0
Rāyagavhāṇ—Klm;—रायगव्हाण	SE; 14·0	1·3; 433; 75; 184	Murud; 6·0
Rāyakhel—Tjr;—रायखेल ..	N; 4·0	2·1; 275; 52; 152	Mangrul; 2·0
Rāyavāḍī—Amd;—रायवाडी ..	SW; 32·0	3·2; 824; 153; 361	Mahalingi; 2·0
Rāyavāḍī—Ltr;—रायवाडी ..	NW; 6·0	1·9; 656; 128; 634	Nandgaon; 2·0
Rīṅganī—Aus;—रींगनी ..	SW; 10·0	1·2; 174; 37; 109	Taka; 3·0
Rohakal—Prd;—रोहकळ ..	NE; 12·0	4·8; 984; 224; 422	Local; ..
Rohinā—Udr;—रोहिना ..	NW; 13·0	7·0; 1540; 272; 790	Local; ..
Rosā—Prd;—रोसा ..	NW; 4·0	3·0; 595; 109; 283	Parenda; 2·0
Rosambā—Bhm;—रोसंबा ..	SW; 5·0	1·0; 20; 6; 9	Chinchpur; 2·0
Ruddhā—Amd;—रुद्धा ..	N; 4·0	1·4; 638; 114; 324	Ahmadpur; 4·0
Ruī—Amd;—रुई ..	N; 6·0	3·6; 821; 162; 323	.. ..
Ruī—Bhm;—रुई ..	NE; 22·4	2·5; 509; 91; 296	Pimpalgaon Kamaleshvari; 2·0

Railway Station; Distance	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day	Motor Stand; Distance	Water	Institutions and other information
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Ter; 4·0	Ter; 3·0; Mon.	.. ..	..	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; ch.
Latur; 25·0	Kharosa; 1·0; Sun.	.. 2·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; mq; dh; ch.
Ausa Road; 30·0	Chincholi Ballalnath; 2·0; Sun.	Stage; 0·7	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Ramling Fr. Mrg. Sud. 6; 2 tl.
Barshi; 20·0	Bhum; 5·0; Thu.	Bhum; 5·0	rv.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; ch.
.. 10·0	Javala Bk.; 4·0; Thu.	.. 7·0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; mq; dg; dh.
Murud; 10·0	Local; .. Sun.	Murud; 10·0	W,w.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl; mq; dg.
Latur; 12·0	Sirur Anantpal; 4·0; Wed.	Local; ..	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs; 3 tl; ch.
Latur; 20·0	Nitur; 3·0; Mon.	Nitur; 3·0	W.	3 Sl (pr, m, h); Cs (c); Dattatry Fr. Ct.; 6 tl; m; 2 dh; ch; lib; dp (vet).
Yedashi; 11·0	Yermala; 3·0; Wed.	Yermala; 3·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; m; gym.
Kurduvadi; 30·0	Valvad; 6·0; Mon.	Parenda; 14·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (gr); Jotiba Fr. Ct. Sud. Paurnima; 5 tl. dg; gym; ch.
Belahakaraga; 2·0	Udgir; 10·0; Thu.	Togari; 5·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); tl; m; ch; dp (vet).
Udgir; 20·0	Jalkot; 4·0; Mon.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Murud; 6·0	Murud; 6·0; Wed.	Murud; 6·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (wvg); tl; m.
Sholapur; 26·0	Mangrul; 2·0; Mon.	.. 2·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (gr); Hanuman Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 2 tl; dh; ch.
Kadpur; 3·0	Kadpur; 3·0; Fri.	Latur Road; 10·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); Devi Fr. Kt. Sud. 15; 2 tl; ch.
Latur; 6·0	Latur; 6·0; Sat.	Latur; 6·0	n.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Ausa Road; 12·0	Ausa; 12·0; Sun.	Belkund; 3·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Shri Bapuji Patil Sant Fr. Vsk. Vad. 11; 2 tl; dh.
Barshi; 20·0	Valvad; 4·0; Mon.	Parenda; 20·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Maruti Fr. Ct. Paurnima; 3 tl; mq; dg; gym; ch.
Her; 2·0	Udgir; 13·0; Thu.	.. 12·0	W;w.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs (c); 2 tl; ch.
Barshi; 21·0	Parenda; 4·0; Sun.	Parenda; 4·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 3 tl; m; mg; gym; ch.
Barshi; 16·0	Bhum; 5·0; Thu.	Bhum; 5·0	rv.	tl; m.
Latur Road; 22·0	Ahmadpur; 4·0; Mon.	.. 1·0	rv.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	..	..
Yedashi; 45·0	Pargaon; 2·0; Fri.	Pargaon; 2·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; m; dg; ch.

Village Name	Direction; Travelling distance	Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists	Post Office; Distance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Ruī—Ltr;—रुई ..	NW; 12·0	1·2; 672; 124; 385	Katgaon; 4·0
Ruī—Prd;—रुई ..	SE; 2·4	1·5; 408; 74; 135	Khasagaon; 2·0
Ruibhar—Osm;—रुइभर ..	SE; 7·0	6·0; 1958; 395; 1027	Local; ..
Ruiḍhokī—Osm;—रुइढोकी ..	N; 16·0	2·6; 771; 152; 392	Tugaon; 1·0
Sābītavāḍī—Nlg;—साबीतवाडी ..	S; ..	1·1; 133; 21; 83	.. ..
Sāḍesāṅgavī—Bhm;—साडेसांगवी	SW; 5·4	1·2; 348; 53; 170	Chinchpur; 3 0
Śahapūr—Tjr;—शाहपूर ..	SE; 26·0	5·8; 1313; 231; 654	Local; ..
Sāī—Ltr;—साई ..	NW; 6·0	2·5; 1028; 177; 519	Nandgaon; 3·0
Sakanevāḍī—Osm;—सकनेवाडी ..	NE; 7·0	2·4; 377; 69; 203	Sarola Bk.; 2·0
Sākat Bk.—Prd;—साकत बु. ..	NE; 12·0	3·4; 276; 58; 127	Rohakal; 2·0
Sākat Kh.—Prd;—साकत खु. ..	NE; ..	2·6; 477; 105; 241	Rohakal; 2·0
Sākharā—Ltr;—साखरा ..	W; 10·0	4·6; 844; 167; 464	Gategaon; ..
Sākoḷ—Nlg;—साकोळ ..	NE; ..	1·4; 3692; 637; 1553	Local; ..
Salagarā—Amd;—सलगरा ..	S; 8·0	1·2; 318; 61; 180	Telgaon; 2·0
Salagarā—Ltr;—सलगरा ..	SE; 10·0	4·2; 1112; 205; 516	Bori; 2·0
Salagarā Divaṭī—Tjr;—सलगरा दिवटी	SE; 16·0	7·0; 1771; 325; 667	Local; ..
Salagarā Kh.—Ltr;—सलगरा खु.	SE; 12·0	2·4; 401; 71; 165	Bori; 4·0
Salagarā Maḍḍī—Tjr;—सलगरा मड्डी	SE; ..	4·7; 1434; 262; 440	Achaler; 2·0
Sālegāṅv—Umrg;—सालेगांव ..	NW; 15·0	4·3; 1276; 250; 586	Toramba; 1·0
Samadargā—Aus;—समदर्गा ..	W; 5·0	3·3; 721; 126; 327	Korangala; 1·0
Sāmanagāṅv—Bhm;—सामनगांव	SW; 14·0	2·5; 264; 45; 103	Ganegaon; 2·0
Sāmanagāṅv—Ltr;—सामनगांव ..	NW; 12·0	2·0; 609; 128; 330	Gategaon; 3·0

Railway Station; Distance		Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day		Motor Stand; Distance		Water	Institutions and other information
(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)	(9)
Ausa Road;	10·0	Poregaon;	3·0; Thu.	..	8·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl.
Barshi;	15·0	Parenda;	2·4; Sun.	Parenda;	2·4	W;w; rv.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; 2 tl; ch.
Yedashi;	..	Vadgaon;	3·0; Mon.	Vadgaon;	..	W;w.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs; tl; m; dg; ch.
Dhoki;	4·0	Dhoki;	3·0; Tue.	Local;	0·1	W;w.	Sl (pr); 5 tl; ch.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	W.	..
Barshi;	16·0	Walwad;	.. Mon.	Bhum;	5·4	rv.	2 Sl (pr, m); pyt; 2 tl.
Akkalkot Road;	20·0	Naldurga;	8·0; Sun.	..	6·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; Narsivha Fr Vsk. Sud. Paurnima; 3 tl; m; mq; dg; gym; ch.
Latur;	6·0	Latur;	6·0; Sat.	Latur;	6·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; m; dh; gym; ch.
Yedashi;	13·0	Osmanabad;	7·0; Sun.	Osmanabad;	7·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); tl.
Barshi;	16·0	Valvad;	5·0; Mon.	Parenda;	12·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 3 tl; mq; dg; ch.
Barshi;	18·0	Valvad;	5·0; Mon.	Parenda;	14·0	W.	Sl (pr); 5 tl; mq; gym; ch.
Ausa Road;	4·0	Latur;	10·0; Sat.	Local;	0·4	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; Devi Fr. Ps. Sud. Paurnima; 2 tl; gym.
..	..	Local;	.. Sat.	..	..	W;n.	Sl (m).
Latur Road;	15·0	Ahmadpur;	8·0; Mon.	..	2·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); 3 tl; dg.
Latur;	10·0	Latur;	10·0; Sat.	Mahamdapur;	6·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Hanuman Jayanti Fr. Ct. Sud. Paurnima; 3 tl.
Sholapur;	26·0	Local;	.. Mon.	..	6·0	W;w.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs; Ganesh Chaturthi Bdp.; 3 tl; mq; gym.
Latur;	12·0	Latur;	12·0; Sat.	Mahamdapur;	7·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl.
Akkalkot;	15·0	Achaler;	2·0; Mon.	Achaler;	2·0	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); 3 tl; 2 m; dp.
Sholapur;	50·0	Sastur;	5·0; Wed.	..	5·0	W.	Sl (pr); 3 tl; ch.
Latur;	15·0	Ausa;	5·0; Sun.	Ausa;	5·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (gr); tl.
Barshi;	20·0	Walwad;	2·0; Mon.	Bhum;	14·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Shamnath Maharaj Punyatithi Ct. Vad. 11; 2 tl; m; mq; dg; ch.
Ausa Road;	7·0	Chincholi Ballalnath;	4·0; Sun.	..	5·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; gym; ch.

Village Name	Direction; Travelling distance	Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists	Post Office; Distance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Sambhu Umaragā—Udr;—संभु उमरगा	SW; 12·0	6·0; 1446; 215; 649	Devarjan; 4·0
Samudrāḷ—Umrg;—समुद्राळ ..	NW; 8·9	2·5; 655; 123; 332	Pet Sangvi; 4·0
Samudravāṇī—Osm;—समुद्रवाणी	NE; 16·0	2·9; 1372; 270; 633	Local; ..
Sāṇḍoḷ—Udr;—सांडोळ ..	NW; 12·0	2·1; 381; 65; 207	Shelgaon; 2·0
Saṅgam Boroḷ—Udr;—संगम बोरोळ	S; 10·0	2·6; 405; 68; 184	Devani Bk.; 4·0
Saṅgāreḍḍīvāḍī—Nlg;—संगारेड्डीवाडी	E; ..	1·3; 221, 34, 108	.. ..
Sāṅgavī—Amd;—सांगवी ..	N; 6·9	2·2; 687; 116; 347	.. ..
Sāṅgavī—Nlg;—सांगवी	NE; ..	1·0; 365; 70; 164	.. ..
Sāṅgavī—Osm;—सांगवी ..	NE; 12·0	2·5; 1014; 179; 440	Padoli; ..
Sāṅgavī Bhikār—Umrg;—सांगवी भिकार	SE; 5·0	0·9; 329; 80; 180	Chincholi Jahagir; 2·4
Sāṅgavī Jevarī—Nlg;—सांगवी जेवरी	SW; ..	3·8; 1136; 188; 576	.. ..
Sāṅgavī Kāṭī—Tjr;—सांगवी काटी	SW; 10·0	9·5; 1993; 377; 1045	Local; ..
Sāṅgavī Mārḍī—Tjr;—सागवी मार्डी	SW; 4·0	2·5; 743; 138; 349	Masala Kh.; 2·0
Sāñjā—Osm;—सांजा ..	NE; 2·4	8·9; 2001; 368; 993	Local; ..
Sañjitapūr—Klm;—संजितपूर ..	SW; ..	1·2; 147; 30; 69	.. ..
Saṅkrāḷ—Aus;—संक्राळ ..	SW; 14·0	1·8; 205; 55; 124	Matola; 4·0
Sāpanāī—Klm;—सापनाई ..	SW; 15·0	5·0; 1779; 340; 800	Local; ..
Saramakuṇḍī—Bhm;—सरमकुंडी ..	NE; 12·0	10·1; 1790; 322; 933	Local; ..
Saranavāḍī—Prd;—सरनवाडी ..	SE; 6·0	1·0; 296; 59; 139	Asu; 1·0
Sāranī—Aus;—सारनी ..	SW; ..	2·0; 441; 87; 227	Matola; 2·0
Sarapharājapūr—Nlg;—सरफराजपूर	N; 14·0	0·9; 103; 50; 68	Halki; 2·0

Railway Station; Distance	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day	Motor Stand; Distance	Water	Institution and other information
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Her; 7·0	Udgir; 12·0; Wed.	Udgir; 12·0	W;n.	Sl (pr); Mahadev Fr. Ct. Sud. 12; 4 tl; mq; dh; ch.
Latur; 35·0	Pet Sangvi; 4·0; Fri.;	Pet Sangvi; 4·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; dh; ch.
Palsap; 9·0	Local; .. Tue.	.. ..	str.	Sl (pr); 5 tl; m; mq; dh; gym; ch; lib; dp.
Her; 4·0	Udgir; 12·0; Thu.	Handraguli; 6·0	W.	Sl (pr); 2 tl.
Kamalnagar; 3·0	Devani Bk., 4·0; Thu.	Togari; 3·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; m.
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	W;rv.	..
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	..	..
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	W;rv.	Sl (pr).
Palsap; 8·0	Ter; .. Mon.	Osmanabad; 12·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; mq; dh; gym; 3 lib.
Sholapur; 60·0	Umarga; 5·0; Sun.	Umarga; 5·0	rv.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr).
Sholapur; 20·0	Savargaon; 6·0; Mon.	Stage; 0·2	W.	2 Sl (pr); Cs; Mahadev Fr. Ct. Sud. 12; Ganesh Ustva Bdp. Sud. 4 to 14; 5 tl; dg; 2 gym; 2 ch; lib.
Sholapur; 24·0	Tuljapur; 4·0; Tue.	Stage; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; dh; gym; 2 ch.
Yedashi; 13·0	Osmanabad; 2·4; Sun.	Osmanabad; 2·4	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; (c, fmg); Jogalai Devi Fr. Ct. Vad. 8; 4 tl; m; mq; dh; ch.
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	W.	..
Latur; 22·0	Matola; 4·0; Thu.	Ausa; 14·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; dh.
Yedashi; 8·0	Dahiphal; 2·0; Thu.	Sapanai Pati; 3·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); Nath Fr. Ct. Vad. 6; 5 tl.
Yedashi; 34·0	Vashi; 3·0; Sun.	.. 1·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); Hanuman Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 3 tl; mq; dg; dh; ch.
Shendri; 7·0	Parenda; 6·0; Sun.	Brahmagaon; 4·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Maruti Fr. Vsk. Sud. 4; tl; gym.
Latur; 28·0	Matola; 2·0; Thu.	Ausa; 16·0	W.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; m; mq; ch.
Latur; 14·0	Sirur Anantpal; [illegible]·0; Wed.	Sirur Anantpal; 6·0	W.	tl.

Village Name	Direction; Travelling distance	Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists	Post Office; Distance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Sārasā—Ltr;—सारसा ..	NW; 28·0	2·9; 830; 163; 394	Gadhavad; 2·0
Sarāṭī—Tjr;—सराटी ..	SE; 25·0	3·2; 684; 141; 312	Andora; 4·0
Saravaḍī—Nlg;—सरवडी ..	SW; 10·0	4·2; 1410; 276; 769	Kokalgaon; 3·0
Sāroḷā—Amd;—सारोळा ..	SW; 30·0	2·4; 474; 87; 267	Kadpur; 3·0
Sāroḷā—Aus;—सारोळा ..	NE; 6·0	7·4; 1198; 239; 608	Selu; 3·0
Sāroḷā—Ltr;—सारोळा ..	E; 3·0	2·5; 570; 107; 230	Latur; 3·0
Sāroḷā—Tjr;—सारोळा ..	S; 4·0	2·3; 358; 81; 177	Malumra; 5·0
Sāroḷā Bk.—Osm;—सारोळा बु.	NE; 7·0	5·9; 1920; 368; 977	Local; ..
Sāroḷā (Māṇḍavā)—Klm;—सारोळा मांडवा.	W; 14·0	3·3; 1093; 226; 563	Pimpalgaon Lingi; 2·0
Sāruḷā Vāśī—Klm;—सारूळा वाशी	NW; 12·0	1·4; 442; 91; 271	Pimpalgaon; 1·0
Sāstūr—Umrg;—सास्तूर ..	NW; 15·0	9·7; 3538; 758; 1520	Local; ..
Satāḷā—Udr;—सताळा ..	SW; 10·0	3·8; 825; 163; 457	Digol; 3·0
Satāḷā Kh.—Amd;—सताळा खु.	W; 20·0	4·9; 1243; 237; 599	Local; ..
Sataradaravāḍī—Aus;—सतरदरवाडी.	NW; 4·0	2·6; 551; 95; 277	Ausa; 4·0
Sātephaḷ—Klm; —सातेफळ ..	SW; 16·0	2·0; 840, 168; 324	Local; ..
Sātrā—Klm;—सात्रा ..	NW; 4·0	1·7; 712; 130; 274	Kalam; 4·0
Saundan Ambā—Klm;—सौंदन अंबा.	E; 14·0	2·4; 775; 142; 374	Shiradhon; 4·0
Saundanā Ḍhokī—Klm;—सौंदना ढोकी.	S; 16·0	1·1; 375; 75; 219	Satephal; 0·4
Sāvaḷasūr—Umrg;—सावळसूर ..	NE; 9·0	3·2; 705; 137; 413	Chakur; 3·0
Sāvanagirā—Nlg;—सावनगिरा ..	E; ..	1·2; 335; 61; 178	.. ..
Sāvaradaravāḍī—Prd;—सावरदरवाडी.	NE; 13·0	0·9; 193; 35; 96	Javala; 2·0
Sāvaragāṅv—Bhm;—सावरगांव	NW; 17·0	2·9; 424; 79; 209	Pathrud; 3·0
Sāvaragāṅv—Klm;—सावरगांव ..	E; 10·0	3·9; 1215; 232; 567	Local; ..
Sāvaragāṅv—Ltr;—सावरगांव ..	SW; 14·0	2·8; 854; 168; 359	Ausa Road; 8 0

Railway Station; Distance		Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day		Motor Stand; Distance		Water	Institutions and other information
(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)	(9)
Nivali;	12·0	Javala Bk.;	6·0; Thu.	Borgaon Bk.;	10·0	rv.	Sl (pr); 4 tl; m; ch.
Sholapur;	25·0	Andora;	4·0; Mon.	Dhangarvadi;	3·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); 2 Cs (c, mis); 2 tl; gym.
Latur;	24·0	Chakur;	3·0; Fri.	..	2·2	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 5 tl; m.
Kadpur;	4·0	Kadpur;	4·0; Fri.	Kingaon;	10·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; Hanuman Jayanti Ct. Sud. 15; tl; ch.
Latur;	8·0	Ausa;	6·0; Sun.	Ausa;	6·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; m; ch.
Latur;	3·0	Latur;	3·0; Sat.	Latur;	3·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; dg; ch.
Sholapur;	25·0	Tuljapur;	4·0; Tue.	..	1·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (gr); Someshvar Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 2 tl; ch.
Ter;	7·0	Osmanabad;	7·0; Sun.	Osmanabad;	7·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 4 tl; mq; ch.
Yedashi;	45·0	Itkur;	4·0; Fri.	Vashi;	5·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Yedashi;	29·0	Vashi;	2·0; Sun.	Vashi;	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Latur;	24·0	Local;	.. Wed.	..	8·0	W.	4 Sl (2 pr, m, h); 4 Cs; Shanteshvar Fr. Ct. Vad. 5; 11 tl; 3 m; mq; dg; 3 dh; lib; 3 dp.
Her;	5·0	Udgir;	10·0; Thu.	Udgir;	10·0	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; 4 tl; m; mq; dg; ch; lib.
Kadpur;	7·0	Kingaon;	3·4; Wed.	Kingaon;	3·4	W;w; rv.	Sl (m); Cs; 5 tl; m; mq; ch; lib.
Ausa Road;	8·0	Ausa;	4·0; Sun.	Ausa;	4·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Yedashi;	3·0	Yedashi;	4·0; Mon.	Yedashi;	3·0	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs (mp); Bhajani Mela Mg. Vad. 3 to 10; 2 tl; ch.
Yedashi;	30·0	Kalam;	4·0; Mon.	Kalam;	4·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Devi Fr. Ct. Vad. 8; 4 tl; gym; ch.
Murud;	12·0	Shiradhon;	4·0; Fri.	Murud;	12·0	str;n.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; ch.
Yedashi;	3·0	Yedashi;	3·0; Mon;	Yedashi;	3·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); tl.
Latur;	36·0	Chakur;	3·0; Fri.	..	0·6	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl; lib.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	W.	..
Barshi;	15·0	Javala;	2·0; Wed.	Paranda;	12·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Barshi;	22·0	Pathrud;	3·0; Fri.	Bhum;	17·0	W;w.	Sl. (pr); tl; ch.
Yedashi;	12·0	Local;	Sun.	..	..	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; ch.
Ausa Road;	3·0	Latur;	14·0; Sat.	..	..	W;w.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); tl; dg; dh; ch.

Village Name (1)	Direction; Travelling distance (2)		Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists (3)				Post Office; Distance (4)	
Sāvaragāṅv—Nlg;—सावरगांव ..	N;	20·0	0·8;	118;	21;	73	Hippalgaon;	2·0
Sāvaragāṅv—Prd;—सावरगांव ..	NE;	18·0	3·9;	1050;	179;	548	Local;	..
Sāvaragāṅv—Tjr;—सावरगांव ..	SW;	12·0	26·4;	4557;	879;	2110	Local;	..
Sāvaragāṅv—Udr;—सावरगांव ..	S;	8·0	2·1;	800;	126;	412	Mogha;	1·4
Sāvaragāṅv Rokaḍā—Amd;—सावरगांव रोकडा.	W;	9·0	7·1;	1594;	326;	787	..	..
Sāvaragāṅv Thoṭ—Amd;—सावरगांव थोट.	E;	7·0	2·2;	678;	130;	320	Hadolti;	3·0
Sāvarī—Nlg;—सावरी ..	SE;	..	3·8;	1521;	280;	656	Local;	..
Sayadapūr—Udr;—सयदपूर ..	SW;	10·0	2·6;	735;	130;	454	Valandi;	6·0
Sāyagāṅv—Amd;—सायगांव ..	W;	30·0	1·8;	136;	24;	88	Satala kh;	2·0
Sayyadapūr Bk.—Amd;—सय्यदपूर बु. ..	SW;	36·0	1·5;	398;	63;	217	Talni;	2·0
Sayyadapūr Kh.—Amd;—सय्यदपूर खु.	SE;	13·0	1·5;	471;	75;	231	Vaigaon;	2·0
Śeḍoḷ—Nlg;—शेडोळ ..	NW;	..	7·4;	2002;	360;	825	Local;	
Śekhāpūr—Osm;—शेखापूर ..	SE;	4·0	2·3;	530;	97;	208	Vadgaon;	2·0
Śekhāpūr—Prd;—शेखापूर ..	NE;	18·0	3·3;	606;	144;	297	Savargaon;	3·0
Śekhāpūr—Udr;—शेखापूर ..	SW;	4.0	3·1;	847;	135;	410	Banshelki;	1·4
Śeladarā—Amd;—शेलदरा ..	E;	12·0	2·1;	592;	110;	331	Chera;	4·0
Śelagāṅv—Bhm;—शेलगांव ..	NE;	13·0	1·5;	219;	38;	119	Saramkundi;	2·0
Śeḷagāṅv—Prd;—शेळगांव ..	NW;	18·0	12·4;	1983;	362;	1124	Local;	..
Śeḷagāṅv—Udr;—शेळगांव ..	NW;	14·0	7·2;	2085;	374;	1038	Local;	..
Śelagāṅv Divānī—Klm;—शेलगांव दिवानी.	SW;	..	3·7;	1002;	190;	377	Sapnai;	1·4
Śelagāṅv Jāgīr—Klm;—शेलगांव जागीर.	SW;	15·0	2·7;	1052;	192;	487	Satephal;	2·0
Śelagī—Nlg;—शेलगी ..	SE;	..	3·0;	1114;	182;	626	..	..
Śeḷakā Dhānorā—Klm;—शेळका धानोरा.	S;	6·0	2·2;	702;	125;	240	Borda;	0·6
Śelhāḷ—Udr;—शेल्हाळ ..	SE;	4·0	3·4;	1051;	200;	457	Tondchira;	2·0
Selu—Aus;—सेलु ..	NE;	5·0	7·5;	1402;	267;	730	Local;	..

Railway Station; Distance	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day	Motor Stand; Distance	Water	Institutions and other information
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Latur; 10·0	Bori; 3·0; ..	Bori; 3·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; gym; ch.
Barshi; 12·0	Bhum; 4·0; Thu.	Bhum; 3·0	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs; 2 tl; dh; gym.
Sholapur; 25·0	Local; .. Mon.	Suratgaon; 5·0	W;w.	Sl (m); Maruti Fr. Ct. Paurnima; 15 tl; m; mq; dg; dh; 2 gym; ch; dp.
Belshakarga; 3 0	Devani Bk.; 7·0; Wed.	Stage; 1·4	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); 2 tl; lib; 2 dp.
.. ..		Sirur Tajband; 6·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; ch.
Latur Road; 32·0	Hadolti; 3·0; Tue.	Sirur Tajband; 6·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs(c); 2tl; ch.
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	W;rv.	Sl (pr).
Her; 10·0	Hisamnagar; 6·0; Sun.	Udgir; 10·0	n.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs(c); 2tl; ch.
Janval; 6·0	Kingaon; 6·0; Wed.	Kingaon; 6·0	n.	tl.
Kadpur; 2·0	Kadpur; 2·0; Fri.	.. 11·0	W.	Sl (pr); 2 Cs (c); tl.
Latur Road; 18·0	Hadolti; 3·0; Tue.	Sirur Tajband; 4·0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs(c); tl; m; ch.
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr).
Yedashi; 14·0	Osmanabad; 4·0; Sun.	Vadgaon; 2·4	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; dg.
Barshi; 12·0	Mankeshvar; 3·0; Tue.	.. 6·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); tl; mq; dg.
Udgir; 4·0	Udgir; 4·0; Thu.	Udgir; 4·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); ch.
Chakur; 24·0	Hadolti; 5·0; Tue.	Sirur Tajbrad; 10·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; ch.
Yedashi; 39·0	Vashi; 7·0; Sun.	Saramkundi; 2·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); tl.
Jeur; 20·0	Local; .. Wed.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); Ganesh Chaturthi Bdp. Sud. 14; 3 tl; 2 m; mq; dh; gym; ch; lib; 2 dp (vet).
Her; 6·9	Handarguli; 3·9; Sun.	Hali; 3·0	W;w; rv.	2 Sl (m); Cs(fmg); Mally Appa Fr. Srn; tl; ch.
Yedashi; 6·0	Dahiphal; 3·0; Thu.	Dahiphal; 2·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); Pir Urus Kt. Sud; 2tl; m; dg; ch.
Yedashi; 2·4	Yedashi; 2·0; Mon.	Yedashi; 2·4	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs(c); 2 tl; mq; dg; gym; ch.
.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr).
Kalam; 8·0	Kalam; 6·0; Mon.	Kalam; 6·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; m.
Udgir; 4·0	Udgir; 4·0; Thu.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl; m; dh; ch;
Latur; 9·0	Ausa; 5·0; Sun.	.. 1·7	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; m; mq; dg; 2 dh; gym.

Village Name	Direction; Travelling distance	Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists	Post Office; Distance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Selū—Klm;—सेलू ..	NW; 11·0	2·1; 444; 86; 196	Kalam; 10·0
Selū—Ltr;—सेलू ..	SE; 6·0	1·9; 584; 85; 275	Babhalgaon; 2·0
Selū Kh.—Ltr;—सेलू खु. ..	NE; 8·0	1·5; 330; 53; 121	Kasarkheda; 5·0
Senakuḍ—Amd;—सेनकूड ..	N; 3·0	1·3; 363; 59; 196	Ahmadpur; 3·0
Śend—Nlg;—शेद ..	N; 12·0	1·5; 690; 123; 320	Nitur; 3·0
Sendh—Udr;—सेंध ..	SW; 16·0	2·5; 649; 108; 391	Datiana; 2·0
Śeṇḍī—Bhm;—शेंडी ..	NE; 15·0	1·6; 375; 77; 216	Pimpalgaon Kamleshvari; 2·0
Sendrī—Amd;—सेंद्री ..	N; 5·0	0·6; 89; 20; 58	Ahmadpur; 4·0
Sikandarapūr—Ltr;—सिकंदरपूर	SE; 1·0	1·5; 480; 81; 210	Latur; 1·0
Sindagāṅv—Tjr;—सिंदगांव ..	SE; 33·0	5·3; 1181; 228; 608	Nandgaon; 3·0
Sindagī Bk.—Amd;—सिंदगी बु...	NE; 10·0	4·9; 928; 153; 491	Ahmadpur; 10·0
Sindagī Kh.—Amd;—सिंदगी खु.	NE; 11·0	2·8; 414; 82; 263	Hadolti; 7·0
Sindāḷā Jāgīr—Aus;—सिंदाळा जागीर.	NE; 10·0	0·6; 326; 56; 137	Kavha; 1·0
Sindaḷā Loharā—Aus;—सिंदळा लोहरा.	SW; 6·0	6·9; 1124; 221; 629	Belkund; 3·0
Sindaphaḷ—Tjr;—सिंदफळ ..	W; 2·0	13·5; 2425; 450; 1278	Local; ..
Sindhakheḍ—Nlg;—सिंधखेड ..	S; ..	3·1; 1033; 182; 466	Local; ..
Sindhāḷā—Nlg;—सिंधाळा ..	N; ..	3·6; 1005; 182; 451	.. ..
Sindhījavaḷagā—Nlg;—सिंधी-जवळगा.	NW; 5·0	3·1; 853; 151; 374	Local; ..
Sindhī Kamaṭh—Udr;—सिंधी कमठ.	S; 12·0	1·4; 463; 75; 222	Lasona; 4·0
Siṅganāḷ—Nlg;—सिंगनाळ ..	W; ..	2·5; 318; 59; 170	.. ..
Siṅgolī—Klm;—सिंगोली ..	S; 11·0	2·1; 566; 103; 288	Satephal; 5·0
Śiṅgolī—Osm;—शिंगोली ..	N; 4·4	4·3; 945; 170; 440	Osmanabad; 4·4
Sinnī—Amd;—सिन्नी ..	N; 4·4	1·2; 135; 26; 94	Ahmadpur; 4·0
Śirāḍhoṇ—Klm;—शिराढोण ..	SE; 12·0	20·3; 4105; 749; 1461	Local; ..
Śirāḍhoṇ—Nlg;—शिराढोण ..	S; ..	2·5; 1014; 153; 437	.. ..
Śirāḍhoṇ—Tjr;—शिराढोण ..	W; 5·0	2·3; 591; 118; 312	Tuljapur; 2·0
Śiragāpūr—Tjr;—शिरगापूर ..	SE; 27·0	1·5; 309; 54; 162	Andora; 5·0
Sirāḷā—Ltr;—सिराळा ..	NW; 22·0	6·7; 1572; 293; 668	Local; ..

Railway Station; Distance	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day	Motor Stand; Distance	Water	Institutions and other information
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Yedashi; 37·0	Nandur Ghat; 5·0; Tue.	Kalam; 11·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Latur; 6·0	Latur; 6·0; Sat.	Latur; 6·0	rv.	Sl (pr); m; ch.
Latur; 7·0	Renapur; 3·0; Fri.	Latur; 3·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); tl; ch.
Latur Road; 23·0	Ahmadpur; 3·0; Mon.	Ahmadpur; 3·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (gr); tl.
Latur; 12·0	Nitur; 3·0; Mon.	Tajpur; 2·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Mahadev Fr. Ct. Sud. 12; 3 tl; m; mq; dh; ch.
Her; 8·0	Sakol; 4·0; Sat.	Udgir; 16·0	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; 3 tl; ch.
Yedashi; 41·0	Chausala; 7·0; Wed.	Saramkundi; 5·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); tl.
.. 25·0	Ahmadpur; 5·0; Mon.	Ahmadpur; 5·0	rv.	Sl (pr); tl.
Latur; 1·0	Latur; 1·0; Sat.	Latur; 1·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; gym.
Sholapur; ..	Nandgaon; 3·0; Thu.	Jalkot; 8·0	W;n.	2 Sl (pr m); Cs (c); 5 tl; dg; dh; ch.
.. 40·0	Ahmadpur; 10·0; Mon.	Ahmadpur; 10·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Chakur; 23·0	Ahmadpur; 7·0; Mon.	Sangavi; 3·0	rv.	Sl(pr); pyt; Cs(mp); Ram Fr. Mg. Vad. 14; 2 tl.
Latur; 6·0	Latur; 6·0; Thu.	Peth; 1·4	W;w.	Sl(pr); 2 Cs (c, fmg); tl; dg.
Latur; 18·0	Ausa; 6·0; Sur;	Ausa; 6·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Sholapur; 26·0	Tuljapur; 2·0; Tue.	Stage; 0·2	W;w.	Sl (pr); 2Cs; 7 tl; mq; 4 dh; gym; ch.
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr).
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl; dg; ch.
Latur 20;0	Nilanga; 5·0; Thu.	Nilanga; 5·0	W.	Sl (pr).
Kamalnagar. 6·0	Devani Bk. 4·0; Wed. Thu.	Devani Bk.; 4·0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs(c); tl; m; dg; ch.
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	W.	..
Kalam; 4·0	Tadvale; 4·0; Tue.	Kalam; 4·0	W.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; gym; ch.
Yedashi; 8·0	Osmanabad; 4·4; Sun.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Khandoba Fr. Mrg Sud. 6; 3 tl; m; dh.
.. 25·0	Ahmadpur; 4·0; Mon.	Ahmadpur; 4·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Murud; ..	Local; .. Fri.	Murud Bk.;	W.	3 Sl (pr, m, h); 2 Cs; 3 tl; 2 m; mq; dg; gym; dp.
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr).
.. 30·0	Tuljapur; 4·0; Tue.	.. 3·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; dh; ch; lib.
Sholapur; 27·0	Andora; 5·0; Thu.	.. 1·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Nivali; 6·0	Local; .. Sat.	.. 4·0	W.	2 Sl (pr, h); Cs; tl; m; mq; dp.

Village Name (1)	Direction; Travelling distance (2)		Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists (3)				Post Office; Distance (4)	
Śirāḷā—Prd;—शिराळा ..	SE;	..	6·9;	1134;	221;	546	Local;	..
Siranāḷ—Amd;—सिरनाळ ..	S;	23·0	1·9;	243;	47;	77	Chakur;	3·0
Sīrasal—Aus;—सीरसल ..	SE;	16·0	2·7;	685;	112;	358	Killari;	3·0
Sirasāv—Prd;—सिरसाव ..	E;	10·0	8·4;	2561;	530;	1132	Local;	..
Sirasī—Ltr;—सिरसी ..	SE;	4·0	2·1;	372;	67;	176	Babhalgaon;	2·0
Śirasī Haṅgaragā—Nlg;—शिरसी हंगरगा.	E;	8·0	1·7;	572;	92;	221	Makni;	1·0
Siroḷ—Udr;—सिरोळ ..	SE;	10·0	3·4;	1010;	193;	511	Local;	..
Siroḷā—Nlg;—सिरोळा ..	NE;	16·0	3·3;	1252;	209;	596	Local;	..
Sirur Anantapāḷ—Nlg;—सिरूर अनंतपाळ.	NE;	..	14·3;	4102;	725;	1978	Local;	..
Sirur Tājband—Amd;—सिरूर ताजबंद.	SE;	6·0	9·4;	3154;	606;	1312	Local;	..
Śiur—Ltr;—शिऊर ..	SW;	10·0	2·8;	810;	133;	355	Almala;	..
Śivakaravāḍī—Tjr;—शिवकरवाडी	SE;	16·0	1·5;	233;	40;	121	Salgara Divti;	2·0
Śivalī—Aus;—शिवली .	W;	12·0	10·3;	1788;	358;	955	Local;	..
Śivaṇakheḍ Bk.—Amd;—शिवणखेड बु.	SW;	33·0	4·8;	1262;	228;	679	..	..
Śivaṇakheḍ Kh.—Amd;—शिवणखेड खु.	SE;	16·0	3·9;	1279;	237;	550	Kumtha Bk.;	2·0
Sivanī—Ltr;—सिवनी ..	SE;	7·0	2·2;	844;	147;	342	Shivani; .	4·0
Śivanī Bk.;—Aus;—शिवनी बु. ..	NE;	12·0	3·6;	1072;	191;	521	Local;	..
Śivaṇīkotal—Nlg;—शिवणीकोतल	..	..	1·7;	1185;	220;	479	Local;	..
Śivanīlakh—Aus;—शिवनीलख	..	16·0	4·1;	991;	184;	560	Kharosa;	4·0
Śivaṇīmajarā—Amd;—शिवणी मजरा.	SW;	30·0	1·5;	204;	37;	116	..	..

Railway Station; Distance		Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day		Motor Stand; Distance		Water	Institutions and other information
(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)	(9)
Maisagaon;	4·0	Kurduvadi;	7·0; Thu.	Maisagaon;	4·0	W;w; rv.	Sl (pr); pyt; 2 Cs (c); Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 4 tl; gym; 2 ch.
Latur Road;	6·0	Chakur;	2·0; Fri.	..	..	..	Sl (pr); tl.
Latur;	26·0	Killari;	3·0; Sat.	..	1·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; dg.
Barshi;	7·0	Javala;	2·0; Wed.	..	5·0	rv.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs; Jotiba Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 13 tl; mq; 2 gym; ch; lib.
Latur;	4·0	Latur;	4·0; Sat.	..	..	..	Sl (pr); dp.
Latur;	46·0	Nilanga;	8·0 Thu.	Stage;	0·1	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl; ch.
Udgir;	9·0	Udgir;	9·0; Thu.	Udgir;	9·0	W;n.	Sl (m); 2 tl; mq; dg; ch.
Udgir;	25·0	Ambulga Bk.,	4·0; Sat.	..	3·0	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs (c); Devaraj-bua Fr. Ct. Sud. 9; 2 tl; 2 m; dh; ch; lib.
..	..	Local;	.. Fri.	..	..	W;rv.	Sl (h); Anantpal (Mahadev) Fr. Vsk. Paurnima; tl.
Latur Road;	12·0	Ahmadpur;	6·0; Mon.	Local;	..	W.	3 Sl (pr, m, h); pyt; Cs; Mahadev Fr. Ct. Sud. 11; 5 tl; gym; ch; lib; dp. (vet).
Ausa Road;	2·0	Ausa Road;	6·0; Sun.	..	6·0	W;w; rv.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (mp); Mahadev Fr. Mrg. Sud. 6, 2 tl; m; ch.
Sholapur;	..	Salgara Divti;	2·0; Mon.	..	6·0	W.	Sl (pr).
Ausa Road;	10·0	Ujani;	6·0; Wed.	Ausa;	12·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Hanuman Jayanti Ct. Sud. Paurnima; 5 tl; m; ch.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Udgir;	14·0	Kumtha Bk.;	2·0; Wed.	Handaraguli;	4·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; m; mq; dg; ch; dp.
Latur;	6·0	Latur;	6·0; Sat.	..	..	rv.	Sl (pr); ch.
Latur;	6·0	Latur;	6·0; Sat.	Latur;	6·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr);Cs (c); 2 tl; ch; dp.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	w.	Sl (pr).
Latur;	26·0	Kharosa;	4·0; Sun.	Kharosa;	4·0	..	Sl (pr); Cs; Baheruba Fr. Ct. Paurnima; 4 tl; ch.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	..	..

Village Name	Direction; Travelling distance		Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists				Post Office; Distance	
(1)	(2)		(3)				(4)	
Śivūr—Nlg;—शिवूर ..	E;	14·0	2·7;	779;	123;	343	Kate Javalga;	3·0
Somanāthapūr—Udr;—सोमनाथपूर	NW;	1·0	2·5;	278;	56;	34	Udgir;	1·0
Sonagirī—Bhm;—सोनगिरी ..	N;	5·0	4·5;	1065;	185;	489	Bhum;	4·0
Sonagirī—Prd;—सोनगिरी ..	S;	2·7	1·8;	136;	19;	71	Khasgaon;	1·0
Sonakheḍ—Amd;—सोनखेड ..	W;	10·0	1·4;	281;	45;	72	Kingaon;	3·0
Sonakheḍ—Nlg;—सोनखेड ..	SE;	6·0	2·0;	827;	136;	192	Savari;	2·0
Sonāravāḍī—Klm;—सोनारवाडी	SW;	10·0	1·4;	315;	58;	194	Massa;	3·0
Sonārī—Prd;—सोनारी ..	NW;	8·0	4·4;	1587;	300;	592	Local;	..
Sonavaḷ—Udr;—सोनवळ ..	N;	..	2·5;	778;	141;	418	Vadhona Bk.;	3·0
Sonavatī—Ltr;—सोनवती ..	E;	5·0	2·4;	1359;	266;	545	Local;	..
Sonegāṅv—Klm;—सोनेगांव ..	W;	12·0	1·4;	195;	33;	112	Pimpalgaon Lingi;	1·0
Sonegāṅv—Osm;—सोनेगांव ..	NW;	14·0	3·3;	916;	175;	348	Alni;	..
Sonegāṅv (Sāṅgavī)—Amd;—सोनेगांव (सांगवी)	N;	6·0	0·8;	212;	36;	118	..	..
Sone Sāṅgavī—Nlg;—सोने सांगवी	NW;	..	0·6;	132;	26;	77	..	..
Sorā—Amd;—सोरा ..	W;	7·0	1·8;	252;	39;	97	Ahmadpur;	4·0
Soragā—Amd;—सोरगा ..	E;	19·0	1·0;	154;	30;	83	Chera;	2·0
Sugāṅv—Amd;—सुगांव ..	SW;	36·0	6·4;	2290;	416;	1034	Local;	..
Sukanī—Amd;—सुकनी ..	W;	22·0	1·2;	150;	27;	49	Kostgaon;	3·0
Sukaṇī—Udr;—सुकणी ..	NW;	13·0	2·0;	777;	138;	395	Kini Yalladevi;	3·0
Sukaṭā—Bhm;—सुकटा ..	NW;	5·0	11·0;	1158;	207;	478	Ulup;	3·0
Sulhāḷī—Udr;—सुल्हाळी ..	NE;	12·0	3·4;	502;	95;	250	Atanur;	2·0
Sumaṭhāṇā—Amd;—सुमठाणा ..	N;	8·0	1·7;	475;	91;	259	Khandali;	4·0
Sumaṭhāṇā—Nlg;—सुमठाणा ..	NE;	22·0	1·1;	529;	92;	139	Digol;	1·0
Sumaṭhāṇā—Udr;—सुमठाणा ..	NE;	10·0	1·7;	325;	62;	189	Nalgir;	5·0
Sumbhā—Osm;—सुंभा ..	NE,	16·0	4·5,	797;	157;	408	Yevti;	3·0
Sundaravāḍī—Umrg;—सुंदरवाडी	SW;	16·0	4·8;	1177;	242;	632	Local;	..

Railway Station; Distance		Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day		Motor Stand; Distance		Water	Institutions and other information
(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)	(9)
Udgir;	15·0	Ambulga Bk.;	3·0; Sat.	Local;	..	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl; m; dg; ch; dp.
Udgir;	1·0	Udgir;	1·0; Thu.	Udgir;	1·0	W.	Sl (pr); 3 tl.
Yedashi;	38·0	Bhum;	4·0; Thu.	..	0·2	W.	Sl (pr); Ganesh Fr. Bdp. Sud. 4; 2 tl; dg; ch; lib.
Barshi;	14·0	Parenda;	2·7; Sun.	Local;	..	W;rv.	tl.
Ghatnandur;	16·0	Kingaon;	3·0; Wed.	..	1·4	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch; lib.
..	..	Borsuri;	2·0; Fri.	..	..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; m; dg; ch.
Yedashi;	15·0	Terkheda;	5·0; Sat.	Massa;	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Kem;	15·0	Local;	.. Fri.	Parenda;	8·0	W;w.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs (c); Bhairavnath Fr. Ct. Vad. 8 to 13; 3 tl; 2 m; mq; 2 gym; ch; 2 dp.
Udgir;	24·0	Vadhona Bk.;	3·0; Wed.	Vadhona Bk.,	4·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c).
Latur;	5·0	Latur;	5·0; Sat.	Kolpa;	2·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); 3 tl; m; mq; ch.
Yedashi;	29·0	Vashi;	2·0; Sun.	Vashi;	2·4	rv.	Sl (pr); tl.
Yedashi;	6·0	Osmanabad;	.. Sun.	Yedashi;	6·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
..		..	.. ..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	W.	..
Pangaon;	..	Ahmadpur;	4·0; Mon.	Ahmadpur;	4·0	rv.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Chakur;	25·0	Hadolti;	7·0; Tue.	Sirur Tajband;	12·0	W.	3 tl; ch.
Latur Road;	18·0	Nalegaon;	4·0; Sun.	Mahalangra;	4·0	W;w.	2 Sl (pr, m); 2 Cs; Jagadamba Devi Fr. An. Sud. 10; 5 tl; m; mq; 2 dg; 3 dh; 2 gym; ch; dp.
Pangaon;	6·0	Kingaon;	4·0; Wed.	Kingaon;	4·0	rv.	tl; ch.
Udgir;	13·0	Hali;	2·0; Sun.	Stage;	..	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); 2 tl; dp (vet).
..	20·0	Bhum;	5·0; Thu.	Bhum;	5·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Udgir;	12·0	Jalkot;	5·0; Mon.	..	10·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; dh; ch.
Latur Road;	26·0	Ahmadpur;	9·0; Mon.	..	4·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Her;	5·0	Yerol;	3·0; Thu.	Digol;	1·0	W.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; ch.
Udgir;	9·0	Udgir;	9·0; Thu.	Nagalgaon;	3·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; lib.
Palsap;	7·0	Samudravani;	7·0; Tue.	Murud Bk.;	9·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Ashadhi Ekadashi Fr. Asd.; 2 tl; dh; ch.
Sholapur;	44·0	Murum;	2·0; Sun.	..	0·3	W.	Sl (pr); 2 Cs; Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. 1; 2 tl; dh; ch.

Village Name (1)	Direction; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office; Distance (4)
Sunegānv Sendrī—Amd; सुनेगांव सेंद्री	N; 5·0	1·6; 412; 69; 218	Ahmadpur; 4·0
Supatagānv—Umrg;—सुपतगांव	NW; 14·0	3·2; 842; 177; 461	Koral; 3·0
Suratagānv—Tjr;—सुरतगांव ..	SW; 11·0	4·3; 875; 166; 435	Savargaon; 4·0
Sūrḍī—Osm;—सूर्डी ..	SW; 6·0	3·3; 899; 193; 525	Pavaner; 2·0
Tāḍagānv—Klm;—ताडगांव ..	SE; 14·0	2·3; 880; 168; 476	Shiradhon; 2·0
Tāḍakī—Ltr;—ताडकी ..	NW; 16·0	0·5; 210; 36; 94	Takali; 4·0
Tāḍamugaḷī—Nlg;—ताडमुगळी	SE; 11·0	4·4, 1187; 224; 504	Local; ..
Taḍavaḷā—Tjr—तडवळा ..	E; 3·0	1·6 211; 41; 135	Kakramba; 3·0
Tagarakheḍā—Nlg —तगरखेडा	E; ..	6·1; 1702; 299; 669	.. ..
Tājalāpūr—Udr;—ताजलापूर ..	SE; 11·0	1·7; 441; 86; 234	Dhondi Hippraga; 1·0
Tājapūr—Nlg;—ताजपूर ..	N; 12·0	1·3; 248; 46; 121	Nitur; 1·0
Ṭākā—Aus;—टाका ..	SW; 12·0	4·6; 1562; 294; 839	Local; ..
Ṭākaḷagānv—Ltr;—टाकळगांव ..	NW; 16·0	1·7; 410; 49; 213	Tandulja; 2·0
Ṭākaḷagānv Kāmakheḍ—Amd;—टाकळगांव कामखेड.	W; 10·0	3·0; 1071; 193; 602	.. ..
Ṭākaḷagānv (Śeḷagānv)—Amd;—टाकळगांव (शेळगांव).	S; 16·0	1·3; 331; 47; 151	Shelgaon; 1·0
Ṭākaḷagānv Senakūḍ—Amd;—टाकळगांव सेनकूड	N; 4·0	0·8; 227; 48; 129	Dhalegaon; 4·0
Ṭākaḷī—Nlg;—टाकळी ..	SE; ..	1·9; 589; 111; 320	.. ..
Ṭākaḷī—Prd;—टाकळी ..	NE; 6·0	2·0; 391; 90; 169	Arangaon; 2·0
Ṭākaḷī Bardāpūr—Ltr —टाकळी बर्दापूर.	NW; 10·0	4·8; 1556; 315; 799	Local, ..
Ṭākaḷī Bembaḷī—Osm;—टाकळी बेंबळी.	E; 16·0	6·0; 1354; 240; 757	Bembli; 5·0
Ṭākaḷī (Ḍhokī)—Osm;—टाकळी (ढोकी).	NE; 14·0	2·6; 683; 82; 341	Yevti; 2·0
Ṭākaḷī Sirāḍhoṇ—Ltr;—टाकळी सिराढोण.	SW; 12·0	5·7; 510; 94; 280	Ausa Road; 7·0
Ṭākaḷī Tarf Vāḷandī—Udr;—टाकळी तर्फ वाळंदी.	SW; 26·0	4·5; 882; 152; 461	Valandi; 6·0
Ṭākaḷī (Udagīr Circle)—Udr;—टाकळी (उदगीर सर्कल).	NE; ..	2·2 693; 122; 264	.. ..

Railway Station; Distance (5)		Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day (6)		Motor Stand; Distance (7)		Water (8)	Institutions and other information (9)
..	24·0	Ahmadpur;	4·0; Mon.	Ahmadpur;	4·0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Sholapur;	42·0	Yenegur;	3·0; Mon.	Yenegur;	3·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; dh; ch; dp.
Sholapur;	16·0	Tuljapur;	11·0; Tue.	Local;	..	W;w.	Sl (pr); 2 Cs (c); Mahadev Fr. Ct; 3 tl; mq; dg; 2 dh; gym; ch; lib; dp.
Yedashi;	..	Osmanabad;	6·0; Sun.	Pimpari;	1·4	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Murud;	12·0	Shiradhon;	2·0; Fri.	Murud Bk.;	12·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Ausa Road;	10·0	Javala;	3·0; Thu.	Palasi;	4·0	rv.	tl.
Latur;	50·0	Aurad Shahajani;	5·0; Fri.	Aurad Shahajani;	5·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 4 tl; 2 m; dh; ch.
Sholapur;	45·0	Tuljapur;	3·0; Tue.	Tuljapur;	3·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	W.	Sl (pr).
Belshakaraga;	4·0	Udgir;	11·0; Thu.	Local;	..	W.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; ch.
Latur;	15·0	Nitur;	1·0; Mon.	..	..	W;w.	Sl (pr); 3 tl; ch.
Nivali;	14·0	Ujani;	.. Wed.	Ausa;	12·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Mahashivratra Fr. Mg. Vad. 15; 8 tl; m; ch; lib.
Nivali;	10·0	Ranjani;	3·0; Sun.	..	6·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Latur Road;	12·0	Hali Kh.;	4·0; Sat.	Hali Kh.;	5·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Latur Road;	23·0	Ahmadpur;	4·0; Mon.	Ahmadpur;	4·0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (gr); 2 tl.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	W.	Sl (pr).
Barshi;	16·0	Javala;	5·0; Wed.	Parenda;	6·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; gym; ch.
Ausa Road;	6·0	Javala Bk.;	5·0; Thu.	Sakhara;	6·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Devi Fr.; Ct. Paurnima; 3 tl; mq; dh; 2 ch.
Palsap;	16·0	Local;	.. Wed.	..	..	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Ganesha Fr. Bdp. Sud. 14; 4 tl; mq; gym; ch.
Palsap;	6·0	Ter;	6·0; Mon.	..	9·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Pir Urus Vsk. Vad. 7; 2 tl; dg; ch.
Ausa Road;	4·0	Latur;	12·0; Sat.	Ausa Road;	6·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl.
Udgir;	26·0	Valandi;	6·0; Tue.	Halgara;	10·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	..	..

Village Name (1)	Direction; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office; Distance (4)
Tākamoḍavāḍī—Prd;—ताकमोड-वाडी.	NW; 18·0	1·1; 233; 60; 159	Kukadgaon 3·0
Tākaviki—Osm;—ताकविकी ..	SE; 18·0	6·0; 1249; 249; 750	Bamani; 3·0
Talamoḍ—Umrg;—तलमोड ..	E; 10·0	10·5 2694; 638; 1467	Local; ..
Taḷaṇī—Amd;—तळणी ..	SW; 36·0	4·2; 1260; 262; 533	Local;
Taḷaṇī—Aus;—तळणी ..	S; 22·0	5·5; 1697; 318; 916	Local; ..
Taḷegāṅv—Amd;—तळेगांव ..	S; 3·0	2·9; 494; 95; 303	Ahmadpur; 3·0
Taḷegāṅv—Udr;—तळेगांव ..	SW; 15·0	5·7; 897; 173; 439	Valandi; 3·0
Taḷegāṅv Borī—Nlg;—तळेगांव बोरी.	N; 16·0	2·0; 958; 200; 500	.. 2·0
Taḷegāṅv Devaṇī—Nlg;—तळेगाव देवणी.	NE; ..	2·6; 556; 95; 291	.. ..
Taḷīkheḍ—Nlg;—तळीखेड ..	E; ..	3·5; 1003; 179; 428	Local; ..
Tāmalavāḍī—Tjr;—तामलवाडी..	SW; 14·0	5·7; 1136; 241; 590	Local; ..
Tāmbāḷā—Nlg;—तांबाळा ..	SE; ..	6·8; 2351; 444; 903	Local; ..
Tāmbaravāḍī—Nlg;—तांबरवाडी	E; ..	1·5; 516; 107; 264	.. ..
Tāmbaṭ Sāṅgavī—Amd;—तांबट सांगवी.	W; 5·0	0·7; 225; 45; 125	.. ..
Tāmbevāḍī—Prd;—तांबेवाडी ..	NE; 16·0	3·7; 810; 147; 355	Devlali; 2·0
Tāndūḷajā—Ltr;—तांदूळजा ..	NW; 18·0	4·6; 1411; 282; 713	Local; ..
Tānduḷavāḍī—Bhm;—तांदुळवाडी	NE; 12·0	5·5; 1083; 211; 499	Local; ..
Tānduḷavāḍī;—Klm;—तांदुळवाडी	S; 2·0	3·2; 642; 127; 395	Kalam; 2·0
Tānduḷavāḍī—Ltr;—तांदुळवाडी	NW; 12·0	1·7; 472 91 253	Katgaon; 2·0
Tānduḷavāḍī—Prd;—तांदुळवाडी	NW; 15·0	10 4; 1905; 367; 1007	Shelganv; 2·0
Tāvarajakheḍā—Osm;—तावरजखेडा	NE; 20·0	4·2; 803; 153; 404	Local; ..
Tāvaśīgaḍ—Umrg;—तावशीगड..	NW; 18·0	2·4; 1918; 408; 901	Local; ..
Tāvaśītāḍ—Aus;—तावशीताड ..	SW; 12·0	2·6; 812; 160; 374	Belkund; 1·0

Railway Station; Distance	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day	Motor Stand; Distance	Water	Institutions and other information
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Barshi; 26·0	Valvad; 8·0; Mon.	Kharda; 8·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Sholapur; 38·0	Tuljapur; 10·0; Tue.	.. 10·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 7 tl; 3 dh; ch.
Sholapur; 64·0	Turori; 4·0; Sat.	Local; ..	W;w.	Sl (pr); pyt; Maruti Fr. Ct. Paurnima; tl; 2 dh.
Kadpur; 3·0	Kadpur; 4·0; Fri.	Renapur; 7·0	W;w.	Sl (m); Cs; Hanumon Jayanti Ct. Sud. 15; 3 tl; dh; ch.
Latur; 33;0	Killari; 2·0; Sat.	.. 4·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl; dg; gym; ch; lib; dp.
Latur Road; 16·0	Ahmadpur; 3·0; Mon.	.. 1·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Udgir; 15·0	Valandi; 3·0; Tue.	Achavla; 2·0	..	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; m; ch.
Latur; 12·0	Latur; 12·0; Sat.	.. 2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr).
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	W;n.	Sl (pr); Mahadev Fr. Ct. Sud. 12; tl.
Sholapur; 14·0	Sholapur; 14·0; Tue.	Local; ..	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Mahadev Fr. Ct. Sud. 12; 3 tl; mq; dg; 2 dh; gym; ch; lib.
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	W.	Sl (m).
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr).
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..		.. ..
Barshi; 7·0	Mankeshvar; 2·0; Tue.	Barshi; 7·0	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; tl; lib.
Nivali; 10·0	Ranjani; 3·0; Sun.	Borgaon Bk., 8·0	W.	Sl (m); 2 Cs (mp, mis); 3 tl; m; dh; gym; ch.
Yedashi; 30·0	Vashi; 3·0; Sun.	Vashi; 3·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); KhandobaFr. Mrg Sud. 6; 3 tl; m.
Yedashi; 26·0	Kalam; 2·0; Mon.	Kalam; 2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Ausa Road; 7·0	Javala Bk., 5·0; Thu.	.. ..	W;w.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Jeur; 30·0	Shelganv; 2·0; Wed.	Parenda; 16·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Hanuman Jayanti Ct. Sud. 15; 4 tl; mq; 2 gym; ch; lib; 2 dp.
Murud; 1·4	Murud; 3·0; Wed.	Murud; 3·0	W.	Sl (pr); 2 Cs; 2 tl; dg; dh.
Sholapur; 56·0	Makni; 3·0; Tue.	.. 10·0	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs; 2 tl; m; dh; ch; lib.
Latur; 21·0	Ausa; 12·0; Sun.	.. 4·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.

Village Name (1)	Direction; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturist (3)	Post Office; Distance (4)
Telagāṅv—Amd;—तेलगांव ..	S; 10·0	2·7; 794; 139; 394	Local; ..
Ṭelaranagar—Tjr,—टेलरनगर ..	SE, 14·0	2·2; 153; 29; 101	Katgaon; 3·0
Ṭemburṇī—Amd;—टेंबुर्णी ..	E; 3·0	1·4; 340; 62; 156	Ahmadpur; 4·0
Ter—Osm;—तेर ..	NE; 12·0	12·5; 5725; 1160; 2102	Local;
Terakheḍā—Klm;—तेरखेडा ..	SW; 22·0	13·5; 3962; 781; 1872	Local; ..
Theragāṅv—Nlg;—थेरगांव	N; 18·0	3·3; 887; 159; 470	Nalegaon; 4·0
Thoḍagā—Amd;—थोडगा ..	E; 3·0	4·6; 997; 183; 552	Ahmadpur; 3·0
Tīḷaghyāḷ—Amd;—तीळघ्याळ ..	S; 24·0	0·6; 74; 10; 25	Aṭola; 3·4
Tintraj—Prd;—तित्रज ..	N; 24·0	3·3; 787; 150; 439	Antarvali; 2·0
Tiparāḷ—Udr;—तिपराळ ..	SW 16·0	1·0 400; 76; 190	Sakol; 2·0
Trikoḷī—Umrg;—त्रिकोळी ..	NE; 6·0	6·0; 1067; 207; 601	Local; ..
Tīrth—Amd;—तीर्थ ..	E; 5·0	1·6; 563; 99; 172	Hadolti; 3·0
Tīrth Bk.—Tjr;—तीर्थ बु. ..	SE; 6·0	6·4; 639; 107; 317	Tirth Kh; 2·0
Tīrth Kh.—Tjr;—तीर्थ खु. ..	SE; 4·4	2·5; 782; 138; 322	Local; ..
Tirukā—Udr;—तिरुका ..	NE; 12·0	4·4; 998; 185; 544	Jalkot; 6·0
Tivaghyāḷ—Amd;—तिवघ्याळ ..	S; 24·0	2·0; 528; 94; 316	Atola; 2·4
Tivaṭaghyāḷ—Amd;—तिवटघ्याळ	SW; 24·0	1·8; 376; 72; 247	Atola; 3·0
Ṭiviṭagāḷ—Udr;—टिविटगाळ ..	W; 4·0	0·9; 203; 26; 121	Udgir; 4·0
Togarī—Udr;—तोगरी ..	SE; 8·0	5·6; 1343; 253; 529	Local; ..
Toṇḍacirā—Udr;—तोंडचिरा ..	SE; 6·0	4·7; 1076; 201; 578	Local; ..
Toṇḍār—Udr;—तोंडार ..	NW; 6·0	9·6; 2644; 426; 1237	Local; ..

Railway Station; Distance		Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day		Motor Stand; Distance		Water	Institutions and other information
(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)	(9)
Latur Road;	8·0	Chapoli;	2·0; Wed.	Stage;	1·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; dh; gym; ch; lib.
Sholapur;	20·0	Katgaon;	3·0; Fri.	..	3·0	W.	tl; ch.
..	22·0	Ahmadpur;	4·0; Mon.	Ahmadpur;	4·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; mq; ch.
Local;	..	Local;	.. Mon.	..	5·0	rv.	4 Sl(2 pr, m, h); Cs; Sant Goroba Fr. Ct. Vad. 16; 12 tl; 3 m; 2 mq; dg; dh; gym; 2 ch; lib; 3 dp.
Yedashi;	16·0	Local;	Sat.	Stage;	0·3	W.	3 Sl (pr, m, clg); 2 Cs (c, mis); Mahadev Fr. Vak. Vad. 12; 5 tl; 2 m; mq; dg; dh; gym; ch; lib; 2 dp.
Latur;	20·0	Nalegaon;	5·0; Sun.	Rapka;	2·0	W.	3 Sl (pr, m, h); Cs; Premanath Maharaj Fr. Ct. Sud. Pournima; 3 tl; m; dh; ch; lib; dp.
Latur Road;	20·0	Ahmadpur;	3·0; Mon.	Ahmadpur;	3·0	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); 2 Cs; tl; ch.
Chakur;	3·0	Chakur;	2·0; Fri.	..	2·4	W.	Sl (pr).
Barshi;	28·0	Kharda;	3·0; ..	Kharda;	3·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; ch.
Her;	10·0	Sakol;	2·0; Sat.	Udgir;	16·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; 4 tl; m; ch.
Sholapur;	59·0	Umarga;	6·0; Sun.	Umarga;	6·0	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; 2 tl; dg; ch.
Latur Road;	24·0	Ahmadpur;	6·0; Mon.	Ahmadpur;	6·0	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); Mahadev Fr. Ct. Sud. 12; 2 tl; ch.
Sholapur;	38·0	Tuljapur;	6·0; Tue.	Stage;	0·3	W;w.	Sl (pr); Nagnath Fr. Ps. 3 tl; mq; dg; gym; ch, lib.
Sholapur;	29·0	Tuljapur;	4·4; Tue.	..	0·4	W.	Sl (pr); tl; dp.
Udgir;	12·0	Jalkot;	6·0; Mon.	..	7·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Pir Urus Ps. Vad. 30; 3 tl; dg; ch.
Chakur;	2·0	Chakur;	3·4; Fri.	..	3·4	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Chakur;	2·4	Chakur;	3·0; Fri.		2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Udgir	4·0	Udgir;	4·0; Thu.	Udgir;	4·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Belshakaraga;	2·0	Udgir;	8·0; Thu.	Local;	..	W.	Sl (pr); 2 Cs (c,mp); Mahashivaratra Fr. Mg. Vad. 3; 4 tl; m; dg; ch.
Belshakaraga;	3;0	Udgir;	6·0; Thu.	Shelhal;	3·0	W.	Sl (m); 2 tl; ch.
Lohara;	1·4	Udgir;	6·0; Thu.		2·0	W.	3 Sl (pr, m, h); 2 Cs (c); 3 tl; m; mq; dg; dh; ch; lib; 2 dp.

Village Name (1)	Direction; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office; Distance (4)
Tondolī—Aus;—तोंडोली ..	NE; 18·0	0·6; 201; 35; 111	Lodga; 2·0
Torambā—Osm;—तोरंबा ..	SE; 20·0	5·7; 1205; 198; 582	Bamani; 5·0
Torambā—Umrg;—तोरंबा ..	NW; 17·0	3·9; 1196; 231; 692	Local; ..
Tugāṅv—Osm;—तुगांव ..	N; 12·0	2·7; 1322; 225; 695	Local; ..
Tugāṅv—Umrg;—तुगांव	W; ..	7·4; 2741; 514; 1308	Local; ..
Tuḷajāpūr Urban Area I—Tjr;—तुळजापूर नागरी विभाग १.	HQ; 1·1	4·7; 8935; 1678; 851	Local;
Tuṅgī Bk.—Aus;—तुंगी बु. ..	SW; 6·0	4·5; 1336; 271; 671	Local; ..
Tuṅgī Kh.-Aus;—तुंगी खु. ..	SW; 5·0	0·8; 140; 24; 60	Tungi Bk; 1·0
Tupaḍī—Nlg;—तुपडी ..	NW; ..	1·7; 797; 135; 448	.. ..
Turorī—Umrg;—तुरोरी ..	E; 4·0	4·2; 3441; 815; 1406	Local; ..
Udagīr Rural Area—Udr;—उदगीर ग्रामीण विभाग.	E; ..	.. 60; 11; 19	.. ..
Udagīr Urban Area I—Udr;—उदगीर नागरी विभाग १.	HQ; ..	7·9; 18814; 3443; 1133	Local; ..
Udatapūr—Umrg;—उदतपूर ..	NW; 12·0	2·1; 615; 125; 319	Tavashigad; 2·0
Ujaḷamb—Amd;—उजळंब ..	S; 26·0	7·5; 1722; 297; 659	Local; ..
Ujanī—Amd;—उजनी .	N; 12·0	7·8; 1361; 243; 717	Gangahippa-rage; 2·0
Ujanī—Aus;—उजनी ..	SW; 15·0	10·4; 3245; 618; 1772	Local; ..

Railway Station; Distance	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day	Motor Stand; Distance	Water	Institutions and other information
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Latur; 8·0	Chincholi (Pan); 4·0; Thu.	.. 8·0	W.	..
Sholapur; 40·0	Lohara; 7·0; Fri.	.. 12·0	W.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; dg; 3 dh; gym; ch.
Sholapur; 51·0	Yenegur; 4·0; Mon.	Dalimb; 8·0	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs; Maruti Fr. Vsk. Sud. 3; 2 tl; dh; ch.
Kalamb Road; 4·0	Dhoki; 4·0; Tue.	Rui Dhoki; 2·0	W.	Sl (pr); 3 tl; gym; ch.
Sholapur; 32·0	Yenegur; 1·6; Mon.	Yenegur; 1·6	W;w; rv.	3 Sl (pr, m, h); Cs; 3 tl; dg; gym; ch.
Sholapur; 28·0	Local; .. Tue.	Local; ..	pl	6 Sl (pr, 2 m, 2 h; tr-clg); Cs; Vijaya-Dashmi An. Sud. 10; 11 tl; 3 m; mq; dg; dh; 3 gym; lib; 7 dp.
Latur; 18·0	Ausa; 6·0; Sun.	Ausa; 6·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2 tl; m; mq; dg.
Latur; 17·0	Ausa; 5·0; Sun.	Ausa; 5·0	W.	tl.
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr).
Sholapur; ..	Local; .. Sat.	Local; ..	W.	3 Sl (pr, m, h); Cs; Tukaram Maharaj Fr. Phg. Vad. 2; Ekanath Shasti Phg. Vad. 6; 5 tl; m; dg; dh; ch; lib; 2 dp.
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	..	..
Local; ..	Local; .. Thu.	Local; ..	W.	12 Sl (5 pr, m, 5 h; clg); 2 Cs (1 mis); Shankar Appa Fr. Mrg. Sud. Paurnima, Havagi Svami Fr. Ps. Sud. Paurnima; 6 tl; 12 m; 22 mq; 9 dg; dh; 2 gym; ch; 3 lib; 11 dp; Cch.
Sholapur; 50·0	Sastur; 3·0; Wed.	Dalimb; 12·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); tl; m; ch.
Chakur; 4·0	Chakur; 5·0; Fri.	Chakur; 5·0	W.	2 Sl (pr); Cs; Nagoba Fr. Ct; Mahadev Fr. Ct. Sud 12; 3 tl; m; mq; ch.
Gangakhed; 15·0	Ahmadpur; 9·0; Mon.	.. 3·2	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 4 tl; mq; ch; 2 dp.
Palasp; 16·0	Local; .. Wed.	Ausa; 15·0	rv.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs; Ganeshanath Fr. Kt. Paurnima; 7 tl; 2 m; dg; ch; lib; 2 dp.

Village Name (1)	Direction; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office; Distance (4)
Ulūp—Bhm;—उळूप ..	NW; 5·0	3·3; 563; 113; 290	Local; ..
Umarā—Klm;—उमरा ..	SW; 12·0	3·6; 732; 145; 360	Pangaon; 2·0
Umaradarā—Nlg;—उमरदरा ..	N; 16·0	1·8; 440; 91; 249	Halki; 5·0
Umaragā—Ltr;—उमरगा ..	E; 10·0	1·7; 613; 103; 309	Bori; 1·0
Umaragā—Tjr;—उमरगा ..	SE; 18·0	3·3; 821; 149; 435	Chivari; 3·0
Umaragā (Haḍagā)—Nlg;—उमरगा (हडगा).	N; 4·0	4·4; 944; 167; 411	Hadga; 1·0
Umaragā Kort—Amd;—उमरगा कोर्ट.	S; 12·0	4·3; 1006; 194; 454	Local; ..
Umaragā Manā—Udr;—उमरगा मना.	NW; 10·0	2·4; 442; 76; 184	Kini Yalladevi; 2·0
Umaragā Urban Area II—Umrg; उमरगा नागरी विभाग २.	HQ; ..	13·5; 7505; 1445; 1849	Local; ..
Umaragā Yallādevī—Amd;—उमरगा यल्लादेवी.	S; 15·0	3·2; 821; 150; 277	Chapoli; 2·0
Umaregavhāṇ—Osm;—उमरे-गव्हाण.	SE; 12·0	2·6; 668; 125; 342	Bembli; 2·0
Umbaḍagā Bk.—Aus;—उंबडगा बु.	N; 4·0	1·4; 565; 99; 226	Budhada; 1·0
Umbaḍagā Kh.—Aus;—उंबडगा खु.	N; 3·0	1·2; 367; 66; 193	Budhada; 2·0
Umbaradarā—Amd;—उंबरदरा ..	E; 23·0	1·3; 649; 126; 398	Vanjarvada; 2·0
Umbaragāretu—Amd;—उंबरगारेतु.	SE; 15·0	3·0; 753; 155; 322	Hadolti; 2·0
Uṇḍegāṅv—Prd;—उंडेगांव ..	NW; 17·0	4·4; 381; 75; 217	Shelgaon; 2·0
Uṇḍeragāṅv—Tjr;—उंडेरगांव ..	E; 16·0	5·0; 773; 141; 376	Hipparga Rava; ..
Unnī—Amd;—उन्नी ..	SE; 8·0	0·6; 254; 46; 122	Hadolti; 2·0

Railway Station; Distance		Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day		Motor Stand; Distance		Water	Institutions and other information
(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)	(9)
Barshi;	18·0	Bhum;	5·0; Thu.	Bhum;	5·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl; mq; ch; lib.
Yedashi;	10·0	Terkheda;	4·0; Sat.	Local;	1·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); tl.
Latur;	14·0	Sirur Anantpal;	5·0; Fri.	Sirur Anantpal;	5·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Latur;	9·0	Latur;	9·0; Sat.	Bhatkheda;	5·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; dh; ch.
Sholapur;	23·0	Arli Bk.;	4·0; Sat.	..	..	W;w; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 4 tl; m; mq; dg; ch.
Latur;	18·0	Nilanga;	4·0; Thu.	Nilanga;	4·0	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs; 3 tl; mq; dh; ch.
Latur Road;	7·0	Chapoli;	1·4; Wed.	Telgaon;	3·0	W.	2 Sl (pr, h); tl; m; dh; gym; ch; lib.
Lohara;	5·0	Vadhona Bk.,	3·0; Wed.	Vadhona;	1·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; Mahadev Fr. Every Mon. and Amavasya; tl.
Sholapur;	50·0	Local;	.. Sun.	Local;	..	W.	3 Sl (pr, m, h); 4 Cs; Mahadev Fr. Ct. Sud. 12; Syydababa Fr. Ct. Sud. 1; 14 tl; 4 m; 2 mq; 3 dg; dh; ch; lib; 5 dp.
Latur Road;	6·0	Chapoli;	2·0; Wed.	Chapoli;	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; dh; gym; ch; lib.
Yedashi;	..	Bembli;	2·0; Mon.	..	..	W;w.	Sl (pr); Santaji Maharaj; Fr. Ps. Sud. 7; 2 tl; ch.
Latur;	7·0	Ausa;	4·0; Sun.	Budhada;	1·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; dh; ch.
Latur;	8·0	Ausa;	3·0; Sun.	Budhada;	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Udgir;	14·0	Jalkot;	4·0; Mon.	..	10·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; dh; ch.
Latur Road;	22·0	Hadolti;	2·0; Tue.	Sirur Tajband;	7·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl.
..	38·0	Shelgaon;	2·0; Wed.	Parenda;	17·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (gr); 2 tl; mq; dg; gym; ch.
Yedashi;	34·0	Lohara Bk.,	5·0; Fri.	..	6·0	W.	2 Sl (pr); Cs; Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. Paurnima; tl; dh; ch.
Latur Road;	22·0	Hadolti;	2·0; Tue.	Ahmadpur;	5·0	rv.	Sl (pr); pyt; 2 Cs (c, mp); tl; ch.

Village Name (1)	Direction; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office; Distance (4)
Upaḷā—Osm;—उपळा ..	N; 7·0	10·7; 3209; 597; 1206	Local; ..
Upaḷāī—Klm;—उपळाई ..	SW; ..	3·6; 1348; 266; 765	.. ..
Usmānābād Rural Area—Osm; उस्मानाबाद ग्रामीण विभाग.	.. ..	24·4; 1321; 218; 668	.. ..
Usmānābād Urban Area I—Osm;—उस्मानाबाद नागरी विभाग.	HQ; ..	24·4; 18868; 3683; 1776	Local; ..
Ustorī—Nlg;—उस्तोरी ..	SE; 10·0	6·4; 1499; 283; 548	Local; ..
Utakā—Aus;—उतका ..	SE; 10·0	4·2; 941; 179; 505	Lamjana; 3·0
Utamī—Osm;—उतमी ..	SE; 6·0	2·3; 615; 126; 254	Vadgaon; 2·0
Uṭī Bk.—Aus;—उटी बु. ..	NW; 6·4	2·2; 974; 179; 574	Ausa; 6·4
Uṭī Kh.—Ltr;—उटी खु. ..	SW; 12·0	1·0; 199; 38; 100	Ausa Road; 5·0
Vaḍagānv—Amd;—वडगांव ..	E; 20·0	1·0; 263; 47; 78	Chera; 2·0
Vaḍagānv—Nlg;—वडगाव ..	NW; ..	1·7; 603; 91; 254	.. ..
Vaḍagānv—Osm;—वडगांव ..	SE; 6·0	5·2; 1439; 262; 642	Local; ..
Vaḍagānv—Umrg;—वडगांव ..	NW; 24·0	6·3; 1762; 354; 1008	Jevali; 1·0
Vaḍagānv Dev—Tjr;—वडगांव देव	SE; 11·0	2·8; 586; 112; 267	Salgara Divti; 2·0
Vaḍagānv Ekkī—Udr;—वडगांव एक्की.	NW; 12·0	2·2; 973; 174; 511	Hali; 2·0
Vaḍagānv Jāgīr—Klm;—वडगांव जागीर.	SW; 24·0	5·1; 1181; 213; 618	Chora Kholi; 1·0
Vaḍagānv Kāṭī—Tjr;—वडगांव काटी.	SE; 17·0	5·7; 1652; 146; 752	Local; ..
Vaḍagānv Lākh—Tjr;—वडगांव लाख.	E; 7·0	5·0; 593; 115; 212	Kakramba; 2·0

Railway Station; Distance		Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day		Motor Stand; Distance		Water	Institutions and other information
(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)	(9)
Yedashi;	10·0	Osmanabad;	7·0; Sun.	..	2·0	W.	3 Sl (pr, m, h); Cs (c); Devi Fr. An. Sud. 15; Ramnavmi Ct. Sud. 9; 12 tl; mq; dh; gym; ch; lib; dp.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	W.	Sl (pr).
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Yedashi;	13·0	Local;	.. Sun.	Local;	..	pl.	8 Sl (4 pr, m, 3 h, clg); 2 Cs (c, mis); 3 tl; 2 m; dg; dh; 3 gym; ch; lib; dp; Cch.
Latur;	..	Kasarsirsi;	5·0; Wed.	Kasarsirsi;	5·0	W.	Sl (pr); 3 tl; m; ch.
Latur;	22·0	Ausa;	10·0; Sun.	Chalburga Pati;	2·4	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; dh.
Yedashi;	16·0	Osmanabad;	6·0; Sun.	Vadgaon;	2·0	W;w.	2 Sl (pr); Cs (c); Champashashti Mrg. Sud. 6, Vijayadashami An. Sud. 10; 4 tl; ch.
Ausa Road;	5·0	Ausa;	6·4; Sun.	Ausa;	6·4	W.	Sl (pr); 3 tl; dg.
Ausa Road;	4·0	Ausa;	5·0; Sun.	..	7·0	W;w.	Sl (pr) Cs; tl; mq.
Udgir;	18·0	Hadolti;	6·0; Tue.	Sirur Tajband;	8·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl;
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	W;n,	Sl (pr).
Yedashi;	19·0	Local;	Mon.	Stage;	0·4	W;w.	2 Sl (pr, m); pyt; Siddheshvar Fr. Sm. Every Monday; 2 tl; m; dh; ch; lib.
Sholapur;	39·0	Jevali;	1·0; Tue.	..	1·0	W; w.	Sl (pr); Cs; 15 tl; mq; dg; gym; ch;
Sholapur;	37·0	Salgara Divti;	2·0; Mon.	..	2·4	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Khandoba Fr. Mrg; 3 tl.
Udgir;	12·0	Handraguli;	2·0; Sun.	Hali;	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; m; dg; dh; dp (vet).
Yedashi;	4·0	Yedashi;	4·0; Mon.	..	0·2	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 4 tl; m; mq; dh.
Sholapur;	15·0	Savargaon;	4·0; Mon.	Tamalvadi;	5·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); Mahadev Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 3 tl; mq; gym; lib.
Sholapur;	26·0	Tuljapur;	7·0; Tue.	Barulpati;	2·0	W.	Sl (pr) Cs; tl; dh; ch.

Village Name (1)	Direction; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office; Distance (4)
Vaḍagāṅv Śiraḍhoṇ—Klm;— वडगांव शिरढोण	SE; 15·0	4·1; 818; 152; 944	Nipani; 1·0
Vaḍaghuḷ—Osm;—वडघुळ ..	SW; 7·0	2·4; 279; 53; 156	Chilvadi; 2·0
Vaḍajī—Aus;—वडजी ..	NW; 10·0	2·5; 444; 88; 261	Bhada; 2·0
Vaḍajī—Klm;—वडजी ..	SW; 16·0	3·2; 1171; 183; 587	Kadaknath-vadi; 2·0
Vaḍāḷā—Osm;—वडाळा ..	SE; 13·0	1·0; 238; 45; 135	Kanegaon; 4·0
Vaḍamurambī—Udr;—वडमुरंबी	SW; ..	3·8; 928; 157; 479	Devani Bk.; 8·0
Vaḍaner—Prd;—वडनेर ..	SE; 5·0	2·1; 521; 98; 273	Shirala; 4·0
Vaḍavaḷ—Amd;—वडवळ ..	SW; 25·0	10·2; 3654; 590; 1398	Local; ..
Vāḍhoṇā Bk.—Udr;—वाढोणा बु.	NW; 12·0	7·6; 4361; 761; 1568	Local; ..
Vāḍhoṇā Kh.—Udr;—वाढोणा खु.	NW; 14·0	4·6; 1500; 220; 714	Vadhona Bk.; 2·0
Vāḍī Hasorī—Nlg;—वाडी हसोरी	S; ..	0·2; 11; 2; 6	.. ..
Vāḍīkāsārasirasī—Nlg;— वाडीकासारसिरसी.	S; ..	1·1; 335; 59; 186	.. ..
Vāḍīśeḍoḷ—Nlg;—वाडीशेडोळ	NW; ..	1·8; 371; 55; 161	.. ..
Vāḍī Vāgholī—Ltr;—वाडीवाघोली	NW; 26·0	1·6; 345; 63; 170	Vagholi; 2·0
Vāgadarī—Tjr;—वागदरी ..	SE; 24·0	2·2; 472; 95; 210	Khudavadi; 2·0
Vāgadarī—Umrg;—वागदरी ..	NE; 8·0	3·7; 628; 121; 360	Trikoli; 2·0
Vāgadarī (Udagīr Circle)—Udr; वागदरी (उदगीर सर्कल)	NE; ..	2·0; 358; 65; 219	.. ..
Vāgadarī (Vāḷandī)—Udr;— .. वागदरी (वाळंदी)	SE; 10·0	1·5; 662; 95; 292	Devani Bk.; 5·0
Vāgholī—Amd;—वाघोली ..	SW; 15·0	2·1; 283; 51; 178	Vadval; 1·0
Vāgholī—Aus;—वाघोली ..	SE; 7·0	3·2; 554; 107; 316	Javli; 2·4
Vāgholī—Klm;—वाघोली ..	S; 13·0	2·6; 1043; 178; 535	Satephal; 3·0
Vāgholī—Ltr;—वाघोली ..	NW; 24·0	4·5; 1662; 311; 619	Local; ..
Vāgholī—Osm;—वाघोली ..	NE; 7·0	8·9; 3335; 637; 1570	Local; ..

Railway Station; Distance	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day	Motor Stand; Distance	Water	Institutions and other information
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Murud; 6·0	Murud Bk.; 6·0; Wed.	.. 4·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); tl.
.. ..	Gaudgaon; 4·0; Mon.	..	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Ausa Road; 8·0	Borgaon; 1·0; Wed.	Ausa; 10·0	W;n.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Yedashi; 19·0	Terkheda; 3·0; Sat.	Terkheda; 3·0	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs; 2 tl; gym; ch; 2 lib.
Murud; 25·0	Ujani; 2·0; Wed.	Bavi (Osmanabad); 11·0	W.	tl.
Kamalnagar; 10·0	Devani Bk.; 8·0; Wed.	.. 6·0	W.	2 tl; dp (vet).
Kurduvadi; 10·0	Parenda; 5·0; Sun.	Khasgaon; 3·0	W;w; rv.	Sl (pr); 2 Cs; Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. Paurnima; tl; mq; gym; ch; lib.
Local; ..	Local; .. Sat.	.. 5·0	W.	4 Sl (2 pr, m, h); Cs; Mahashivaratra Fr. Mg. Vad. 14; 7 tl; 2 m; mq; dg; 2 dh; lib; dp.
Udgir; 12·0	Local; .. Wed.	Local; ..	W.	3 Sl (pr, m, h); 2 Cs; Dattajyanti Fr. Mrg; 7 tl; 2 m; 2 mq; 2 dg; dh; lib; dp.
Udgir; 14·0	Vadhona Bk., 2·0; Wed.	Vadhona Bk.; 2·0	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; tl; dh; ch.
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	W.	..
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	W.	..
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	W;n.	..
Nivali; 9·0	Murud Bk., 7·0; Wed.	.. 8·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; gym; ch.
Sholapur; 26·0	Naldurg; 4·0; Sun.	Naldurg; 4·0	W;w	Sl (pr); 3 tl; gym; ch.
Sholapur; 46·0	Umarga; 6·0; Sun.	Umarga; 6·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Shivram Maharaj Fr. Phg; 2 tl.
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	..	..
Kamalnagar; 2·0	Kamalnagar; 2·0; ..	Togari; 2·0	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (mp); 2 tl; dg; ch.
Vadval; 1·0	Vadval; 1·0; Sat.	.. ..	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (gr); tl; ch.
Latur; 19·0	Ausa; 7·0; Sun.	.. 1·4	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; m; ch.
Kalam; 3·0	Tadvale; 3·0; Tue.	.. 6·0	W.	Sl (pr); 3 tl; gym; ch.
Nivali; 8·0	Murud Bk., 6·0; Wed.	Borgaon Bk.; 6·0	W.	3 Sl (pr, m, h); Cs; Jagadamba Devi Fr. Ash. Sud. 10, and Paurnima; 2 tl; mq; dg; dh; ch.
Yedashi; 10·0	Osmanabad; 7·0; Sun.	Osmanabad; 7·0	W.	3 Sl (pr, m, h); pyt; Cs (mp); 3 tl; mq; dg; dh; gym; ch.

Village Name (1)	Direction; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office; Distance (4)
Vairāgaḍ—Amd;—वैरागड ..	W; 9·0	1·4; 254; 45; 113	Mavalgaon; 2·0
Vākaḍī—Klm;—वाकडी ..	E; 14·0	0·9; 270; 47; 118	Shiradhon; 4·0
Vākaḍī—Ltr;—वाकडी ..	NW; 17·0	1·2; 202; 30; 68	Javala Bk.; 4·0
Vākaḍī—Prd;—वाकडी ..	S; 10·0	7·3; 1817; 371; 880	Local; ..
Vākaḍī Kej—Klm;—वाकडी केज ..	SW; 3·0	2·5; 573; 163; 299	Havargaon; 0·6
Vākasā—Nlg;—वाकसा ..	.. ..	1·1; 363; 285; 226	.. ..
Vākavaḍ—Bhm;—वाकवड ..	NE; 6·0	5·9; 468; 99; 268	Ramkund; 2·0
Vākharavāḍī—Osm;—वाखरवाडी	N; 19·0	1·3; 473; 90; 225	Dhoki; 2·0
Valāṇḍī—Udr;—वलांडी ..	SW; 18·0	6·1; 1700; 353; 634	Local; ..
Vālasāṅgavī—Nlg;—वालसांगवी ..	SE; ..	1·1; 346; 60; 139	Sirol; 2·0
Vaḷasaṅgī—Amd;—वळसंगी ..	SE; 7·0	3·5; 1383; 230; 721	Local; ..
Vālavaḍ—Bhm;—वालवड ..	W; 10·0	1·0; 2006; 400; 1066	Local; ..
Vālh —Bhm;—वाल्हा ..	SW; 14·0	4·0; 1102; 194; 505	Ganegaon; 2·0
Vānavaḍā—Aus;—वानवडा ..	SW; 5·0	3·8; 941; 162; 570	Borphal; 2·0
Vāṇegāṅv—Tjr;—वाणेगांव ..	SE; 9·0	3·0; 571; 102; 355	Salgara Divti; 2·0
Vānevāḍī—Osm;—वानेवाडी ..	NE; 10·0	2·7; 887; 174; 445	Hingalajvadi; 2·0
Vāṇevāḍī—Prd;—वाणेवाडी ..	E; ..	1·0; 42; 12; 29	Shripat Pimpari; 2·0
Vāṅgajī—Aus;—वांगजी ..	SW; ..	3·0; 672; 135; 392	Matola; 2·0
Vāṅgegavhāṇ—Prd;—वांगेगव्हाण	S; ..	1·8; 484; 75; 242	Kapilapuri; ..
Vāṅgī Bk.—Prd;—वांगी बु. ..	NE; 15·0	3·6; 1011; 190; 623	Local; ..
Vāṅgī Kh.—Prd;—वांगी खु. ..	NE; 15·0	3·2; 667; 138; 371	Vangi Bk.; 1·0
Vāñjarakheḍā—Ltr;—वांजरखेडा	NW; 28·0	5·0; 1332; 274; 613	Gadhavad; 2·0
Vāñjaravāḍā—Amd;—वांजरवाडा	E; 20·0	6·6; 1385; 267; 356	Local; ..

Railway Station; Distance		Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day		Motor Stand; Distance		Water	Institutions and other information
(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)	(9)
..	..	Ahmadpur;	9·0; Mon.	Kingaon;	14·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; ch; dp.
Murud;	12·0	Ranjani;	2·0; Sun.	Murud;	12·0	rv.	Sl (pr); tl; dp.
Ausa Road;	10·0	Javala Bk.;	10·0; Thu.	Kumbhari;	10·0	rv.	Sl (pr); tl.
Barshi;	..	Local;	.. ..	..	4·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Devi Fr. Kt. Paurnima; tl; gym; ch.
Yedashi;	21·0	Kalam;	3·0; Mon.	..	..	W.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	W.	Sl (pr).
Barshi;	20·0	Bhum;	6·0; Thu.	Stage;	0·2	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Dhoki;	3·0	Dhoki;	2·0; Tue.	Dhoki;	2·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Udgir;	12·0	Local;	.. Tue.	Stage;	0·5	W;n.	2 Sl (pr, h); Cs; 3 tl; 4 m; 2 mq; dg; gym; ch.
Udgir;	..	Ambulga Bk.;	.. Sat.	Shirur;	2·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); tl; dh.
Latur Road;	12·0	Hadolti;	2·0; Tue.	Sirur Tajband;	2·0	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); pyt; Cs; tl; dh; ch; lib.
Barshi;	22·0	Local;	.. Mon.	Bhum;	10·0	W;w.	Sl (m); Cs (c); Devi Fr. Ct. Vad. 10; Mahadeva Fr. Mg. Vad. 13, Khandob; Fr. Mrg. Sud 3; 7 tl; dha gym; ch, lib; dp.
Barshi;	20·0	Walwad;	2·0; Mon.	Bhum;	14·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Devi Fr. Ct. Vad. 3; 2 tl; dg; dh; gym; ch.
Latur;	15·0	Ausa;	5·0; Sun.	..	2·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; ch.
Sholapur;	42·0	Salgara Divti;	2·0; Mon.	..	3·0	W;w.	Sl (pr) 2 tl; mq; dg; ch.
Ter;	7·0	Ter;	3·0; Mon.	Dhoki;	7·0	W;w.	2 Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; 3 tl; ch; lib.
Shendri;	2·0	Shendri;	2·0; Sat.	..	1·0	W.	tl.
Latur;	20·0	Matola;	2·0; Thu.	..	2·0	str.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; mq; ch.
Kurduvadi;	5·4	Parenda;	5·0; Sun.	Kurduvadi;	5·4	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; gym; ch.
Barshi;	14·0	Javala;	3·0; Wed.	Parenda;	14·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Yamai Devi Fr. Vsk. Sud. 15; 2 tl; m; dh; ch.
Barshi;	14·0	Javala;	3·10; Wed.	Parenda;	14·0	W;w.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; gym.
Nivali;	13·0	Javala Bk.;	3·0; Thu.	Borgaon;	10·0	rv.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); 4 tl.
Udgir;	16·0	Jalkot;	4·0; Mon.	Sirur Tajband;	10·0	W.	Sl (pr); 2 Cs (c, mis); Govind Buva Fr. Ct. Vad. 30; 3 tl; m; 2 dh; ch.

Village Name (1)	Direction; Travelling distance (2)		Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists (3)				Post Office; Distance (4)	
Vāñjaravāḍā—Nlg;—वांजरवाडा	E;	15·0	1·2;	348;	62;	128	Sirol;	2·0
Vañjāravāḍī—Bhm;—वंजारवाडी	SE;	5·0	5·4;	689;	127;	341	Local;	..
Vāñjar Kheḍā—Nlg;—वांजर खेडा	NE;	12·0	1·7;	499;	93;	262	..	2·0
Vhantāḷ—Umrg;—व्हंताळ ..	NW;	10·0	3·0;	730;	147;	406	Balsur;	2·0
Varavaḍā—Aus;—वरवडा ..	W;	6·7	3·6;	815;	140;	509	Shivali;	..
Varavaṇṭī—Amd;—वरवंटी ..	N;	7·0	2·3;	451;	71;	266	..	..
Varavaṇṭī—Ltr;—वरवंटी ..	NW;	4·0	2·4;	408;	73;	184	Latur;	4·0
Varavaṇṭī—Osm;—वरवंटी ..	S;	5·0	3·6;	541;	113;	261	Pavner;	2·0
Vārevaḍagāṅv—Bhm;—वारेवडगांव	W;	2·0	2·5;	506;	94;	102	Bhum;	2·0
Varuḍ—Bhm;—वरूड ..	NW;	6·4	1·6;	845;	137;	375	Ulup;	1·4
Varuḍā—Osm;—वरुडा ..	NE;	6·0	3·9;	1281;	241;	505	Local;	..
Vāsanagāṅv—Ltr;—वासनगांव ..	SW;	2·0	2·7;	968;	175;	500	Local;	..
Vāśī—Bhm;—वाशी ..	NE;	16·0	25·0;	6478;	1131;	1812	Local;	..
Vāṭephaḷ—Prd;—वाटेफळ ..	NW;	..	4·4;	1126;	202;	578	Anala;	3·0
Vāṭhavaḍā—Klm;—वाठवडा ..	SE;	20·0	5·6;	1188;	225;	579	Murud;	2·0
Vāyagāṅv—Amd;—वायगांव ..	SE;	12·0	2·5;	1222;	227;	578	Kumtha Bk.;	..
Vāyagāṅv—Udr;—वायगांव ..	W;	9·0	4·4;	802;	134;	449	Karadkhed;	2·0
Veḷī—Ltr;—वेळी ..	NW;	13·0	2·3;	833;	139;	421	Chincholi Ballalnath;	1·0
Vilāsapūr Pāṇḍharī—Umrg;—विलासपूर पांढरी	NW;	26·0	2·9;	487;	99;	279	Jevali;	2·0
Vilegāṅv—Amd;—विलेगांव ..	W;	8·0	2·9;	916;	171;	473	Hipperga Kajal;	2·0
Viḷegāṅv—Udr;—विळेगांव ..	SW;	11·0	4·2;	939;	186;	473	Devani Bk.;	3·0
Virāḷ—Udr;—विराळ ..	N;	23·0	1·8;	399;	81;	262	Jalkot;	..
Yaḍoḷā—Tjr;—यडोळा ..	SE;	23·0	1·4;	239;	42;	72	Naldurg;	2·0
Yākatapūr—Aus;—याकतपूर ..	E;	3·0	4·5;	1048;	179;	550	Ausa;	3·0
Yamagaravāḍī—Tjr;—यमगरवाडी	S;	15·0	1·9;	232;	42;	125	Kumbhari;	4·0

Railway Station; Distance (5)	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day (6)	Motor Stand; Distance (7)	Water (8)	Institutions and other information (9)
Udgir; 20·0	Ambulga Bk., 4·0; Sat.	.. 4·0	W.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; dh.
Barshi; 16·0	Bhum; 5·0; Thu.	Bhum; 5·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (c); 2 tl.
.. 12·0	.. 8·0; ..	.. 4·0	W;rv.	Sl(pr); pyt; Cs; 2 tl; dg.
Latur; 46·0	Balsur; 2·0; Tue.	Ekurga; 4·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; m; mq; dg; ch.
Latur; 14·0	Shivali; .. Thu.	Ausa; 6·4	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; mq; dh.
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	..	..
Latur; 4·0	Latur; 4·0; Sat.	Latur; 4·0	W.	Sl (pr); 2 tl.
Yedashi; 17·0	Osmanabad; 5·0; Sun.	Vadgaon; 2·0	rv.	Sl (pr); tl; mq.
Barshi; 20·0	Bhum; 2·0; Thu.	Bhum; 2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; ch.
Yedashi; 40·0	Bhum; 6·0; Thu.	Bhum; 6·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Dhoki; 6·0	Osmanabad; 6·0; Sun.	Upala; 4·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Bhairavnath Fr. Ct. Vad. 9; 4 tl; m; gym; ch.
Latur; 3·0	Latur; 2·0; Sat.	Latur; 2·0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; m; dh, ch.
Yedashi; 29·0	Local; .. Sun.	Local; ..	W;w.	3 Sl (pr, m, h); 3 Cs; 7 tl; 2 m; mq;; 2 dg; gym; ch; lib; 3 dp.
Kurduvadi; 25·0	Shelgaon; 5·0; Wed.	Parenda; 14·0	W;w	Sl (pr); Chankanbua Fr. Ct., tl; m; gym; ch.
Murud; 4·0	Murud; 2·0; Wed.	Murud; 1·4	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); 3 tl; m; mq; lib.
Udgir; 18·0	Kumtha Bk., 2·0; Wed.	.. 1·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; dg; dh; ch; lib.
Her; 4·0	Udgir; 9·0; Thu.	Udgir; 9·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; dg; dh.
Ausa Road; 6·0	Chincholi Ballalnath; 1·0; Sun.	Ramegaon; 4·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; ch.
Sholapur; 40·0	Jevali; 2·0; Tue.	Jevali; 2·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Ambabai Fr. Asn. Sud. 9; 3 tl; ch.
.. ..	Ahmadpur; 5·4; Mon.	.. 1·0	rv.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; 2 tl; mq; dg; ch.
Udgir; 11·0	Udgir; 11·0; Thu.	Stage; 0·1	W.	Sl (pr); pyt;Cs; 2 tl; 2 m; mq; ch.
Udgir; 23·0	Jalkot; .. Mon.	Sirur Tajaband; 12·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
Sholapur; 29·0	Naldurg; 2·0; Sun.	Naldurg; 2·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); tl.
Latur; 15·0	Ausa; 3·0; Sun.	Ausa; 3·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; dh; ch.
Sholapur; 18·0	Mangrul; 4·0; Mon.	.. 8·0	W.	Sl (pr); Khandoba Fr. Mrg. Sud. 8; 2 tl; ch.

Village Name (1)	Direction; Travelling distance (2)	Area (Sq. ms.); Pop.; Households; Agriculturists (3)	Post Office; Distance (4)
Yastār—Amd;—यस्तार ..	NW; 6·0	1·9; 445; 79; 237	Dhalegaon; 2·0
Yekambī—Aus;—येकंबी ..	SW; 14·6	5·7; 1389; 243; 746	Ujani; 3·0
Yeladarā—Amd;—येलदरा ..	SE; 16·0	1·3; 295; 57; 118	.. ..
Yelamavāḍī—Nlg;—येलमवाडी ..	S; 6·0	1·5; 181; 37; 84	Dhanora; 1·0
Yeḷanūr—Nlg;—येळनूर ..	S; ..	3·1; 946; 173; 456	.. ..
Yeḷavat—Aus;—येळवट ..	SE; 17·0	2·4; 379; 69; 200	Killari; 2·0
Yeḷī—Aus;—येळी ..	E; 10·0	3·9; 751; 123; 420	Kinithot; 1·0
Yeḷī—Umrg;—येळी ..	W; 7·0	3·3; 806; 165; 409	Jakekur; 2·0
Yelorī—Aus;—येलोरी ..	SW; 6·0	1·0; 1225; 228; 695	Belkund; 3·0
Yenakī—Udr;—येनकी ..	S; 6·0	2·8; 718; 119; 391	Honali; 3·0
Yenegāṅv—Prd;—येनेगांव ..	NE; 14·0	1·2; 281; 54; 137	Vangi Bk., 1·0
Yeṇegūr—Umrg;—येणेगूर ..	W; 12·0	11·6; 3812; 761; 1930	Local; ..
Yeramāḷā—Klm;—येरमाळा ..	SW; ..	12·1; 3531; 840; 1303	Local; ..
Yeraṇḍagāṅv—Klm;—येरंडगाव ..	S; 17·0	0·6; 174; 25; 100	Satephal; 1·0
Yeraṇḍī—Aus;—येरंडी ..	NE; 5·0	2·2; 575; 107; 308	Selu; 2·0
Yeroḷā—Nlg;—येरोळा ..	NE; 30·0	10·0; 2286; 435; 728	Local; ..
Yevarī—Udr;—येवरी ..	N; 16·0	1·2; 485; 83; 257	Vadhona Bk.; 3·0
Yevatā—Tjr;—येवता ..	SE; ..	2·8; 1346; 254; 695	Naldurg; ..
Yevatī—Osm;—येवती ..	NE; 15·0	4·9; 1145; 219; 625	Local; ..

Railway Station; Distance		Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day		Motor Stand; Distance		Water	Institutions and other information
(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)	(9)
Pangaon;	2·0	Dhalegaon;	2·0; Fri.	Ahmadpur;	5·0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Nivali;	12·0	Ujani;	3·0; Wed.	Ausa;	14·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; m; ch.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Latur;	22·0	Nilanga;	6·0; Thu.	Nilanga;	3·0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; ch.
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	rv.	Sl (pr).
Latur;	27·0	Killari;	2·0; Sat.	Killari;	2·0	n.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Latur;	12·0	Chincholi (Pan);	3·0; Thu.	..	4·0	W;n.	Sl (pr); Maruti Fr. Phg. Vad. 6; tl; ch.
Sholapur;	47·0	Balsur;	2·0; Sat.	Local;	..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; m; dh; ch.
Latur;	14·0	Belkund;	3·0; Mon.	Ausa;	6·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; mq; dg; dh; ch.
Udgir;	6·0	Udgir;	6·0; Thu.	Udgir;	6·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); 3 tl; dg.
Barshi;	13·0	Javala;	3·0; Wed.	Parenda;	13·0	W,w.	Sl (pr); Khandoba Fr. Mrg. Sud. 6; 2 tl; m.
Sholapur;	40·0	Local;	.. Mon.	Local;	..	W,w.	4 Sl (3 pr, m); Cs; tl; m; mq; dh; ch; 2 lib; 4 dp.
..	..	Local;	.. Wed.	..	..	W,rv; t.	Sl (m); dp.
Yedashi;	2·0	Yedashi;	2·0; Mon.	Yedashi;	2·0	W;rv.	tl.
Latur;	7·0	Ausa;	5·0; Sun.	Ausa;	5·0	W;n.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; ch.
Her;	6·0	Local;	.. Thu.	..	3·0	W.	3 Sl (pr, m, h); pyt; Cs; 4 tl; 2 m; mq; dh; dp (vet).
Udgir;	16·0	Vadhona Bk.;	3·0; Wed.	Vadhona Bk.;	3·0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl.
..	..	Arali Bk.;	3·0; Sat.	..	6·0	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); tl; mq; gym; ch.
Palsap;	8·0	Samudravani;	2·0; Tue.	Murud;	9·0	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; Mahalaxmi Fr. Ps.; 4 tl; m; dh; ch; lib.

A LIST OF THE DESERTED VILLAGES IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT

Aliyābādavāḍī—Prd;—अलियाबादवाडी.
Ānandavāḍī—Ltr;—आनंदवाडी
Ānandavāḍī—Nlg;—आनंदवाडी
Ānandavāḍī Jevarī—Nlg;—आनंदवाडी जेवरी.
Bāḷapīravāḍī—Osm;—बाळपीरवाडी
Basavanāḷ—Amd;—बसवनाळ
Ḍukarevāḍī—Nlg;—डुकरेवाडी
Goṭevāḍī—Aus;—गोटेवाडी
Guṇevāḍī—Nlg;—गुणेवाडी
Haṭakaravāḍī—Aus;—हटकरवाडी
Honāḷī—Amd;—होनाळी
Jotavāḍī—Nlg;—जोतवाडी
Kanasatavāḍī—Nlg;—कनसतवाडी
Khānāpūr—Aus;—खानापूर
Khurdavāḍī—Aus;—खुर्दवाडी
Maṅgaḷaveḍavāḍī—Nlg;—मंगळवेडवाडी.
Phāṭevāḍī—Nlg;—फाटेवाडी
Piramagajavāḍī—Aus;—पिरमगजवाडी.
Pīravāḍī—Nlg;—पीरवाडी
Vāḍī Rājurī—Prd;—वाडी राजुरी
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APPENDIX

CONVERSION FACTORS

Length

1 inch = 2·54 centimetres
1 foot = 30·38 centimetres
1 yard = 91·44 centimetres
1 mile = 1·61 kilometres
1 nautical mile (U. K.) = 1,853·18 metres
1 nautical mile (international) = 1,852 metres

Area

1 square foot = 0·093 square metre
1 square yard = 0·836 square metre.
1 acre = 0·405 hectare.

Volume

1 cubic foot = 0·023 cubic metre

Capacity

1 gallon (Imperial) = 4·55 litres
1 seer (80 tolas) = 0·937 litre
1 Madras measure = 1·77 litres

Weight

1 tola = 11·66 grams
1 chhatak = 58·32 grams
1 seer = 933·10 grams
1 maund = 37·32 kilograms
1 palam = 34·99 grams
1 seer (24 tolas) = 279·93 grams
1 viss = 1·40 kilograms
1 maund (Madras) = 11·20 kilograms
1 candy = 223·94 kilograms
1 ounce = 28·35 grams
1 pound = 453·59 grams
1 hundredweight = 50·80 kilograms
1 ton = 1016·05 kilograms

Temperature

T° Fahrenheit = 9/5 (T° Centigrade) + 32

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Length

10 millimetres = 1 centimetre
100 centimetres = 1 metre
1000 metres = 1 kilometre
1852 metres = 1 nautical mile (International)

Area

100 square millimetres = 1 square centimetre
10,000 square centimetres = 1 square metre or centiare
100 square metres = 1 are
100 ares = 1 hectare
100 hectares or 1,000,000 square metres = 1 square kilometre

Volume

1,000,000 cubic centimetres = 1 cubic metre

Capacity

1000 millilitres = 1 litre
1000 litres = 1 kilolitre

Weights

1000 milligrams = 1 gram
1000 grams = 1 kilogram
100 kilograms = 1 quintal
1000 kilograms = 1 tonne
200 milligrams = 1 carat

ABBREVIATIONS FOR METRIC UNITS

(1) Decimal Multiples and Sub-multiples

Prefix	Value in terms of Unit	Abbreviation
kilo ..	1,000	k
centi ..	0·01 (10^{-2})	c
milli ..	0·001 (10^{-3})	m
micro ..	0·000001 (10^{-6})	u

(2) Weights

Denomination	Value	Abbreviation
tonne	1000 kg	t
quintal	100 kg	q
kilogram ..	1 kg	kg
gram	1 g	g
milligram ..	1 mg	mg
carat	200 mg	c

(3) Capacity

Denomination	Value	Abbreviation
kilolitre	1000 l	kl
litre	1 l	l
millilitre ..	1 ml	ml

(4) Volume

Denomination	Value	Abbreviation
cubic centimetre	cm^3	cm^3
cubic millimetre	mm^3	mm^3

(5) Length

Denomination	Value	Abbreviation
kilometre ..	1000 m	km
metre	1 m	m
centimetre ..	1 cm	cm
millimetre ..	1 mm	mm
micron	1/1000 mm or 10^{-3} mm	um

(6) Area

Denomination	Value	Abbreviation
square kilometres	1,000,000 m^2	km^2
square metre ..	1 m^2	m^2
square centimetre	1 cm^2	cm^2
square millimetre	1 mm^2	mm^2

(7) Land Measure

Denomination	Value	Abbreviation
are	100 m^2	a
hectare ..	100 a^2	ha
centiare ..	m^2	ca

OSMANABAD DISTRICT— PLACES OF INTEREST
PARBHANI DIST.
NANDED DIST.
AHMADNAGAR DIST.
BHIR DIST.
AHMADPUR
UDGIR
GHARANI
LATUR
BORI
AUSA
KHAROSA
NILANGA
LAMJANA
HAREGAON
MATOLA
UJANI
BORGAON
GANGAPUR
CHINCHOLI
MURUD BK.
KALAM
WASHI
BHUM
TERMALA
TER
OSMANABAD
WADGAON
KAKRAMBA
TULJAPUR
SINDPHAL
KATI
SAWARGAON
ANDORA
NALDURG
MURUM
UMARGA
CHINCHPUR BK
DONJA
SONARI
DOMGAON
PARENDA
JAWALA
MANKESHWAR
SIRSAO
REFERENCE
STATE BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
DISTRICT HQ
TALUKA BOUNDARY
TALUKA HQ
PLACES OF IMPORTANCE
NATIONAL HIGHWAY
OTHER ROADS
RAILWAY
REST HOUSE
TEMPLE
FAIRS
SHRINE
MOSQUE
FORT
CAVES-HINDU
-BUDDHIST
-JAIN
N
SCALE
10 5 0 10 20 30 40
KILOMETRES

AHMEDNAGAR DIST.
BHIR DISTRICT
PARBHANI DIST.
NANDED
RIVER MANJRA
AHMADPUR
KALAM
LATUR
UDGIR
PARENDA
AUSA
OSMANABAD
NILANGA
TULJAPUR
R. TIRNA
UMARGA
N
KEY
SCARP
ISOLATED HILL TOP
ROCK OUTCROPS
RIVER
STATE BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
HEIGHT IN METRES
600 - ABOVE
450 - 600
300 - 450
10 5 0 10 20 KILOMETRES
RELIEF MAP
OF
OSMANABAD DISTRICT

Parenda Fort Gate

Tuljapur Bhavani

Bhavani Temple, Tuljapur

Kunthalgiri

Parenda Fort

Naldurg Fort

INDEX

PAGES

A

Abdul Kayum, *Vaknis* of Naldurg fort. 77

Abdur Rasul Khan, *killedar* of Kalyani, Naldurg and Gulburga forts. 75

Abdur Razaq 92

Abhilashitarthachintamani or Manasollasa, encyclopaedic work by Someshvara III. 47

Abhiras, a dynasty of the ancient period. 31

Abhona, copper plate 39

Achalpura, battle at, between Kalachuris and Rashtrakuta I. 45

Adil Shah, treaty of, with Shivaji .. 73

Administrative Divisions—*subhedari* system, abolition of, in 1949. 608

Afzal Khan—Bijapur General, 70; murder of , 72.

Afzal-ud-Daulah, son and successor of Nasir-ud-daulah, 99; the Nizam, death of, in 1869, 104.

Agastya, a sage, the first Aryan who crossed the Vindhya mountain. 25

Agnimitra , son of Pushyamitra, 27; married to Malavika, sister of Madhavasena, 28.

Agricultural Debtors' Relief Act. .. 469

Agricultural Loans Act (XII of 1884) 612

Agricultural seasons 201

Agriculture— .. .. ..197—432
agricultural population, 197-198; rainfall, 198—200; average rainfall (table), 199-200; agricultural seasons,201; soils,201—213; analysis of soil profile (table), 204—09; analysis of soil samples (table), 210—213; land utilisation, 214—32; tahsilwise land utilisation (table), 215—32; cropped area, 233; holdings, 233—53; quinquennial statement of holdings (table), 235—53; co-operative farming, 254—57; cereals, 258—280, tahsilwise area under cereals (table), 261—76; tahsilwise outturn of cereals (table), 277—280; pulses, 281—93; tahsilwise area under pulses (table), 283—89; tahsilwise outturn of pulses (table), 290—93; drugs and narcotics, 294—300; tahsilwise area under drugs and narcotics (table), 295—98; tahsilwise outturn of tobacco (table), 299-300; sugarcane, 301—08; tahsilwise area under sugarcane(table),303—06; tahsilwise outturn of sugarcane (table), 307-08; oilseeds, 309—21; area under oilseeds (table), 311—17; tahsilwise outturn of oilseeds (table), 318—21; condiments and spices, 322—28; tahsilwise area under condiments and spices (table), 323—26; tahsilwise outturn of condiments and spices (table), 327-28; fibres, 329—35; tahsilwise area under fibres (table), 330—34; tahsilwise outturn of fibres (table), 334-35; fruits, 336—40; tahsilwise area under fruits (table), 337—40; vegetables, 336-37, 341—44; tahsilwise area under vegetables (table), 341—44; fodder, 345; livestock, 345—67; tahsilwise live-stock census (table), 348—67; irrigation, 368—401; tahsilwise sources of water-supply and area irrigated (table), 369—80; area under irrigated crops (table), 381—92; minor irrigation works undertaken by Zilla Parishad (table), 393; seed supply 401-02; manures, 402—04; pests, 404—07; diseases, 407—10; land revenue system, 411—18; tenancy, 418—26; rural wages, 426—30 average agricultural wages (table), 427—29; famines, 430—32.

PAGES

A—*cont.*

Agriculture Department— .. 661-62
Agricultural Development Officer, 662; Director of Agriculture, 662.

Ahmadnagar— 56,58,
siege of, 64, 65; .. .. .. 59,60, 61,63.

Ahmadpur— .. .. .. 753-54.
municipality, 753-54; *samadhi* of the *guru* of Akkalkot Swami, 754.

Ahmad Shah Bahamani, death of .. 52

Ahmad, Sir Sultan 128

Aihole inscription 26

Ajanta caves 32,36

Ajanta inscription 35

Ajanta, rebellion of Bhils, against the British, at. 103

Akbar, son of emperor Aurangzeb revolt of against Aurangzeb. 76

Alauddin Ahmad II, eldest son and successor of Ahmad Shah I (Bahamani), death of. 52

Alauddin Imad Shah 58

Ala-ud-din Khilji 49

Alauddin Hasan Gangu Bahamani *alias* Hasan Gangu, 51; death of, 52.

Alf Khan, assumption of the title of Muhammad Tughluq by 51

Ali Adil Shah, successor of Ibrahim Adil Shah (accession of). 60,61

Ali Barid 59,61

Ali, Sir Imam 121

Ali Talish 54

All India National Congress .. 119

Amana, son of Mahadeva 49

PAGES

A—*cont.*

Ambejogai inscriptions of Kholeshvara. .. 48
Amir Barid 55,58
Amoghavarsha I, Rashtrakuta king 23
Amoghavarsha II, son and successor of Indra III, death of. 44
Andora— 754
copper plate grant, 44; Khandoba temple at, 754.
Animal Husbandry Department — 662
Deputy Director of, 662; Director of, 662; District Animal Husbandry Officer, 662.
Anivartakanivartayitru, title of Avani-janashraya Pulkeshin. 41
Anjuman-e-Marif 110
Aparanta (Konkan) 30, 40
Arastujah, prime minister, death of 89
Arts, Letters, Sciences— 577-78
persons engaged in (table), 578.
Aryasamaj, establishment of, in Hyderabad City in 1892. 109

Asad Khan— 58
Bijapur noble, 57 .. .. ..
Asami Shikmi Act of 1354 F. (1945 A.D.). 419
Ashmaka (Ahmadnagar and Bhir Districts). 30
Ashoka, the Mauryan emperor .. 27
Asmanjah, prime minister, resignation of. 111
Atiqullah Faquir 94
Auchityavicharcharcha of Kshemendra 37
Aurangabad 125
Aurangzeb— 68—71, 81, 82
viceroyalty of Deccan, 68; reappointment of, as viceroy in 1652, 69; campaign of, against Maratha forts, 81; crowned as emperor in 1658, 71; death of, in 1707, 82.

Ausa— .. 754
fort in Osmanabad district, 54, 61, 62, 64, 67, 755; siege of, 59; municipality at, 754-55; Nagari inscriptions at, 756; Sayyad Sadat dargah at, 756; Virnath Mallanath Maharaj Mandir at, 756-57.
Ayrest, murder of 111
Ayyangar, Aravamudu, Divan Bahadur. 123
Azam Khan, Moghal general .. 66
Azam Shah—
prince, 77-78; son of Aurangzeb, death of, 82.

B

Backward classes—
education, 737-738; hostels for (table), 737-38; economic rehabilitation, 739; social welfare, 739-40.
Badami inscription 39
Baddiga-Amoghavarsha III, uncle of Govinda IV. 45

PAGES

B—*cont.*

Bagumra plates 46
Bahadurgad 86
Bahadur Gilani 54
Bahadur Khan, siege by, of Naldurg, 74; war of, with Abdul Kasim Bahlolkhan, 75. ..

Bahadur Nizam Shah— ..
son of Ibrahim Nizam Shah, 63; proclaimed as king, 63. ..
Bahadur Shah *alias* Muazzam, death of, in 1712. 83
Bahadur Shah of Gujarat, invasion by, of the Ahmadnagar territory. 58
Bahadur, Sir Kishan Pershad, Prime Minister. 119
Bahadur Yar Jung, a leader of Razakars. 122, 123
Bahamanis .. .. 51—54
Baharamand Khan, general of Aurangzeb. 80

Bahauddin, nephew of Muhammad Tughluq (Alf Khan). 51

Bahlol Khan, Karim Abdul—
Bijapur General, 74; war of, with Bahadur Khan, 75.
Bajirav the *Peshwa*, 83, 84; appointment of, as *Peshwa* in 1720, 83.
Bajirav II, the *Peshwa*, overthrow of 91
Bakeries 572-73
Balabharata, play by Rajashekhara .. 46

Balaghat— 782, 786
Plateau, 7-8.
Balaji Bajirav, the *Peshwa* 84, 87
Balaji Vishvanath, appointment of as *Senakarte*, by Shahu, 82; appointment of, as *Peshwa* by Shahu, 82; death of, in 1720, 83.
Balaramayana, a play, by Rajashekhara. 46
Balkrishna, gist of statement by .. 106-07
Ballaldev, Hoyasala king 51

Banking 604
Banking and Finance— 459—89
analysis of advances (table), 480; Community Development Project, Loan and Advances outstanding (table), 483-84; financial assistance to industries 485-86; joint stock companies (table), 489; postal saving banks, statistics of (table), 486; Premium Prize Bonds sold (table), 488; small savings, 486—88; State-aid-to agriculture, 481—84.

Banks—

Bank of Maharashtra, 479; Central Bank of India, 478; Joint Stock Banks (table), 478; State Bank of Hyderabad, 478. ..
Barton, Sir William 122

PAGES

B—*cont.*

Barygaza (modern Broach) 31
Basalat Jung, *subhedar* of Bijapur.. 85
Basim plates 34
Belgaon 59
Benakata (or Wainganga District).. 30
Benakatakaswami, lord of Benakata, i.e., Gautamiputra Satkarni. 30
Benithora river 6
Bhalki, conspiracy at, in 1867 .. 105
Bhambhagiri (modern Bhamer) .. 48
Bhandak Inscription 42
Bhavabhuti, celebrated Sanskrit poet 44
Bhavadattavarman, Nala king .. 33
Bhavarthadipika, a commentary on the *Bhagavadgita*, by Jnaneshvara. 50
Bhillama, son of Mallugi 48
Bhimsen Saxena, author of *Tarikhe Dilkusha*. 74, 76, 77, 79, 81.
Bhoja II, of Silahara family.. .. 48

Bhoom— 757-58
Alam Prabhu *mandir* at, 758; municipality at, 757-58.
Bhopal, battle of, between the Nizam and the Marathas. 84
Bicycle shops.. 576
Bidar— 59
capture of, by Aurangzeb's forces, 70.
Bijapur 55, 56, 59, 60, 61, 63, 76.
Bijjala, Kalachuri king 47
Bilhana, a writer 47
Bindu, Digambarrav 123
Bombay Children Act, 1948 .. 653-54
Bombay Commissioner's Act, 1957 608
Bombay Drugs (Control) Act, 1959 731
Bombay Entertainment Duty Act.. 611
Bombay Habitual Offenders Act, 1959. 653
Bombay Home Guards Act, 1947.. 649
Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946. 725, 728
Bombay Inferior Village Watan Abolition Act, 1958. 412, 417 612, 624.
Bombay Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1953. 728
Bombay Local Fund Audit Act, 1930 679
Bombay Mamlatdars Courts Act.. 613
Bombay Maternity Benefit Act .. 728
Bombay Money Lenders' Act, 1946, 461; 1948 Act, 672. ..
Bombay Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, 632; 1958 Act, 632, 633; Taxation of Passengers Act, 1958, 632. ..
Bombay Opium Smoking Act, 1936, 731

Bombay Police Act, 1951 .. .. 615, 643 644.
Bombay Prevention of Begging Act, 1959. 653
Bombay Prohibition Act, 1949 .. 731
Bombay Probation of Offenders Act, 1938. 653
Bombay Public Trusts Act, 1954.. 617
Bombay Registration of Marriages Act, 1953. 636, 637

PAGES

B—*cont.*

Bombay Revenue Tribunal Act, (XII of 1939). 743
Bombay Sales Tax Act, 1950, 639; 1953 Act, 639; 1959 Act, 638, 639, 640, 641.
Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948. 725, 727-28.
Bombay Smoke Nuisances Act, 1912 730
Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Vidarbha Region) Act, of 1958. 423
Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Western Maharashtra Region) Act of 1948. 423
Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Amendment) Act, 1964. 423
Bombay Town Planning Act, 1954.. 701
Bombay Village Panchayats Act, 1958. 610, 616, 679.
Bombay Village Police Act, 1867.. 648
Bombay Village Sanitation Act, 1889. 679
Bombay Weights and Measures Act, 1932. 669-70
Bopadeva, a celebrated author .. 50
Borgaon 758
Bori— 758-59
Rishinath temple at, 759.
Bridges and causeways 550-51
Brihatkatha, of Gunadhya.. .. 31
Brihatkathamanjari, Sanskrit version of *Brihatkatha* by Kshemendra. 31
Buddharaja, son of Shankargana.. 39
Buildings and Communications Department— 657-58
Chief Engineer, 657; Electrical Engineer, 657; Executive Engineer, 657; Sub-Divisional Officer, 657; Superintending Engineer, 657.
Burhan Imad Shah .. .. .. 56, 59, 61.
Burhan Nizam Shah I— 56, 69
meeting of with Ismail Adil Shah at Sholapur in 1523 57; death of, 60.
Burhan Nizam Shah II— 63
accession of, to the throne, 63; death of, 63.

C

Caves—
Ajanta, 32, 36; Brahmanical and Buddhist, 766—68; Dharashiva, 23, 41, 793-94; Ellora Inscriptions, 42; Jain, 42; Lakola, 771-73; Mahadeo, 768—71 Naneghat, 28, 29; Nasik, 30.
Central Co-operative Bank 674
Central Provinces and Berar Industrial Disputes Settlement Act, 1947. 725
Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 .. 640
Cereals— .. .. 258—80
jowar, 258; wheat, 259; rice, 259; bajri, 260; area under (table), 261—76; outturn of (table), 277—80.

PAGES

C—*cont.*

Chafekar, Balkrishna Hari .. 111,112
Chakan, in Pune district— 53,54
capture of, by Shivaji in 1648, 69.
Chakradhara, of the *Mahanubhava* cult. 50
Chalukyas, Early, of Badami ..27,39—42
Chalukyas, Later— 46,47
of Kalyani, 27.
Chanapatam (Madras) 91,92,96
Chandan and Vandan forts, in Satara district. 81
Chandani Project 659,798
Chand Bibi— 63
death of, 64.
Chandragupta II—Vikramaditya .. 37
Chandulal Raja 97,98
Charitable Endowments Act (VI of 1890). 741,743
Charity Commissioner— .. .. 740—43
Application of funds by Cypres, 742; appointment of, 741; Bombay Public Trust Act, 740; Bombay Revenue Tribunal, 743; Charitable Endowments, 743; Deputy or Assistant Charity Commissioner, 742; Duties of trustees, 741-42; Inquiries by Assessors, 743, Punishment, 743; the sole trustee if appointed as trustee, 743; Suits for Reliefs, 742-43.
Chattopadhyaya, Dr. Aghornath—.. 108,110
death of, in 1915, 119.
Chaturvargachintamani, by Hemadri 50
Chavand Fort, in Pune district .. 63
Chincholi Ballalnath— 759
Bhairavnath temple at, 759.
Chinchpur Bk. (Sat Siddhanche Chinchpur or Mashidinche Chinchpur), Ranatekadi at, 759. 759-60
Chin Kilich Khan, the future Nizam-ul-mulk. 80-81
Chitrakuta, a fort 45
Climate— .. .. 10—14
rainfall, 10—13; normal and extremes of rainfall (table), 11—13, temperature, 13; humidity, 13; cloudiness, 13; winds, 14; Special weather phenomena, 14.
Code of Criminal Procedure (Provision for Uniformity) Act, 1958. 620
Collector, Functions— .. .. 609—17
Revenue, 610-11; land revenue collection, 611; *Inams*, 612; agricultural land tribunal, 612; public utility, 612-613; accounts, 613; *quasi*-judicial, in revenue matters, 613; local self-government, 613; as District Magistrate, 614-15; as District Registrar, 615; sanitation and public health, 615; as *ex-officio* Deputy Commissioner for Industries, 615-16;
Functions of Officers of other Departments, 613-14; District

PAGES

C—*cont*

Judge, 614; District Superintendent of Police, 614; Executive Engineer, Buildings and Communications, 614; Civil Surgeon, 614; District Agricultural Officer, 614; District Health Officer, 614; Chief Executive Officer, Zilla Parishad, 614; District Inspector of Prohibition and Excise, 614; Naib-Tahsildar, 617.
District Soldier's, Sailor's and Airmen's Board, 616.
Colonel Meadows Taylor 755,780
Community Life.. .. .. .. 189—94
Hindus, 189—92; Muslims, 193; Jains, 193; Lingayats, 194; Scheduled Castes, 194.
Community Radio Sets .. .. 558—62
Condiments and Spices .. .. 322—28
chillis, 322; coriander, 322; area under (table), 323—26; outturn of (table), 327-28.
Consumer's movement 473
Co-operation .. .. .. 604—05
Co-operation Department— .. 672—76
Maharashtra Co-operative Societies Act, 1960, 672, 676; Commissioner for Co-operation and Registrar of Co-operative Societies, 672; Divisional Joint Registrar, 672; Divisional Deputy Registrar, 672; Divisional Assistant Registrar, 672; District Deputy Registrar, 672; Inspector of Money Lenders, 672; Money-lending, 672-673; Bombay Money Lending Act, 1948, 672; Money Lenders Act, 1349, *Fasli*, 672; Hyderabad Money Lenders Validity of Licences Act, 1950, 672; Registrar of Money Lenders, 672; Assistant Registrar of Money Lenders, 672, 673; Registrar General of Money Lenders, 673; District Deputy Registrar of Money Lenders, 673; Co-operative Officer, 673; Bombay Money Lenders, Act, 1946, 673; District Set up, 673; Industries and Co-operation Officer of Zilla Parishad, 673; Supervisory staff and supervising unions, 673-74; tahsil supervising unions 673-74; District Co-operative Boards, 675; Maharashtra State Co-operative Union, 675; Audit, 675-76; Divisional Special Auditor, 676; District Central Co-operative Bank, 676; Registrar's nominee, 676; Maharashtra Co-operative Societies Act, 1960, 676; District Deputy Registrar, Co-operative Societies, 676; Divisional Joint Registrar, Co-operative Societies, 676.

PAGES

C—*cont.*

Co-operative Societies— .. .. 463—77
Growth of Co-operative Movement (table), 464; credit societies, 464—66; agricultural credit societies (statement), 465; large sized multi-purpose societies (statement), 465-66; service co-operative societies, 466; grain banks, 466, (statement), 466; agricultural credit societies, working of (statement), 467; primary land development banks, 467-68, (table), 468; central financing agency (statement), 469; non-agricultural co-operative societies, 469-70; progress of (statement), 470; processing societies (statement), 471; farming societies, 471-72, (statement), 472; lift irrigation societies, 472; milk-supply societies and unions, 472-73, (statement), 473; consumer's societies, 473-74, (statement), 473; industrial societies, 474-75; (statement), 474; labour contract societies, 475; housing societies, 475—77, (statement), 476; district industrial co-operative association, 477; supervising unions, 477; District Co-operative Board, 477.
Copper Plate Grants—
Khanapur (Sangli District), 38; Anjanavati (Amravati District), 43; Sirso (Akola District), 43; Dharur (Bhir District), 43; Purushottampuri (Bhir District), 48.
Cottage Industries— 451—56
Gul and Khandsari making, 451; Terna Shetkari Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana, 431; carpentry, 451-52; blacksmithy, 452; leather tanning, 452-53; handloom weaving, 453; wool weaving, 454; pottery, 454-55; brick-making, 455; fisheries, 455-56.
Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act (XII of 1925). 728
Cropped Area 233
Curzon, Lord 116
Customs—
Hindus, 169—75; Muslims, 177—79.

D

Dairat-ul-Maurif, research centre 110
Dakshinapatha (Deccan) 29
Dalhousie, Lord Governor General 97
Damaji Pant's famine in Deccan (1460 A. D.) 53
Damodarsena *alias* Pravarasena II, son of Rudrasena II. 32,33
Danda or Dandaka, son of Ikshvaku, grandson of Manu. 26

D—*cont.*

PAGES

Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930.. .. 731
Danguna (modern Hinganghat) .. 33
Daniyal, Moghal Governor of Deccan, death of. 65
Dantidurga, Rashtrakuta Prince, founder of Rashtrakuta imperial power, 42. 41,42
Dar-ul-Ulum, High School 105
Darya Khan 53,54
Dasbodha 760
Dashkumarcharita of Dandin .. 35
Dastur Dinar 53,54
Dattaji Jadhav, a *mansabdar* of four thousand, murder of 72
Daulatabad, (Devgiri), 51; fall of, 66. 51,66
Deep Singh, *Raja* 99
Delhi 50
Delhi *Sultans* 50-51
Denatured Spirit Rules, 1959 .. 734
Deoli grant of Krishna III. .. 45
Deputy Collector, functions of, 618-19. 617-19
Deputy Director of Technical Education, Nagpur. 710
Devagiri (Daulatabad)— 51
fort, 49, 51; Hindu kingdom, end of, 49.
Devaraja, son of Mananka 37
Devasena, son of Pravarasena II. .. 35
Devtek inscription 32
Dhanaji Jadhav 81
Dharashiva (old name of Osmanabad district). 23,68
Dharashiva caves 23,41, 793-94
Dharmamahamatra, an officer of Ashok, an inscription issued by. 27
Dharmamaharaja, title of Vindhyasena (Vindhyashakti II). 34
Dharmapala, Pala King 43
Dharur Fort (in Bhir District) .. 66
Dhondi, son of Ethoba, statement of 113—115
Dhruva, first conqueror of Rashtrakutas. 43
Dhulpeth, riots of 124
Diler Khan 74,75
Diseases of crops .. .. .. 407—11
jowar, 407-08; bajri, 408; wheat, 408; paddy, 408-09; tur, 409; groundnut, 409; cotton, 409-10; sugarcane, 410; chillis, 410-11.
District Co-operative Board.. .. 675
District Forest Officer 14
District Industrial Co-opera[illegible] Association. 598
Divakarasena, son of Rudrasena II, 32; death of 33.
Divisional Commissioner 608-09
Domgaon— 760-61
an inscription at, 760; Kalyan Swami Samadhi at, 760.
Dongargaon Inscription 47
Donja (Kasabanche Donje) .. 761

PAGES

D—*cont.*

Drugs and Narcotics— .. .. 294—300
betel leaves, 294; area under (table), 295—98; outturn of (table), 299-300.
Durgadevi famine 52,430

E

Economic Prospects— 587—606
agriculture, 587—96; land utilisation, statistics of, 588—91; area sown more than once (table), 592; yield rates of principal crops (table), 594; agricultural machinery used, statistics of, 595; trend in industrial development, 596-97; labour, 600—02; finance, 603-04; population, 605-06.
Education and Culture— 705—12
historical background, 705; medium of instruction, 705; literacy and educational standards, 705—07, (table), 706-07; *gram shikshan mohim*, 707; literacy, statistics of, 707; general education, 707—09; general education, organisation of, 707-08; Deputy Director of Education, 708; Deputy Education Officer, 708; Director of Technical Education, 708. 710, Education Committee, 708; Education Officer, Zilla Parishad, 708; Inspector for Visual Education, 708; primary education, 708-09; basic education, 709; Primary Basic Training College, 709; secondary education, 709; Secondary School Certificate Examination Board, 709; collegiate education, 710; physical education, 710; technical and industrial training, 710-11; Directorate of Publicity, 711-12.
Ellora, cave inscriptions 42
Employees Provident Fund Act, 1952. 728
Employees State Insurance Act, 1948. 728
Employment of Children Act (of 1938). 728
Essential Commodities Act, 1958.. 617

F

Factories Act (LXIII of 1948) .. 728
Factory department 728-29
Fajayal Khan, *Mir Munshi* of Aurangzeb. 78
Fakhr-ul-mulk 53
Fakhr-ul-Mulk Bahadur, Nawab.. 111
Famines— 52, 53, 430
Damaji Pant famine, 53; Durga Devi Famine, 52, 430.
Farrukhsiyar, successor of Jahandar Shah. 83
Fateh Khan, eldest son of Malik Ambar. 66

PAGES

F—*cont.*

Fatehkharda, battle of, in 1724 .. 83
Fibres— 329—35
ambadi, 329; cotton, 329 area under (table), 330—33; outturn of (table), 334-35.
Finance—
banking, 604; co-operation, 604—05.
Firoz Shah Bahamani 52
Fish and fisheries— 16—19
fishing communities, 18-19.
Fisheries Department—
Superintendent of Fisheries, 678; Assistant Superintendent of Fisheries, 678; fish seed production, 678.
Flour mills 573-74
Fodder 345
Food—
Hindus, 187—89; Muslims, 189.
Forests .. .. 14—16
Forest department— 663—67
Chief Conservator of Forests, 663; Deputy Chief Conservator of Forests, 663; Divisional Forest Officers, 664; Foresters, 664-65; functions of, 665-66; organisation of, 663; Range Forest Officer, 664; Sub-Divisional Forest Officer, 664; *Vana-Mahotsava*, 666.
Forts—
Ausa, 54, 62, 64, 67, 755; Bahadurgad, 86; Brat, 94; Chakan, 69; Chandan and Vandan, 81; Chavand, 63; Chitrakuta, 45; Devagiri, 49; Dharur, 66; Golconda, 97, 99; Gulburga, 75; Jinji, 78; Junnar, 68; Kalanjara, 45; Kalyani, 58, 59, 60, 61; Kandhar, 54, 58, 755; Khelna (Vishalgad), 78, 81; Kharda, 88; Naldurg, 57, 60, 61, 62, 75, 85, 781—88; Nandgiri, 81; Panhala (Pranala), 48, 72, 80; Paranda (Parenda), 54, 68, 70, 71, 795-96; Parner, 68; Pratapgad, 72, 79; Purandar, 69; Rayagad, 74, 79; Rohida, 79; Sholapur, 57, 62, 68; Sinhagad, 69, 74; Torna, 69, 79; Udgir, 54, 58, 67, 95, 804-05; Vardhangad, 81; Vasantagad, 81; Visapur, 68.
Fruits— 336—40
Mango, 336; Banana, 336; area under (table), 337—40.

G

Games and Entertainment.. .. 194-95
Ganapati, Kakatiya king 48
Gandhi, Phulchand 123
Ganesh Utsav, celebration of, started in 1895. 109-110
Gangapur—
Gangadevi temple at 761
Ganga River 43

PAGES

G—*cont.*

Gathasaptashati, collection of Prakrit verses, by king Hala. 29,31
Gautamiputra Satkarni, Satvahana King. 30,38
Gautamiputra, son of Pravarasena I. 36
Gazibeg Tughluq (Giyasuddin Tughluq), governor of Lahore and Dipalpur. 50,51
Gaziuddin Firoz Jung, son of Asaf Jah. 85
General Administration— 607—24
Administrative Divisions, 607-08; Divisional Commissioner, 608-09; Collector, 609—17; Collector's Office, 616-17; Deputy Collectors, 617—19; Tahsildars and *Naib*-Tahsildars, 619—22; Circle Officers and Circle Inspectors, 622-23; Village Officers, 623-24.
Geography— 1—9
situation, 1; boundaries, 1-2; administrative sub-divisions (statement), 2; physical features, 4; hills, 4-5; rivers, 5—7; geographical aspects, 7-8; Balaghat plateau, 7-8; north-eastern region, 8; western region, 8; general features, 8-9.
Gharani (Ghirni).. 761-62
river, 6; Project, 6,659.
Ghulam Ahmad, son of Sultan Bakhshi. 92
Giranand Swami Sarasvati 109
Giyasuddin Tughluq, (Gazibeg Tughluq) death of, 51. 50,51
Golconda—
Capitulation of, to Moghals, in 1687, 76; Mubariz ud-Daulah, confined at, 97—99.
Goldsmithy 566-67
Gore, Shivaram Shastri 110
Government Polytechnic, Latur.. 710
Government Technical High School Centre, Latur. 711
Govinda III— 43, 44
copper plate grant of, 43.
Govind IV, Rashtrakuta king, known as *Suvarnavarsha* (the gold-rainer) 44, 45
Gulberga (Gulburga), capital of Bahamanis. 51, 52, 55, 56, 75, 116.
Gunadhya, composed *Brihat katha*, in *Paishachi* Prakrit. 31
Gunjoti 55

H

Haidar Saheb Hakim 93
Hair Cutting Saloons 569-70
Haji Ismail 93
Hala, Satavahana King, author of *Gathasaptashati*. 29, 31
Haregaon— 762
Eknath and Namdev Maharaj temples at, 762.
Harishena, last known ruler of Vakatakas, son of Devasena. 32, 35, 36.

PAGES

H—*cont.*

Harivijay, Prakrit *Kavya* by Sarvasena. 34
Harni River— 76,59
project, 659.
Harpaladeva, son-in-law of Ramchandra. 49
Harsha, lord of North India .. 40
Hasan Gangu *alias* Alauddin Hasan Gangu Bahamani 51
Hathigumpha inscription at Udayagiri. 28
Hazar Dastan 108
Hemadpanti, a style of architecture 49
Hemadri (Hemadpant), a minister of Yadava court. 49, 50
Himmat Khan, Moghal general .. 80
Hindus—
Social Life— 155—63
marriage and morals, 155—57; divorce, 157; marriage ceremony, 158—63;
Religion— 163—69
deities, 164, 167—69; worship, 164; tree worship, 164-65; animal worship, 166; tomb worship, 166-67;
Customs— 169—75
pregnancy and child birth, 169-70; *munja*, 170—72; after death rites, 172—74; position of Hindu women, 174-75;
Home life— 185—89
Dress, 185-86, ornaments, 186-87; Food; 187-89;
Community life— 189—92
feasts and festivals, 189—92.
Hiuen Tsang, a Chinese Traveller.. 40
Holdings— 233—54
ceiling on holdings of agricultural land, 234; consolidation of holdings, 234.
Hospitals and Dispensaries .. 715, 722
Houses and Households .. .. 147—54
Humanitarian League 119
Humayun Shah 52
Husain Nizam Shah 60, 61
accession of, 60; death of, 61.
Hyderabad 98
Hyderabad Abolition of Cash Grants Act, 1952. 412
Hyderabad Abolition of Cash Grants (Amendment) Act, 1960. 412
Hyderabad Abolition of Inams Act, 1954. 412
Hyderabad Abolition of Inams (Amendment) Act, 1959. 414
Hyderabad Abolition of Inams and Cash Grants Act, 1954. 412,414, 612
Hyderabad Abolition of Jagir Regulation, 1949. 412
Hyderabad Compulsory Primary Education Act, of 1952. 708
Hyderabad Court of Wards Act (XII of 1350 *Fasli*). 743,744
Hyderabad District Municipalities Act, 1956. 679

PAGES

H—*cont.*

Hyderabad General Sales Tax Act, 1950. 638,639, 641
Hyderabad Irrigation Act... .. 611
Hyderabad Khadi and Village Industries Board. 448
Hyderabad Land Revenue Act, of 1317 *Fasli.* 611,613, 618,628-29
Hyderabad Land Revenue Act, 1907 628,629
Hyderabad Land Revenue Rules, 1951. 609
Hyderabad Medical School 714
Hyderabad Money Lenders' Act, 1349 (*Fasli*). 460
Hyderabad Social Service League, establishment of, in 1915. 120
Hyderabad Special Assessment Act, 1952. 626
Hyderabad State—
rebellions in, 89, 90; administration of, 104; communications in, 104; educational improvements in, 105; judicial improvements in 105; reforms Association at, 120; accession of, to the Indian Union, 128.
Hyderabad State Congress 126,127
Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1950. 419,423 425,612, 620
Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Amendment) Acts of 1954 and 1957. 612
Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Amendment) Act, 1960. 422

I

Ibrahim Adil Shah of Bijapur, death of, 60. 59,62,63
Ibrahim Kutub Shah 61
Ibrahim Nizam Shah, successor of Burhan Nizam Shah II. 63
Ijjat Khan, *killedar* of Paranda .. 78
Ikhlas Khan 63
Ilbert Bill, controversy about .. 108
Imad-ul-mulk, title of the Sultans of Berar. 55,56,57
Independence and after 128
Indian Boilers Act, 1923 730
Indian Court Fees Act, (VII of 1870) 611
Indian Forest Act, (XVI of 1927) 665
Indian National Congress, birth of, in 1885. 108
Indian Registration Act, 1908 .. 635,637
Indian Stamps Act, (II of 1899) .. 611
Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926 .. 725,726
Indra III, king of Rashtrakuta family, great grand son of Amoghavarsha I. 44
Industrial arbitration 728
Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 .. 725,728
Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946. 725
Industrial Training Institute, Latur 710
Industries— .. .. .. 433—58
Number of persons engaged in (table), 434-35; industrial classification, by sex (table), 436—39;

PAGES

I—*cont.*

Industries—*cont.*
Large and small industries, 440—50; electricity generation, 440—44; electricity, supply of (table), 441—43; rural electrification, 444; engineering, 444; oil industry, 444-45; ginning and pressing, 446; dal mills, 446; soap manufacturing, 446-47; confectionery, 447; brass utensils, 447-48; manufacture of iron wares and agricultural implements, 448; handmade paper industry, 448-49; industrial estate, 450.
Cottage industries, 451—56; gul and khandsari making, 451; carpentry, 451-52; blacksmithy, 452; leather tanning 452-53; handloom weaving, 453; wool weaving, 454; pottery, 454—55; brick-making; 455; fisheries, 456.
Industries, Directorate of Industries Commissioner, 667; Deputy Commissioner of Industries, 667; District Industries Officer, 667; Industries Inspectors, 667, 671; Deputy Directors of Industries, 667; Assistant Directors, 667-68; Inspector of Weights and Measures, 668; Weights and Measures Act, 670. 667—71
Inscriptions—
Aihole, 26; Deotek, 27, 32; Hathigumpha, 28; Naneghat, 29; Pavni, 30; Ajanta, 35; Badami, 39; Bhandak, 42; Dongargaon, 47; Jainad, 47; Latur, 47; Sitabaldi, 47; Savargaon, 47-48; Khandeshvar, 48; Ambejogai, 48; Ramtek, 49; Nagari, 756; Domgaon, 760; Kati, 765; Udgir, 805.
Insurance 480-81
Irij Khan 76
Iron and Steel Control Order, 1956 617
Irrigation— .. .. ..368—401
Khasapur project, 394-95; Tirna project, 395—97; Chandni project, 397-98; Harni project, 398-99; Kurnoor project, 400-01.
Irrigation and power Department— 658—61
Chief Engineer, (Medium Irrigation), 658; Chief Engineer (Minor Irrigation and public Health), 658; Chandani Project, 659; Ghirni Project, 659; Harni Project, 659; Khasapur Project, 659; Kurnoor Project, 659; Tirna Project, 659; Medium Irrigation Projects (statement), 660; Executive Engineer, 660; Sub-Divisional Officers, 660; Superintending Engineer, (Marathwada Irrigation Circle), 660; Public Health Organisation, 661.

PAGES

I—*cont.*

Ishvarasena, founder of Abhira dynasty. 31
Ismail Adil Shah— 56-57
son and successor of Yusuf Adil Shah, 56; meeting of with Burhan Nizam Shah, at Sholapur in 1523, 57.
Ismail Mirza 128
Ismail Nizam Shah— 62
death of, 63.
Ittehad-ul-Musalmin, rise of .. 122, 123, 128

J

Jackson, the collector, murder of.. 117
Jagaddeva, son of Parmara king Udayaditya. 47
Jahandar Shah, successor of Bahadur Shah. 83
Jahangir, Moghal Emperor 65
Jail Department— 650—52
location of jails, 650; classification, 650; organisation, 650; Inspector General of Prisons, 650; Jailor-*cum*-Superintendent, 650; Regional Deputy Inspector-General of Prisons, 650; recruitment, 650; Superintendent of Central Prisons, 650; Superintendent of District Prisons, 650; Jailors, 650-51; training, 651; guarding establishment, 651; classification of prisoners, 652; jail reforms, 652; jail reforms committee, 652; facilities to prisoners, 652; recreational and educational activities, 652; employment, 652; Board of visitors, 652; moral lectures, 652; agriculture, 652; wages, 652; welfare, 652; discipline, 652.
Jainad Inscription 47
Jain caves 52
Jains—community life 193
Jai Singh, Mirza Raja 72, 73
Jaitrapala, son of Bhillama.. .. 48
Jaitugideva, Malava ruler 48
Jalianwala Bagh 120
Jambgaon (Aurangabad District).. 44
Janoji Bhosle— 87
war against 88.
Javli, capture of, by Shivaji in 1656 69
Jawala (Nizamuddin)— 762-63
Keshavraj temple at, Rahimtullah Dargah at, 763.
Jinji fort— 78—80
siege of, by Zulfikar Khan in 1690, 78; capture of, by Moghals in 1698, 80.
Judicial Department— 649-50
District and Sessions Judge, 649; District Magistrate, 649; Criminal Procedure Code, 649; Additional Sessions Judge, 649; Assistant Judge, 649; Civil Judge (Senior Division), 650;

PAGES

J—*cont.*

Judicial Department—*cont.*
Civil Judges (Junior Division), 650; Judicial Magistrate (First Class), 650.
Junnar fort 65, 68

K

Kadar Khan Gardi, a principal Nizamshahi officer, death of. 86
Kaivalyadipika, a gloss on Bopadeva's *Muktaphala* by Hemadri. 50
Kakramba, Rama, Khandoba and Mahadeo temples at. 764-65
Kalachuris— 39
of Tripuri, 45; usurpation of, 47-48.
Kalam 763-64
Kalanjara, a fort 45
Kalapriyanatha, the Sun God at Kalpi. 46
Kalgaon plates 49
Kalidas, a noted Sanskrit author .. 36, 37
Kalyani district, capture of, by Aurangazeb's forces. 70
Kalyani fort .. .. 58, 59, 60, 61.
Kamal Khan 56
Kambaksha, the son of Aurangzeb, murder of. 82
Kanauj 43
Kanchi (Conjeeverum) 40
Kandhar fort (in Nanded district).. 54, 58, 755
Kanhabenna, modern Kanhan, a river in Nagpur district. 28, 45
Karka II, last Rashtrakuta king .. 46
Karakondachariu, a Prakrit work.. 42
Karmarkar 116
Karpuramanjari, a play by Rajshekhar. 46
Kartlab Khan, the Moghal General 72
Kasim Barid 53, 54
Kasim Khan, death of 80
Kasim Rajvi, a leader of *Razakars*.. 122
Kathasaritsagara, a Sanskrit version of *Brihatkatha* by Somdeva. 31
Kati— 765-66
an ancient inscription at, 765; Chinchubai's vihir at, 765; Jame mosque at, 765; Kantheshwar temple at, 765; Rokdeshwar *mandir* at, 765.
Kavanah 120
Kavi Jung, the commander of Ahmadnagar. 85-86
Kavi Kalash, minister of Sambhaji.. 78
Kavyamimamsa, of Rajashekhara.. 37, 46
Kesari, a Marathi daily 117
Khadi and Village Industries Board 735
Khadi and Village Industries Commission. 598
Khadki (Aurangabad) 65
Khanapur, copper plate grant .. 38
Khandeshvar inscription 48
Khan-i-Dauran 69
Khan Jahan, campaign of, against Bijapur. 68

PAGES

K—*cont.*

Khan Khanan, the Moghal Governor of Ahmadnagar. 64,65
Kharavela, the king of Kalinga .. 28, 29
Kharda—
battle of, 88; fort, 88.
Khar River 88
Khasapur Project 456, 659
Khawas Khan, the pro-Moghal prime minister of Bijapur, murder of. 74
Khed, battle of, between Shahu and Tarabai in 1707. 82
Khilafat agitation 120, 122
Kholeshvara's stone Inscriptions at Ambejogai. 48
Kharosa— 766—73
Brahmanical and Buddhist Caves at, 766—68; Mahadeo Caves at, 768—71; Lakola Caves at, 771—73.
Khurram *alias* Shah Jahan, the prince, son of Jahangir. 65
Khvaja Jahan, governor of Paranda 54
55, 56
Khvaja Jahan— 57, 59
Tughluq General, 51.
Kirtivarman I, the son of Pulakeshin I. 39, 41
Kishvar Khan, the minister of Ali Adil Shah. 60
Kivam-ul-mulk 53
Kondapur 37
Koratkar Keshavrao .. 110, 116, 119.
Koratkar Vinayakrao 123
Kosala (Chhattisgadh) 40
Krishna (Satavahana), the brother of Simuka, ascended the throne. 29
Krishna (Yadava), grandson and successor of Singhana. 48
Krishna I (Rashtrakuta), uncle of Dantidurg. 42
Krishna III, the son of Baddiga Amoghavarsha, succeeded his father, 45; grant of, at Deoli, 45. 45
Krishnaraja, Kalachuri king .. 39
Kundinapur (in Amravati district), capital of Vidarbha. 26
Kuntala 26, 27, 37
Kuntaleshvaras, rulers of Kuntala, known as. 27
Kunthalgiri—
Deshbhushan and Kulabhushan *mandir*, at 773; *Manasastambha* at, 773; Shantisagar Maharaj *samadhi* at, 773.
Kurnoor project 659
Kutub-ul-Mulk 56

L

Labour Department— .. .. 725—30
Commissioner of Labour, 725, 728, 729; Deputy Commissioner of Labour, 725-26; Assistant Commissioner of Labour, 725-26; Chief Inspector of Factories, 725,729; Chief Inspector of Steam Boiler

PAGES

L—*cont.*

Labour Department—*cont.*
and Smoke Nuisances, 725; Chief Government Labour Officer, 725; Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946, 725, 728; Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948, 725, 727, 728; Central Provinces and Berar Industrial Disputes Settlement Act, 1947, 725; Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, 725; Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, 725; Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, 725; Minimum Wages Act, 1948, 725, 727, 730; Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955, 725; Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961, 725; Deputy Registrar of Trade Unions 726; organisation, 726; trade unions, 726; Shop Inspectors, 726; Government Labour Officer, 726, 728; Advisory Committee for revision of minimum rates, 727; Minimum Wage Inspector, 727; Employees State Insurance Act, 1948, 728; Employees Provident Fund Act, 1952, 728; industrial arbitrations 728; Labour courts, 728; Factory Department, 728-29; Factories Act, (LXIII of 1948), 728; Payment of Wages Act, (IV of 1936), 728, 730; Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act (XII of 1925), 728; Employment of Children Act (XXXVI of 1938), 728; Bombay Maternity Benefit Act, (VII of 1929), 728; Bombay Labour Welfare Fund Act, (XL of 1923), 728; Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, 729-30; Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation, 729; Civil Judge, Senior Division, 729, 730; steam boilers and smoke nuisances department, 730; Indian Boilers Act, 1923, 730; Bombay Smoke Nuisances Act, 1912, 730.
Labour Organization—
trade unions, (statement), 456; ..
Minimum Wages Act, 1948, 457;
wages(statement), 457; ..
industrial disputes, 458. ..
Lakhuji Jadhav, Maratha chief— 65
Lakshmidhara, lord of Bhambhagiri (modern Bhamer). 48
Lamjana 774
Land Improvement Loans Act, 1833 612
Land Records— .. .. 625—32
survey, 625-26; Hyderabad Land Revenue Act, 1907; 626, 628-29; *Ex*-Hyderabad Special Assessment Act, 1952, 626; maps, 626;

PAGES

L—cont.

Land Records—cont.
classification, 626-28; settlement and assessment, 628; record of rights, 628-29; functions, 630; District Inspector of Land Records, 630-31; Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, 630; District Cadastral and Maintenance Surveyors, 630-31; District Survey office, 631-32.
Land Revenue Act, (1317 Fasli), .. 609
Land Revenue system—
Inam tenures, 411-16; Survey tenures, 417-18.
Land utilisation .. .. .. 214—32
Languages— 146-47
Banjari, 146; Gujarati, 146; Hindi, 146; Kaikadi, 146; Marathi, 146; Parsi, 146; Telugu, 147; Urdu, 146; distribution of languages by rural and urban areas (table), 146; languages (table), 147.
Lashkar Khan, Officer of the Nizam 85
Lattalura (Modern Latur) 47
Latur— 126,129, 774-78
home of Rashtrakutas, 23; inscription, 47; municipality, 775; Siddeshwar temple at, 776; Keshavraj temple at, 777; Papavinash Bhuteshwar temple at, 777; Rama *mandir* at, 777; Ramlingeshwar temple at 777.
Laundries .. .. 567—69
Law, Order and Justice—
Police, 643—49; Judiciary, 649-50; Jail, 650—52; Social Welfare, 653—55.
Legal profession 577
Lendi river 6
Lingayats, community life 194
Live stock— .. .. .. 345—67
poultry, 345; artificial insemination, 346; cattle breeding farm, 346; cattle registration and milk recording scheme, 346; key village scheme, 346; mutton production centre, 346; premium bull scheme, 346.
Local Self Government— .. .. 679—704
introduction, 679; Zilla Parishad, 679—89; Panchayat Samitis, 689—91; Municipalities, 691—96; Village Panchayats, 696—700, Nyaya Panchayats, 700-01; Town Planning and Valuation, 701—04.
Lord Ripon, the viceroy 108
Lutfulla Khan, an officer of Aurangzeb and son of Sadulla Khan. 78
Luxury Articles Sales Tax Act, 1947. (1357 *Fasli*). 638

PAGES

M

Madhavrav, successor of Balaji Bajirao as *Peshwa*. 87
Madhavavarman I, Vishnukundin king. 38
Madhavavarman II, grandson of Madhavavarman I. 38
Madhavasena, cousin of Yajnasena. 27,28
Madras (Chanapatam) 91,92,96
Mahabharata, the epic 27
Mahadeva— 50
brother and successor of Krishna, defeated Someshvara of Shilahara dynasty, annexation by, of North Konkan, 49.
Maharashtra Conference 123,124, 125
Maharashtra Co-operative Societies Act, 1961. 672
Maharashtra Co-operative Union .. 675
Maharashtra Education (Cess) Act, 1962. 610
Maharashtra Indigenous Rice Procurement (Levy) Order, 1954. 617
Maharashtra Parishad 123
Maharashtra Registration Rules, 1961. 637
Maharashtra Revenue Patil (Abolition of Office) Act, 1962. 412,417, 612
Maharashtra State Aid to Industries Act, 1960. 616
Maharashtra Sugar Dealers Licensing Order, 1963. 617
Maharashtra Tax on goods (Carried by Road) Act, 1962. 632
Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis Act, 1961. 610,616, 679
Mahatma Gandhi 124
Mahaviracharita, a play of Bhavabhuti. 45,46
Mahboub Ali Khan, the Nizam, death of, 119. 108
Mahipala, Gurjara Pratihara king 44
Mahipatram, Raja 98
Mahishaka, the region known as 27,37
Mahishmati, Modern Maheshvar .. 39
Mahmud Gawan, prime minister of Bahamani Kingdom, death of. 53
Malavikagnimitra, Sanskrit play of Kalidasa. 28
Malik Ahmad— .. .. .. 53—56
defeat by, of Bahamani troops, 53-54, death of, 56.
Malik Ain-ul-Mulk, Governor of Deccan appointed in place of Malik Lakhi. 50
Malik Ambar, regent of Ahmadnagar 64; death of, 65. 64,65
Malik Beg Lakhi, Governor of Deccan. 50
Malik Kafur 49
Malik-ut-tujjar (Khalaf Hasan Basri) Bahamani noble. 52
Mamalatdar's Courts Act, of 1906. 422,620
Managed Estates, administration of 743-44
Mananka, founder of early Rashtrakuta family. 36,37
Manar river 5

PAGES

M—*cont.*

Manapura, capital of early Rashtrakutas. 37

Mana, Shaka King, founder of Shaka family and ruler of Mahishaka country. 37,38

Manasollasa or *Abhilashitartha Chintamani*, encyclopaedic work by Someshvara III. 47

Mangalesh, Chalukya king, younger brother of Kirtivarman I. 39

Marriage and Morals-Hindus, 155—157; Muslims, 179—82.

Manjra river 6,68

Mankeshwar 778

Manures— .. .. .. 402—04
scheme for fertiliser and varietal trials on cultivators' fields, 402-03, scheme for development of local manurial resources, 403 model cattle shed plan, 403; hand flush latrines, 403; urban compost, 403-04; free fertiliser demonstration, 404; compost pits, 404.

Manyakheta (modern Malkhed) .. 44

Maradadeva, Kadamba prince .. 47,48

Marathas, rise of 69

Marathwada 124

Markandeya temple 42

Matola 778-79

Mauryas 27

Medak 87

Mediaeval period— .. .. 50—83
Delhi Sultans, 50-51.

Medical and Public Health services— 713—24
early times, 713-14; Board of Medical Officers, 714; Hyderabad Medical School (1946). 714; Director of State Medical Department, 715; hospitals and dispensaries, 715; lunatic asylums, 715; present organisation, 715; vaccination, 715; death due to important diseases (Statement), 716; infant mortality(statement), 716; vital statistics, 716; birth rate, statistics of, 717; diseases common to the district, 717; leprosy control, 718; malaria eradication programme, 718; malaria eradication scheme, statistics of, 718; organisation, 718—23;medical facilities(table), 719—21; Civil Hospital, Latur, 722; family planning centre, 722; General Hospital, Osmanabad, 722; Resident Medical Officer, 722; T. B. Clinic, Latur, 722; Chief Executive Officer, Osmanabad, 723; Director of Public Health, 723; District Health Officer, 723; Epidemic Medical Officer, 723; Parishad Health Officer, 723; family planning programme, statistics of, 724.

Medical profession 578

PAGES

M—*cont.*

Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duty) Act, 1955. 731

Melkote, Dr. 123

Mian Manju, Ahmadnagar noble 63

Mian Raju 64,65

Minimum Wages Act, 1948.. .. 457,725, 727,728, 730

Mir Alum, appointment of, as prime-minister. 89

Miran Husain, son and successor of Murtaza Nizam Shah. 62

Mir Jumla, Kutub Shahi prime-minister. 70,71

Mir Mahboob Ali Khan, son and successor of Afzal-ud-daula, the Nizam. 104

Mir Shamsuddin *alias* Mukhatyar Khan. 72

Mitakshara, commentary on *Yajnavalkya Smriti* by Vijnaneshvara. 47

Moghals .. .. 64—83

Mohib Hussain, pioneer of social reform in Hyderabad. 108

Mohite Basanji, killed in the battle of Udgir. 86

Money-lenders— .. .. .. 459—63
Hyderabad Money-lenders Act, of 1349 (*Fasli*), 460; Bombay Money-lenders Act, 1946, 461; distribution of licensed money-lenders (table), 462 ; loans advanced by money-lenders (table), 463.

Montague-Chelmsford Report .. 120

Motor Transport Workers Act .. 725,726

Motor Vehicles Department— .. 632—34
Bombay Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, 632, 1958, 632; (Taxation of Passengers) Act, 1958, 632; Maharashtra Tax on Goods (Carried by Road) Act, 632; Regional transport authority, 632; state transport authority, 632; Director of Transport, 633; Regional Transport Officer, 633; Motor Vehicles Inspector, 633; Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax Act, 634; liaison with police department, 634.

Muazzam, appointment of, to the government of the Deccan, in 1678, 75; crowned as Bahadur Shah, 82.

Mubariz-ud-dowlah .. .. 91, 92, 93, 94, 95,96, 97.
brother of Nasir-ud-dowlah, 91; death of in 1854, 97.

Mugdhabodha, work on Sanskrit grammar by Bopadeva. 50

Muhammad Adil Shah, treaty by, with the Moghals, 68; death of in 1656, 69. 68, 69

Muhammad Ata, son of Bahadur Khan, murder of 74

Muhammad Murad Khan, appointment of, as ambassador of Hyderabad. 77

PAGES

M—*cont.*

Muhammad Shah, succession of, after Farrukhsiyar in 1720. 83
Muhammad Shah II, successor of Mujahid Bahamani, death of 52
Muhammad Sultan, son of Aurangzeb. 71
Muhammad Tughluq, title of Alf Khan. 51
Mujahid Shah, son and successor of Muhammad Shah, murder of. 52
Mukamil Khan 56
Mukhatyar Khan *alias* Mir Shamsuddin. 72
Mukundaraja, a writer 50
Mulaka (Aurangabad District) .. 30
Mulla Abdul Quyum Khan 108, 110
Mullaim-e-shafiq, edited by Mohib Hussain. 108
Multai grants 40
Municipalities— 691—96
President, 692; duties of, 693—95; Director of Municipal Administration, 696.
Munim Khan Aurangabadi; author of the Persian work, *Savaneh Dakkan*. 82
Murad, son of Akbar 63
Murtaza Khan, a Bijapuri Officer.. 61
Murtaza Khan Anju, General of Burhan Nizam Shah. 63
Murtaza Nizam Shah, successor of Husain Nizam Shah, 61; death of, 62.
Murtaza Nizam Shah II 64, 65, 66
Murtaza, son of Shah Ali.. .. 64
Murud Bk (Maidache Murud, Gavlyanche Murud). 779
Murum— 779-80
municipality, 779-80; Bhavani *ves*, 780.
Muslims—
classes, 175—77; customs, 177—79, Pregnancy and child birth, 177—79; Circumcision, 179;
Marriage and Morals— 179—82
Marriage ceremony, 179-80; Divorce, 180-81; Death and funeral, 181-82;
Religion— 182—84
Beliefs, 182-83; Shrines, 183-84.
Home Life— 187
Dress, 187; Ornaments, 187.
Food, ...187—189
Community life— 193
Feasts and festivals.
Mustafa Khan 69
Muttarasa, a Ganga king 43
Muzaffar Jung, Grandson of Nizam-ul-Mulk, accession to the throne of, murder of, in 1751. 85
Mysore, treaty of, in 1799.. .. 88

N

Nagabhata, Gurjara Pratihara king. 43
Nagardhan plates 39
Nahapana, a Shaka *Kshatrpa* .. 29, 30, 38

PAGES

N—*cont.*

Naik, Waman Shridhar 119, 126
Nalachampu by Trivikrama Bhatta. 46
Naldurg— 87, 780—89
Fort, 57, 60, 61, 62, 85, 781—88; surrender of, to the Moghals in 1677, 75; Khandoba temple, 789; Municipality, 781; Ramtirtha and other temples, 788-89.
Nanal, Govindrao 123
Nanded 120
Nandgiri, a fort in Satara district.. 81
Nandivardhana, capital of Vakatakas 32, 33, 34
Naneghat, caves near Junnar—inscription, 29. 28, 29
Narasimhavarman, Pallava king .. 41
Narsimva Bapoorav of Papen, statement of. 115
Narsinga Bapoorav of Pophali, statement of. 112-13
Narendrasena, son of Pravarasena II 33, 34
Nasik Caves 30
Nasir Jung, son of Nizam-ul-mulk, rebellion of, 84; murder of, 85.
Nasir-ud-dowlah—
son and successor of Sikandar Jah, 91; the Nizam, 98; death of, in 1857, 99.
Naubatrav, son of Dattaji Jadhav, murder of. 72
Navsari plates 41
Nehang Khan, general of Chandbibi 63, 64
Nellore 92, 93
Newasa (Ahmadnagar district) . .. 24, 25
Nilagiri Patrika in Telugu 120
Nilanga— 789—91
municipality, 789-90; Nilkantheshwar temple at, 790-91; Jame mosque at, 791.
Nimbalkar Rav Rambha, the *Raja*, banishment of 89
Nizam Ali Khan—
the *Subhedar* of Berar, 85-86; accession of, to the throne, 87; treaty with the British, 88; death of in 1803, 89.
Nizam Shahi Dynasty, end of, in 1636. 68
Nizams of Hyderabad .. .. 84—128
Nizamuddin Ahmad Bahamani III 52
Nizam-ul-mulk— 53
appointment of, as *wazir* of the Moghal empire in 1722, 83; founder of the Nizam dynasty of Hyderabad, 83; death of in 1748, 84.
Nizam Vijaya, Marathi weekly .. 120
Nur-ul-Umra, a nobleman of Hyderabad, banishment of. 89
Nusrat Jung Zulfikar Khan.. .. 80, 82
Nyaya Panchayats .. .. .. 700—01

PAGES

O

Oil Seeds— .. .. .. 309—21
groundnut, 309; safflower, 309; linseed, 309-10; niger-seed, 310; area under (table), 311—17; outturn of (table) 318—321.

Osmanabad— 82, 129, 791—94
municipality at, 792; Dhrutarashtra Nageshwar temple at, 792-93; *Dargah* of Khwaja Shamsuddin at, 793; a Persian inscription, at 793; Dharashiva caves at, 793-94.

P

Padmapura, in Bhandara District 34
Pan-Bidi Shops 574-75
Panchayat Samitis— .. .. 689—91
Chairman, 691; Panchayat Samitis (Table), 690.
Pandarangapalli Plates 37
Panhala (Pranala) a fort in Kolhapur district— 48,72,74, 80
capture of, by Shivaji from Adil Shahi in 1673, 74; recapture by Marathas in 1692, 80.
Panipat, battle of, in 1761.. .. 87
Pansare, Govindrav, murder of .. 127
Panse, Lakshman Keshav, killed in the battle of Udgir. 86
Paramamrita, *Vedantic* work by Mukundaraja. 50
Paranda, (Parenda) in Osmanabad District— .. 53,54,60 61,63,64, 71,795-96.
fort, 54,63,70; siege of, 66-67; Municipality, 795.
Parner, a fort in Ahmadnagar District 68
Pataliputra, the Mauryan capital 27
Pathri, in Parbhani District .. 71
Pavni, in Bhandara District, inscription at. 30
Payment of Wages Act 728,730
Payoshni (Modern Purna) 45,48
Persad Shri Gokul 109
Pests of crops.. .. .. .. 404—07
Cotton, 404-05; jowar, 405-06; gram, 406-07; tur, 406; paddy, 406; sugarcane, 406-07; wheat, 407; groundnut, 407; chillis, 407;
Pillay, Ramchandra 108
Plates—
Basim, 34; Radhapur, 34; Pandarangapalli, 37; Abhona, 39; Nagardhan,39; Satara, 39; Navsari, 41; Bagumra, 46; Kalegaon, 49; Purushottampuri, 49.
Police Department— .. ..643—649
Assistant Inspector General of Police, 643; Bombay Police Act, 1951, 643, 644; Commissioner of Police, 643; Functions, 643; Inspector General of Police, 643, 646; Organisation, 643—45; State Reserve Police force Group, 643; Superintendent of Police, 643, 644, 649; Assistant Superintendent of Police, 644, 645; Circle Police Inspector, 644; Deputy Superintendent of Police 644, 646; Divisional Police Officers, 644; Home Police Inspector, 644; Sub-Divisional Police Officer, 644, 646;

PAGES

P—*cont.*

Police Department—*cont.*
Sub-Inspector of Police, 644, 645, 646; Anti-Corruption and Prohibition Intelligence, 645; Constable, 645, 646; Head Constable, 645; strength, 645; recruitment, 645—47; Inspector of Police, 646; police training college, Nasik, 646; Armament, 647; State Reserve Police Force, 647; Commandant, 647, 649; figures of crime, 647-48; Bombay Village Police Act, 1867, 648; Housing, 648; Police Patil, 648; Police Prosecutor, 648; Prosecuting Staff and Prosecutors, 648; Village Police, 648; Village fund, 648; Bombay Home Guards Act, 1947, 649; Home Guards, 649.

Population— .. .. ..129—146
growth of population, 129—132, (table), 129; tahsilwise area, population and density (table), 130; density of population (table), 131; distribution of rural and urban population (table), 131; population by tahsil (table), 132; frequency distribution of villages (table), 133; rural population, 133; urban population, 133-34; frequency distribution of towns, 134; population by age groups, 135; age, sex and education (table), 136-137; sex ratio, 136—40; tahsilwise sex ratio in rural and urban area, 138; marital status (table), 139; child-woman ratio, 140; (table), 140; migration, 140-41; population by birth place (table), 141; scheduled castes, 141—43; scheduled caste population (table), 142; scheduled tribes, 143; literacy, 143-44; population by religion, 145-46, (table), 145.

Post Offices .. .. 555—58

Prabhavatigupta, daughter of Chandragupta II, married to Rudrasena II. 32,33

Pratapgad, a fort in Satara district, captured by Marathas, 79. 72

Pratishthana (modern Paithan) .. 26,28,31

Pravarasena I, son of Vindhyashakti I 32

Pravarasena II *alias* Damodarsena, son of Rudrasena II. 32,33

Pravarasena II, son of Vindhyasena II 35

Prithivisena I 32

PAGES

P—*cont.*

Prohibition and Excise Department— 731—35
Director of prohibition and excise, 731; Organisation, 731—33; Divisional Honorary Prohibition Organisers,1723; District Inspector of Prohibition and Excise, 732; functions of, 732; Prohibition Propaganda Officer, 732; Sub-Inspector of Prohibition and Excise, 732; permits, 733-34; country liquor and wine, 734; denatured spirit, 734; *ganja*, *bhang*, and opium, 734; *neera* palm products scheme, 735.
Public Administration 577
Public Transport—.. .. .. .. 552—54
State Transport, 552—54; state transport, statement of, 553-54. goods transport, 554-55.
Publicity Directorate of—
District Publicity Officer, 711; Information centre, 711; community listening scheme, 712; Regional Publicity Officer, 712; rural broadcasting, 712;
Pulakeshin, *Avantjanashraya*, prince of the Gujarat Chalukya family. 41
Pulakeshin I, first Chalukya ruler of Badami. 39
Pulakeshin II, son of Kirtivarman I 39
Pulses .. .. .. 281—93
gram, tur, 281; black gram and green gram, 282; area under (table), 283—89; outturn of (table), 293.
Pune, sack of, by the Nizam .. 87
Purandar, treaty of, between Shivaji and the Moghals. 72
Purandar, a fort in Pune district, capture of, by Shivaji in 1648. 69
Purushottama, minister of Ramachandra. 49
Purushottampuri plate 48,49
Pushyamitra, founder of the Shunga dynasty. 27

Q

Qanoon-cha-I-Mubarak 111
Qazi Haider, escape of, from Paranda 74
Quit India Movement 126
Quli Kutub Shah, Sultan of Golconda. 58

R

Radio and watch repairing.. .. 577
Raghuji, *Sena Saheb Subha*.. .. 84
Raghunathrav 87, 100, 102
Rai, Bal Mukund 119, 121
Rainfall— 198—200
normals and extremes of (table), 11—13.
Railways— 533—36
Vikarabad-Parali Vaijnath railway route, 533—35;
goods traffic (tables), 535, 536;
Miraj-Latur narrow gauge line, 535-36; number of passengers booked (table), 535

PAGES

R—*cont.*

Rajaram, death of, in 1700 .. .. 78; 81
Rajendra III, Chola King 48
Rajashekhara 46
Rahmatullah Khan, landlord of Annamasamudram. 95, 96
Rakshasbhuvan, battle of 87-88
Ramayana, the epic 25, 26
Ramchandra— 50
Son of Krishna, captured Devgiri fort, 49.
Ramgiri (Modern Ramtek).. .. 32, 33
Ramkrishna Rav, B 123
Ramtek in Nagpur district— 26
Inscription at, 49.
Ramraja of Vijayanagar—
conspiracy of Deccan Sultanates against, 60, 61, 62.
Ram Rav, *alias* Jung Bahadur, arrest of. 105, 108
Rangareddi, K. V. 123
Rang Rav (*Patwari* of Narkhed)— 99
death of in 1860, 100;
a gist of Statement by, 100—102.
Rashtrakutas .. .. 42—46
Rashtrakutas, Early 27, 36-37
Rashtrakutas, of Manyakheta .. 45
Rav Saheb *alias* Baba Saheb, insurrection of. 111
Rayagad—Shivaji's coronation at, in 1674, 74; fall of, in 1689, 78; capture of, by Marathas, 79.
Razakars 122, 123
Razvi, Kasim.. 126
Reading, Lord 123
Registration Department— 635—38
registration of documents, 635-36; Indian Registration Act, 635—37; Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages, 636; Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, 636; Special Marriage Act, 1954, 636-37; Bombay Registration of Marriages Act, 1953, 636-37; District Registrar, 636-37; Organisation, 636-37; Inspector General of Registration, 636-38; Maharashtra Registration Rules, 1961, 637; Inspection, 637-38; Sub-Registrar, 637-38; Income and expenditure, 638.
Religion—
Hindus, 163—69; Muslims, 182—84;
Religious Profession 578
Restaurants .. .. 563—66
Revenue Administration— 625—42
Land Records, 625—32; Motor Vehicles, 632—34; Stamps, 635; Registration, 635—38; Sales tax, 638—42.
Riddhapur plates 34
Rigveda 26
Rishika (Khandesh) .. .. .. 26, 27, 29, 30.

PAGES

R—*cont.*

Rivers—
Manar, 5; Tiru, 5; Devan, 6; Gharni, 6; Lendi, 6; Manjra, 6; Tawarja, 6; Terna, 6; Benithora, 6-7; Bori, 7; Harni, 7; Sina, 7; Kanhabenna, 28; Kanhan, 28, 45; Yamuna, 43, Ganga, 43; Payoshni, 45, 48; Varada, 48; Tapi, 71; Khar, 88.
Roads— 537—49
Road mileage, 537—39; important roads, 538; cement concrete, black topped, water bound macadam and lower types of roads (table), 539; national highways, 539-40; State highways, 540—44; major district roads, 545—47; other district roads (table), 548-49.
Rohe Rameshvar, Bajirav and Nizam-ul-mulk met at, in 1732. 83, 84
Rohilla, rebellion of, at Hyderabad 99
Rowlatt Act 120
Rudrasena I— 32
son of Gautamiputra, founded Nandivardhan branch, of the Vakatakas, 36.
Rudrasena II, son of Prithivisena I, death of. 32
Rupiamma, a Shaka *Kshatrapa* .. 20
Rural Industrial Project, Latur .. 599
Rural transport 555
Rural wages— 426—30
balutedari system, 430; annual servants (*Saldars*), 430.
Rustam Khan, defeat of, by Marathas in 1690. 79
Ryand, murder of 111

S

Sadajivant Bhaosaheb Patel *alias* Shahmat Jung, statement by 108
Sadanand *Maharaj* 120
Sadulla Khan, prime minister of Shah Jahan. 78
Safdar-ud-Daulah 99, 100
Sailu 126
Salabat Jung—
son of Nizam-ul-mulk, accession to the throne of, 85; the Nizam, defeat of, 87.
Salabat Khan— 62
murder of, 72.
Salar Jung—
the prime minister, 103, 104; reforms of, 105; death of, in 1883, 108.
Salar Jung II—
appointment of, as prime minister, 108; resignation of, 109.
Salar Jung III, prime minister .. 119
Sales Tax Department— 638—42
Luxury Articles Sales Tax Act. 1947, 638; Bombay Sales Tax Act, 1959, 638, 639, 640, 641; Hyderabad General Sales Tax Act, 1950, 638, 639, 641; Bombay Sales

PAGES

S—*cont.*

Sales Tax Department—*cont.*
Tax Act, 1953, 639; Current Sales Tax Act, 639; Sales Tax Inquiry Committee, 639; classes of tax, 639-40; classes of dealers, 640; Central Sales Tax Act, 1956, 640; administrative organisation, 641; Sales Tax Officer, 641; Assistant Commissioner of Sales Tax, 641; Deputy Commissioner of Sales Tax, 641; statistics of collections, 641-42; Hyderabad Petroleum Resolution, 642.
Sambhaji—
coronation of, as king in, 1681, 76; defeat by, of the portuguese, 76; death of, 78.
Sambhaji of Kolhapur, declared as *Chhatrapati* by Nizam-ul-mulk. 83
Sanatan Dharma Maha Mandal, establishment of. 109
Sangameshvar, capture of, by Shaikh Nizam *alias* Muqarrab Khan. 78
Sanskar Kendras or cultural centres 735
Santaji Ghorpade 79, 80
Sarasvatikanthabharana, of Bhoja.. 37
Sarva-Amoghavarsha I, son and successor of Govinda III. 44
Sarvasena, younger son of Pravarasena I—founder of Vatsagulma branch, author of the Prakrit *Kavya Harivijaya*. 34, 36
Satakarni, Gautamiputra— 30
a king of the Satavahana dynasty, 28.
Satakarni I, the Satavahan ruler.. 29
Satara Plates 39
Satavahanas— 27—31
ancient dynasty of the Deccan, 28, 30.
Satwalekar, Pandit S. D. 110, 112
Satyagraha Movement (1938) .. 123
Savaneh Dakkan, 82
a Persian work of Munim Khan Aurangabadi.
Sawargaon— 796-97
inscription of Kadamba at, 47, 48; Parshwanath temple at, 796-97; Mallikarjun temple at, 797; Nagoba temple at, 797; Tukai temple at, 797.
Sayyad Ahmad Brailvi 91
Scheduled Castes—
population of (table), 142; community life, 194.
Scheduled Tribes 143
Seed supply 401-02
Setubandha, Prakrit *Kavya* by Pravarasena II. 33
Shaka Interregnum 37-38
Shahaji Bhosle— 67
father of Shivaji, 66; expedition of, against Karnatak, 69.
Shahbuddin Mahmud Shah .. 53

PAGES

S—*cont.*

Shah Jahan— 69
alias prince Khurram, son of Jahangir, 65; accession of to the throne, 66.
Shahu— 82
son of Sambhaji, 78; coronation of, as king of Marathas, death of, in 1749, 84.
Shaikh Nizam, entitled Muqarrab Khan. 78
Shaik Madar 100
Shaka Kshatrapas 29
Shaktishri, son of Satakarni.. .. 29
Shams-ul-Umra, the minister .. 97
Shankargana, son of Krishnaraja .. 39
Sharangapani (Vishnu), Golden temple. 49
Sharma Deen Dayal 109
Sharma Raghavendra 122
Sharma Shriniwasrav 124
Shaukat Jung, a principal Nizamshahi officer, death of. 86
Shayasta Khan, 72
Moghal Viceroy of Deccan.
Shivaji—
subjugation by, of Sinhagad in 1644, 69; capture by, of Torna in 1647, 69; capture by, of Chakan in 1648, 69; capture by, of Purandar, 69; capture by, of Panhala, in 1659, 72; sack by, of Surat, 72; escape of, from Agra, 73; coronation of, as king, 74; war of, against Moghals, 74; treaty of, with Kutub Shah, in 1677, 74; friendly pact of, with Bijapur, 75; death of, in 1680, 76.
Sholapur— 52, 56, 61.
fort, 57, 62, 68.
Shoukat-ul-Islam, Urdu paper .. 109
Shrof, Sjt. Govindas 124
Shubha Karna, death of 80
Sikandar Jah, the Nizam—
son and successor of Nizam Ali Khan, 89; death of, in 1829, 89; treaty of, with British in 1822, 91.
Simuka, first king of Andhra dynasty 28
Sina river 7
Sindkhed, battle of, in 1757 .. 85
Sindphal, Mudgaleshwar temple at 798
Singhana, son of Jaitrapala.. .. 48
Sinhgad— 74
subjugation of, by Shivaji, in 1644, 69.
Siraj-ul-mulk— 97
the minister, death of, in 1852, 98.
Sir, Asman Jah, successor of Salar Jung II. 109
Sirsao—
Bahiroba temple at, 798; Chandni project at, 798; Mahalaxmi temple at, 798.
Sitabaldi pillar inscription at Bhandak. 47
Small Savings .. .. .. 486—88

PAGES

S—*cont.*

Snakes— 19—22
non-poisonous, 19—21; poisonous, 21-22.
Social Life—
Hindus, 154—163.
Social Welfare Department— .. 735—40
Director of Social Welfare, 735; Deputy Director of Social Welfare, 735; organisation of, 735-36; Deputy Chief Executive Officer of Zilla Parishad, 726; Nomadic Tribes Welfare Officers, 736; Social Welfare Officers, 736; backward classes, 736-37; backward classes, measures for the upliftment of, 737—40; hostels, list of (statement), 737-38; Untouchability Act, 1955, 739.
Social Welfare, Directorate of— 653—55
Bombay Borstal Schools, Act, 1929, 653-54; Bombay Probation of Offenders Act, 1958, 653; Bombay Prevention of Beggary Act, 1959; 653; Bombay Habitual Offenders Act, 1959, 653; Licensing Act, 653; fit persons institution, 653, 655; juvenile courts, 653, 654; remand home, 653, 654; Inspector General of Prisons, 654; after-care hostels, 654; organisation, 654-55; district probation and after care association 654; Government school for blind, Latur, 655.
Soils— .. .. 201—13
soil formation, 201; shallow soils, 201-02; medium soils, 202; medium deep soils, 202-03; deep soils, 203; analysis of (table), 204—13.
Someshvara III, son and successor of Vikramaditya VI, known as *Sarvajna Chakravarti*. 47
Sonari.—
Sonari project, 798; Bhairavnath temple at, 798-99.
Special Marriage Act, 1954 636,637
Spirituous Preparations (Inter State Trade and Commerce) Control Act, 1955. 731
Sringarprakasha of Bhoja 37
Stamp Department—
District Treasury Officer, 635; Superintendent of Stamps, 635.
Standard of Living— .. .. 579—86
income and expenditure of group I, 581—583; household equipment of group I, 583; income and expenditure of group II, 583—585; household equipment of group II, 585; income and expenditure of group III, 585-86; household equipment of group III, 586; comparative study of all three groups, 586.
State Congress 128
State Council of Technical Education 710

PAGES

S—*cont.*

State Transport Corporation— .. 677-78
organisation, 677; Divisional Controller, 677; Divisional Mechanical Engineer, 677; Divisional Traffic Officer, 677; Divisional Superintendent, 677; General Manager, 677; depot workshops, 678; Divisional Workshop, 678.
Steam Boilers and Smoke Nuisances Department. 730
Sugarcane 301-08
sugarcane development scheme, 301-02; area under (table), 303—06; outturn of (table), 307-08.
Suratha (Kathiavad) 30
Sutherland, Lieutenant, report of 90
Swamiraja, feudatory of the Kalachuri king Krishnaraja. 39
Swami Ramanand Tirth 123,124, 125,126
Swadeshi Movement.. 116,117
Sweet-meat making 575-76
Syed Ahmed, social reforms of .. 105
Syed Akhil, the editor of *Hazar Dastan*. 108

T

Tagara (Modern Ter) 31
Tahsildars and *Naib*-Tahsildars— 619—22
functions of, 619—22; revenue duties of, 619-20 *quasi*-judicial duties of, 620; magisterial duties of, 620; Bombay Separation of Judicial and Executive Functions (Extension) and Code of Criminal Procedure (Provision for Uniformity) Act, 1958, 620; other administrative duties of, 622.
Taila II (Tailapa II) the founder of the later Chalukya dynasty. 46,47
Taila III, last Chalukya king .. 47
Tailoring .. .. 570—72
Tajuddin Firoz *alias* Firoz Shah 52
Talikot, battle of 61,62
Tandulja, in Latur District, encounter at. 86
Tapi river 71
Tarabai, wife of Rajaram 78
Taranath, Pandit 122
Tarikhe Dilkusha, by Bhimsen Saxena. 74,76,77
Tawarja river 6
Technical and Industrial Training— 710-711
Director of Technical Education, Bombay, 710; State Council for Technical Education, 710; State Council for Training in Vocational Trades, 710; Deputy Director of Technical Education, Nagpur, 710; Government Polytechnic, Latur, 710; Industrial Training Institute, Latur, 710; Director General of Employment and Training, New Delhi 710, 711; National Trade Certificates, 711; Government Technical High School Centre, Latur, 710.

PAGES

T—*cont.*

Technical Education, Director of 708
Telugu Patrika 120
Temples—
Markandeya, 42; Kalapriyanath, 44; Sharangapani, 49; Balaji (Ahmadpur), 754; Mahadev (Ahmadpur), 754; Devi of Mahur (Ahmadpur), 754, Dattatreya, (Ahmadpur), 754; Shri Virnath Mallanath Maharaj (Ausa), 756-57; Nakuleshwar (Borgaon), 758; Alam Prabhu Mandir (Bhoom), 758; Rishinath (Bori), Bhairavnath, (Chincholi Ballalnath), 759; Gangadevi (Gangapur), 761; Namdev Maharaj and Eknath Maharaj (Haregaon), 762; Keshavraj (Javla), 763; Ram, Khandoba and Mahadev (Karkamba), 764-65; Rokdeshwar, (Kati), 765; Kantheshwar, (Kati), 765; Deshbhushan and Kulabhushan (Kunthalgiri), 773; Siddheshwar (Latur), 776; Ram Keshavraj and Ramlingeshwar (Latur), 777; Papavinash Bhuteshwar, 777; Khandoba (Matola), 778; Satvai Devi and Mankeshwar (Mankeshwar), 778; Murudeshwar, (Murud Bk.), 779; Ambabai (Murum), 780; Ram, Mahadev and Hanuman (Naldurg), 778; Khandoba (Naldurg), 789; Nilakantheshwar (Nilanga), 790-91; Dhrutarashtra Nageshwar (Osmanabad), 792-93; Parshwanath (Sawargaon), 796-97; Nagoba (Sawargaon), 797; Tukai and Mallikarjun, (Sawargaon), 797; Mahalaxmi (Sirsao), 798; Mudgaleshwar (Sindphal), 798; Bahiroba (Sirsao), 798; Bhairavnath, (Sonari); 798-99; Trivikrama, (Ter), 800; Uttareshwar (Ter), 800-01; Gora Kumbhar (Ter), 801; Kaleshwar (Ter), 801; Siddheshwar (Ter), 801; Bhavani (Tuljapur), 802-03; Siddheshwar (Vadgaon); 806; Yedai or Yedeshvari (Yermala), 807.
Tenancy— .. .. .. 418—26
tenant-landlord relations, 418—21; provisions regarding alienations made in contravention of chapter 'V' of Hyderabad Tenancy Act, 422-23; concession to the members of armed forces, 423-24; resumption of land for personal cultivation, 425-26; Disposal of cases, 426.
Ter— .. .. 23,24, 31,41, 799—801
a place in Osmanabad district (ancient Tagara), Trivikrama temple at, 800; Uttareshwar

PAGES

T—*cont.*

Ter—*cont*
temple, at 800-01; Gora Kumbhar temple at, 801; Kaleshwar at, 801; Siddheshwar temple at, 801.
Terna river 6
Takkola (in North Arcot District), battle of 45
Thirna(Terna) Project 659
Tilak, Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar— 100
imprisonment of, 116, 117.
Tipu—
tripartite alliance against, in 1790, 88; death of, 88.
Tiru river 5
Torna—
capture of, by Shivaji in 1647, 69; capture of, by the Marathas, 79.
Tourist facilities— 555
Town Planning and Valuation Department— 701—04
Bombay Town Planning Act, 1954, 701; Director of Town Planning, 701; duties of, 701—03; Assistant Director of Town Planning, 703; Deputy Director of Town Planning, 703; Land Acquisition Officer, 703; Special Land Acquisition Officer, 703.
Trade and Commerce— ..489—532
extent of employment, 489-90, (table), 490; change in pattern and organisation of trade, 490-91; trade routes, 491; imports, 491-92; exports, 492—95; wholesale trade centres, 495-96; regulated markets, 497—523; Latur, 498—508, (table), 500—507; Udgir, 508—514, (table), 509—513; Osmanabad, 514-515, (table), 514-15; Kalam, 516—520, (table), 517—519; Ahmadpur, 520-521, (table), 520-21; Nilanga, 521-22, (table), 522; Murum Co-operative Marketing Society, 523—26, (table), 526; Hawkers, 527; pedlars, 527; retail trade, 529—31; fairs, 531; trade associations, 531; weights and measures, 531-32.
Trade and Marks Act, 1958. .. 669
Trade Unions 456,726
Traikutakas, a dynasty of the ancient period. 31
Treaty of, between Yusuf Adil Khan, Malik Ahmad and Imad-ul-Mulk in 1498. 55
Trends in Industrial Sector— 596—600
the Co-operative Oil Industry, Latur, 597; Chrome tanning and bone mill, 598-99; dairy products, 598; The District Industrial Co-operative Association, 598; fruit canning unit, 597; Khadi and Village Industries Commission, 598; manufacture of ghee, 597; manufacture of soap, 597; sugar and gur, 597; metal-based industries, 597; Rural Industrial Project, Latur, 599; spinning mill, 597.
Trimbakrav Dabhade, a Maratha general of Shahu. 83
Trivikrambhatta, the poet, the author of *Nalachampu*. 46
Tuljapur—
battle of, 79; Bhavani temple at, 802-03; municipality, 802.
Tuljapurkar D. A. 122

U

Udayaditya, Parmara king 47
Udgir— .. .. .. 87, 803—05
fort, 58, 67, 95, 804-05; battle of, in 1760, 86; treaty of, in 1760, 87; Account of Deshmukh rebellion in 1820, 89; Dargah of Khwaja Saduddin at, 805; inscription, 805; *Samadhi* of Udgir Buva at, 805.
Ujani— 805
Math and *Samadhi* of Ganeshnath Maharaj at, 805.
Umarga— 805-06
Municipality, 805-06.
Umrani, battle of 74
Untouchability Offences Act, 1955. 739
Usman Ali Khan, successor of Mahboob Ali Khan. 119

V

Vadgaon, Siddheshwar Temple at.. 806
Vaidya Kashinath Rav 127
Vakatakas, a dynasty of the ancient period— 31, 32-36
rise of, 32; Vatsagulma branch, 34—36; end of, 36.
Vakpati Munja, Parmara king .. 46
Valujkar Lakshman Rav.. .. 125
Varada (Wardha), river 48
Vardhangad fort in Satara district 81
Vasantgad in Satara district.. .. 81
Vasant Vyakhyana Mala 116
Vashi 806-07
Vashishthiputra Satakarni 30
Vashishthiputra Pulumavi, son of Gautamiputra Satakarni. 30
Vatapi (Badami) 41
Vatsagulma, modern Wasim (Basim) 34
Vatsaraja, Gurjara Pratihara king.. 43
Vedishri, son of Satakarni 29
Vegetables— 336-37, 341—44
Onion, 336-37; brinjal, 337; area under (table), 341—44.
Vellore, capture of, by Mustafa Khan. 69
Venkatadri, ruler of Vijaynagar.. 63
Vidarbha, son of Rishabhadeva.. 26
Viddhashalabhanjika, play by Rajashekhara. 45, 46

PAGES

V—*cont.*

Vijayanagar 52, 59, 60

Vijnaneshvara, author of *Mitakshara* 47

Vikramaditya VI, founder of Chalukya—Vikrama *Samvat*. 47

Vikramankadevacharit, poetic biography by Bilhana. 47

Village Panchayats .. .. 696—701

Village Panchayat Act, 1958 .. 696

Vindhyasena *alias* Vindhyashakti II, son of Sarvasena. 34

Vindhyashakti I 32

Viqar-ul-Omrah, the Prime minister 116

Vira Ballala, Hoysala King .. 48

Visapur fort 68

Vishaladeva, Gurjara King 48

Vishalgad (Khelna), in Kolhapur district. 78, 81

Vishnukundins, an ancient dynasty 38

Vithoba, associate of Ram-Rav, a gist of statement by. 107-108

Vivekasindhu, Vedantic work by Mukundaraja. 50

Voluntary Social Service Organizations— 745—52

newspapers, 746; Mahila Mandal, Latur, 747; Mahila Mandal, Osmanabad, 747; Mahila Geeta Mandal, Tuljapur, 747-48; Maharashtra Education Society, Udgir, 748; Maharashtra Kamgar Kalyan Kendra, Osmanabad, 748; Nagarik Sudharak Mandal, Tuljapur, 748; Sanmitra Samaj Kalopasak Mandal, Osmanabad, 749; Dayanand Balwadi, Babhalgaon, 749; Mahila Mandal, Umarga, 749; Social Welfare Society, Jewali, 749-750· Jyotiba Phule Samaj Sudharak Mandal, 750; Siddharth Mandal, Latur, 750; Kalopasak Mandal, Latur, 750; Bharat Shikshan Sanstha, Umarga, 751; Bharat Vidyalaya, Umarga, 751; Multipurpose High-School, 751; Shri Chhatrapati Shivaji College, Umarga, 751; Dr. Ambedkar Vachanalaya, Murum; 751; Janata Vachanalaya; Umarga, 752; Gosewa Mandal, Ghatpimpri, 752; Somnathpur Tarun Mandal, Somnathpur, 752.

Vyaghrasena 32

PAGES

W

Waghmare, Anandrav 124, 12

Wahabi Conspiracy of 1839 .. 91, 97 9

Weekly Holidays Act 727, 72

Wild animals—

antelope, 15; barking deer, 15; grey monkeys, 15; horned deer, 15; jackals, 15; *mungus*, 15; panther, 15; spotted deer, 15; tiger, 15; wild boar, 15.

Wild Birds 15-1

Working Journalists (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955. 725, 72

Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 729-3

Y

Yadavas of Devagiri.. .. .. 48—5

Yajnasena 27, 2

Yajnashri Satakarni 3

Yamuna River 4

Yermala— 80

Yedeshwari (Yedai) temple at, 807.

Yusuf Adil Khan or Yusuf Adil Shah— 53, 54, 55

death of, 56.

Yuvarajadeva I, Kalachuri King .. 45, 46

Z

Zilla Parishad— 679—89

historical background, 679--82; Balwantrai Mehta Committee, 680—81; Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis Act, 1961, 681; organisation, 682; President, powers and functions of, 682; Vice President, 683; Chairman of Standing Committee or Subjects committee, 683-684; Administrative Structure, 684; Chief Executive Officer, powers and duties of, 684-85; Deputy Chief Executive Officer, 685, 686; Block Development Officer, 685; Heads of the Departments, 685-86; General Administration Department, 686; Finance Department, 686; Chief Accounts and Finance Officer, 686; Local Fund Audit Department, 686; Agriculture Department, 687; Parishad Agriculture Development Officer, 687; Education Department, 688; Parishad Education Officer, 688; Co-operation and Industries Department, 688; Co-operation and Industries Officer, 68., Works Department, 688; Parishad Executive Engineer, 688; Health Department, 689; Public Health Officer, 689.

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